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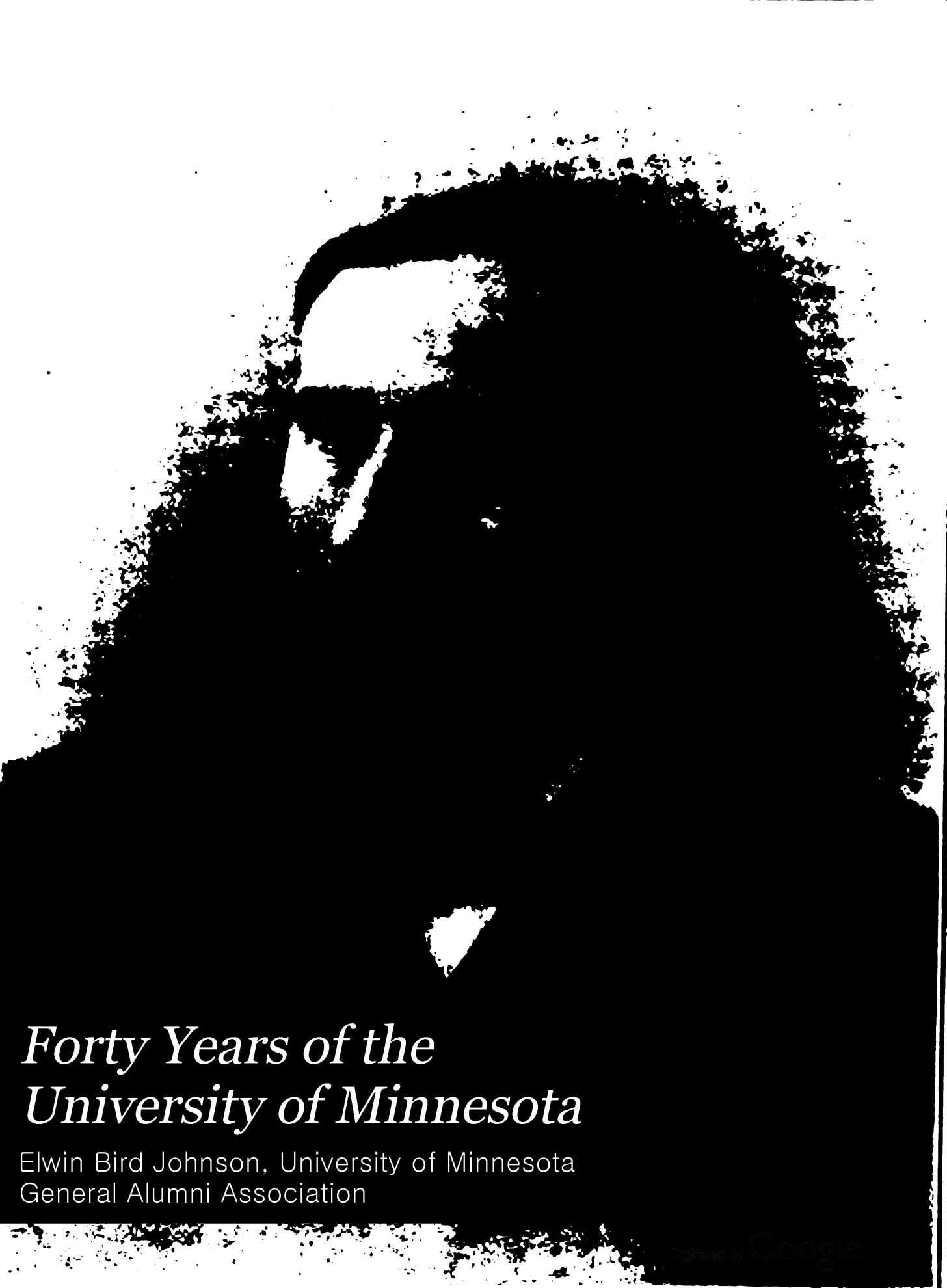

Forty Years of the University of Minnesota

Elwin Bird Johnson, University of Minnesota General Alumni Association

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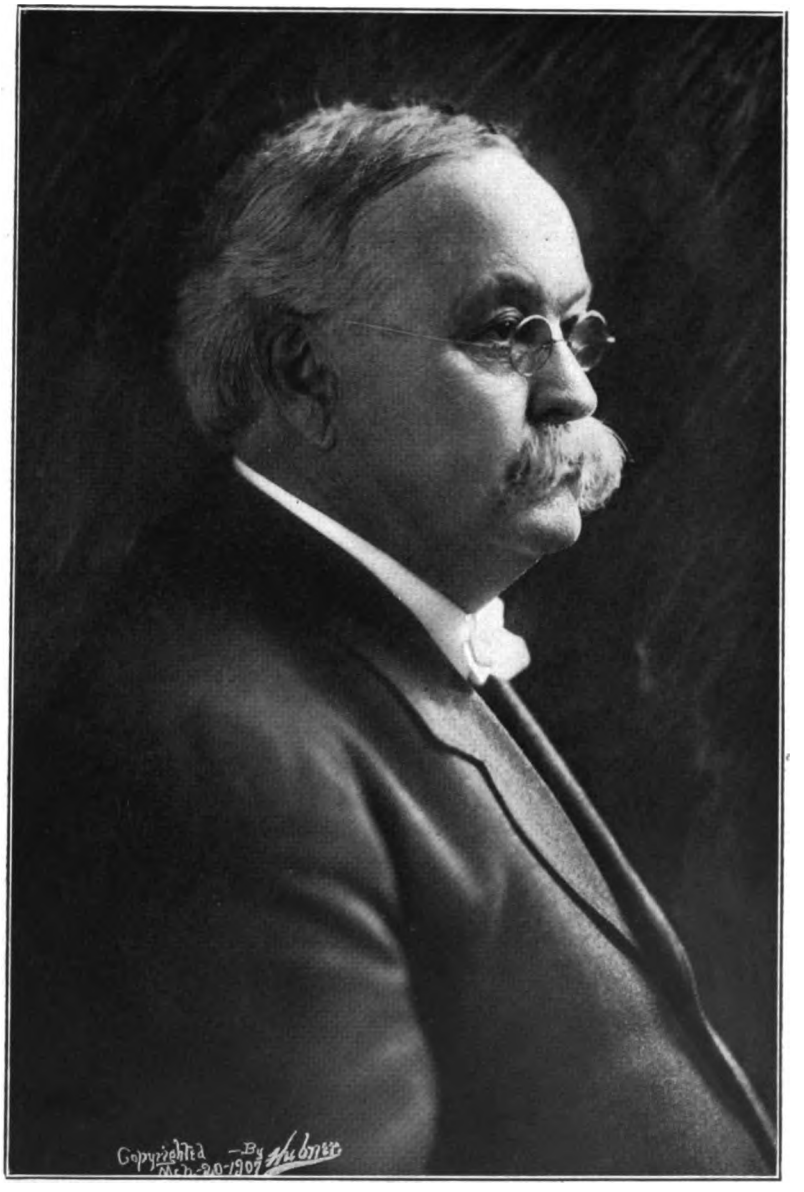

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FORTY YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

EDITED BY

E. BIRD JOHNSON, '88

ILLUSTRATED

MINNEAPOLIS
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
1910

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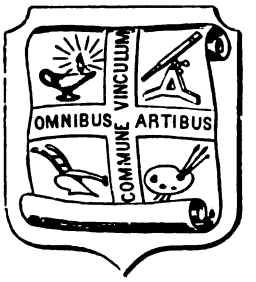

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John S. Pillsbury
"Father of the University"

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William Watts Folwell
First President of the University, 1869-1884

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ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP

To Cyrus Northrop, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, formerly Professor of English in Yale University and second President of the University of Minnesota on the occasion of the twenty-sixth Commencement of his regime and the fortieth year of the University.

Presented on Alumni Day, June the eighth, year of our Lord nineteen hundred ten.

We the members of the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, through our Board of Directors, on this, probably the last, Alumni Day of your presidency, desire formally to express to you our appreciation of your invaluable services and to present to you this testimonial of our affection and gratitude.

You came to preside over a small faculty and a student body of a few hundred; you will withdraw from a faculty of several hundred members and a student body of several thousand. Departments have been multiplied and the campus and farm have been extended far beyond the original limits,—in short, during your peaceful reign the material wealth of the University has come to exceed the most sanguine expectations of your early days.

You came to the presidency as a Professor of English, a lover and master of English literature, a firm believer in the cultural and disciplinary value of the classics and mathematics, and yet with a breadth of mind and a catholicity of spirit that never prevented you from recognizing each and every part of the University as important and vital to the whole.

We look with satisfaction upon the attitude you have at all times held toward the various departments of the University, and the tact and wisdom you have made a part of the history of our Alma Mater. It is with pride that we note the record is unmarred by fad or advocacy of any one branch of knowledge to the exclusion of others.

Appreciating the inestimable value of the idealist and the merits of the practical man, you have fostered not only the languages, literature and art, but you have also given your support to the natural and physical sciences and the profession of agriculture, engineering, law, and medicine. Research too, so far as possible, received your encouragement, so that contributions to human knowledge, the distinctive character of a university, enrich the record of the past and the spirit of to-day points encouragingly to the future.

Marvelous as the development of the University has been during your regency, it fades into insignificance when we think of you as our beloved President,—the man with a large and loving heart whose life

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was ever sweetened with the milk of human kindness, and who consistently placed the development of noble manhood and womanhood above the mere acquisition of knowledge.

In the forum and on the athletic field—in all student activities tending to prepare for a useful citizenship and a cheerful life your heart and spirit have been with the students.

Through your kindliness you have won the affection of both your colleagues and the students, and to those who have gone out from the University with your "God bless you" following them, your chapel talks will ever be reminders of high ideals, unselfish and pure living.

We are grateful for the support you gave to as well as the support you received from him whom we affectionately call the Father of the University—John Sargent Pillsbury. And we affirm that so long as the University shall continue, your years of service and his will continue as golden threads from the fabric made into the fabric in the making.

In evidence of our gratitude to and affection for you, we would give you the assurance that we shall not weep over the desires not realized, but, rejoicing in the encouraging prospects you bequeath to us as alumni, shall strive to do what we can to blend the glorious past into a still more glorious future, believing that by so striving we shall demonstrate an active faith in the high ideals you have held before us.

In token of our appreciation and grateful acknowledgment of all you have been to us, to the University and to the state, our Board of Directors hereunto subscribe their names.

SIGNED: FOR THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS,
HENRY F. NACHTRIEB, '82, PRESIDENT. FRED B. SNYDER, '81.
FOR THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND THE MECHANIC ARTS,
WILLIAM R. HOAG, '84. WILLIAM I. GRAY, '92.
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
LEROY CADY, '07. THOMAS P. COOPER, '08.
FOR THE COLLEGE OF LAW,
HUGH V. MERCER, '94. WALTER N. CARROLL, '95.
FOR THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
FRANK C. TODD, '92. SOREN P. REES, '97.
FOR THE COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
ALBERT E. BOOTH, '99.
FOR THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY,
THOMAS B. HARTZELL, '93. FRANK E. MOODY, '96.
FOR THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
ARTHUR G. ERKEL, '02. OSCAR BLOSMO, '07.
FOR THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY,
FRANK W. EMMONS, '99.
FOR THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,
CONRAD G. SELVIG, '07. EDGAR C. HIGBIE, '07.
CHARLES F. KEYES, '96. LAW '99. E. BIRD JOHNSON, '88,
TREASURER. SECRETARY.

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PREFACE

The close of the administration of President Northrop is a fitting time to bring together, in a volume such as this, the material available to show the origin and progress of the University. We are sufficiently near the original sources of the history to be able to determine with a fair degree of accuracy the facts and to have the benefit of the word of mouth information from those who participated in the events which have helped to make the University what it is to-day.

The disadvantage of proximity, which does not allow of a proper weighing of events in the light of subsequent years, is more than offset by the availability of material. Some day the history of this period of the University will be written by someone who will have the advantage of perspective, but, we trust that when that time comes, the one who writes will find in this volume the greater part of the information which he will need to get the proper values for his pen picture of the period covered by this volume.

AUTHORITIES.

The material from which this history has been compiled has been gathered at odd times through a period of more than twenty years.

The chief sources of information have been official publications of the University—catalogues and reports of the board of regents, supplemented by reports of the proceedings of the legislature (both state and territorial), and the newspapers, especially the St. Anthony Express; also the laws of Minnesota relating to the University.

Among various other publications that have been consulted are:—

The series of Gophers,

The Ariel,

A speech by Governor Pillsbury before the alumni in 1893,

A report of the proceedings at the unveiling of the Pillsbury Statue in September 1900,

Several reports previously compiled by the author after many months of painstaking research.

Some of the most valuable material has been gathered by word of mouth from the men who lived the history, and no small part of the events chronicled in this history have taken place under the direct observation of the author himself.

Among the persons who have aided by giving information based upon personal observation are: Colonel John H. Stevens, Reverend Elijah W. Merrill, Governor John S. Pillsbury, Dr. William Watts Folwell, President Cyrus Northrop.

January 25, 1910. The Author.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Introductory	1-16
I	Beginnings of the University	17-31
II	President Folwell's Administration	31-50
III	President Northrop's Administration	51-80
IV	University Chronicle	81-87
V	University Lands	89-94
VI	The Colleges	95-180
VII	Gifts and Benefactions	181-192
	Miscellaneous—Dean of Women, Library, Military, Athletics, Alumni, Buildings, Attendance	193-242
VIII	Miscellaneous Items of Interest	243-250
IX	President Northrop	251-264
X	Regents	265-274
XI	Faculty	275-298
XII	University Laws	299-348

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FORTY YEARS
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

I. BEGINNINGS 1851 TO 1869

The history of the University falls naturally into two parts, the first being in a sense prehistoric—a period of struggles, discouragements and disaster, before any real university work was undertaken. Indeed the whole period from 1851 to the date of the re-organization, 1868, might be wholly eliminated from consideration, were it not for the fact that the forces set in motion, during that period, had their influence upon the University as it finally took shape and developed into the great and useful institution it is today.

The second period extending from 1868 to 1910 falls naturally into two epochs. The first ending with the administration of President Folwell, 1884, and the second covering the administration of President Northrop, extending from 1884 to 1910.

A CHAPTER OF BEGINNINGS.

It is one of the things which we, the citizens of Minnesota, count among our choicest blessings and for which we should be profoundly grateful, that the early settlers of the territory which afterwards became the state of Minnesota, were made up of people who considered good education second only to the fear of God and an honest name. This explains the fact that in 1851, when the whole territory contained less than 10,000 inhabitants, its citizens were already making provision for a future university which should give to every young person within its borders the best education to be had anywhere. The people of Minnesota were, as a class, law-abiding, and up to 1856 there had never been a saloon in St. Anthony, although at that time it stood third in rank among the cities of the territory.

The beginnings of the University date back to the report of a committee of the house of representatives, consisting of John W. North, Major B. H. Randall and J. C. Ramsey. This committee made a report to the legislature on February 3rd, 1851 in which they said:

"The Committee would therefore recommend the passage of an Act (a Bill for which is herewith submitted) to incorporate the University of Minnesota. Though such an institution should not come to maturity in many years, it may now receive an endowment in lands that will increase in value with the growth of the country, and when wanted will be amply sufficient to erect and furnish an institution commensurate with our wants. * * * The Committee therefore respectfully concur in the recommendation of the Governor, that Congress be memorialized for a grant of lands for the endowment of such a University."

The report of this committee, including the act which was submitted and afterwards adopted as the charter of the University, it is believed was drawn by the Reverend E. D. Neill, afterwards chancellor of the University. It is not known what university previously established served as a model for this act. John W. North, who was chairman of this committee of the house of representatives, was afterwards made

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treasurer of the University and served in that capacity from 1851 to 1860, although he was never a member of the board.

Governor Ramsey in his message to the legislature the same year called attention to the necessity of an endowment for a university and recommended that the legislature memorialize Congress for an endowment of 100,000 acres of land. The land which Governor Ramsey doubtless had in mind, was a part of the Fort Snelling reservation which it was hoped the federal government might turn over to the University. For some reason which does not appear, this failed to materialize. The memorial, however, was passed on the 10th of February and on the 19th of the same month, Congress passed an act reserving two townships (46,080 acres) "for the use and support of a university in said territory and for no other use and purpose whatever." The charter of the University previously adopted, provided that the University should be located "at or near the Falls of St. Anthony," and it was also provided that this grant should be and remain a perpetual fund and that the interest alone should be appropriated for the support of the University.

THE FIRST BOARD.

On the 4th of March, of the same year, the legislature in joint session, elected a board of twelve regents, made up of the following named gentlemen:

Isaac Atwater, J. W. Furber, William R. Marshall, B. B. Meeker, Socrates Nelson, Henry M. Rice, Alexander Ramsey, Henry H. Sibley, C. K. Smith, Franklin Steele, N. C. D. Taylor and Abram Van Vorhees.

This board met May 31st, at the St. Charles Hotel, in the village of St. Anthony. On motion of William R. Marshall it was resolved that the board deem it expedient to proceed at once to the erection of a building, and that a subscription paper be circulated to secure the necessary funds for this purpose. Of the $2,500 needed for this purpose, Franklin Steele gave $500 and the remainder was made up in smaller subscriptions.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a notice, to be published in the various newspapers of the territory, requesting offers of a site for the University. Several liberal offers of land were made at this meeting by W. R. Marshall, W. A. Cheever, H. H. Sibley, and Franklin Steele.

The following is the notice as published in the St. Anthony Express:

"NOTICE.—Land owners in the vicinity of St. Anthony Falls, are requested to make offers of land to the Board of Regents for the purpose of a site for the location of the University of Minnesota. Propositions, in writing, will be received until the morning of the 14th inst., addressed to the secretary.

By order of the Board of Regents.

I. Atwater, Secretary."

The board met again on the 14th of June and a committee was appointed to take steps toward the immediate location of the lands of the congressional grant of two townships.

At this meeting offers of land were received as follows:

W. A. Cheever, Esq., offered five blocks of ten lots each (twelve and one-half acres) for such purpose.

J. McAlpine, Esq., offered twenty acres near the village.

Messrs. W. S. Farnham, C. T. Stinson, R. W. Cummings and H. H. Angell offered sixteen acres near town.

After a careful examination of the various locations offered, upon motion of William R Marshall, it was resolved to accept the offer of Franklin Steele, Esq., "being a part of the green set apart for public purposes, together with six lots in the rear." This was about four acres of land, and was located between what is now known as Central avenue and First avenue South East, and Second street and University avenue.

TITLE TO THE SITE.

The title to this site was never made over to the board of regents and when question was raised concerning the matter, at a meeting held October 19th, 1852, this fact appeared. So far as can be determined nothing definite was done to secure a deed to the site and finally,

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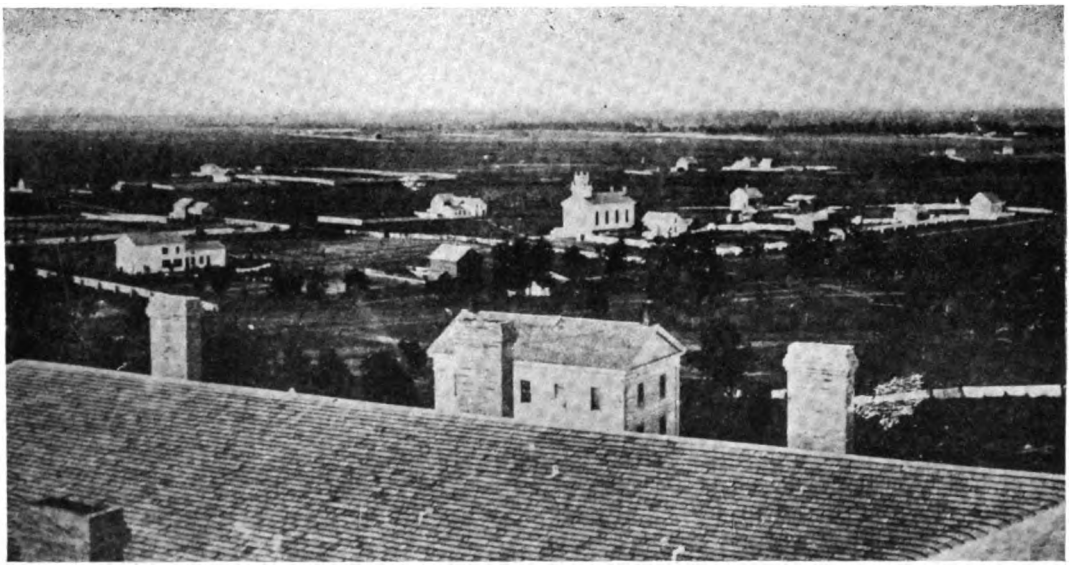
January 27th, 1854, Mr. Steele offered to give the University five acres of land in Tuttle's grove, to be selected by the regents and to erect thereon a building to cost as much as the building then occupied by the preparatory department. This offer was subsequently modified and June 12th, 1855, the regents voted to accept the offer of Mr. Steele to pay into the treasury of the University the amount expended upon the preparatory school building. This sum, it appears was never paid by Mr. Steele but the obligation was assumed by the St. Anthony Water Power company, June 28th, 1856. This obligation was surrendered to the St. Anthony Water Power company, October 14th, 1862, in exchange for notes held by that company against the University, and the Regents agreed to and did, on the 29th day of November, quit-claim the tract on which the preparatory school building was located, to the said company.



This picture was taken from the roof of the old Winslow House whose roof shows in the immediate foreground. The first building shown is the old academy building where Mr. Merrill opened the first preparatory department of the University.

THE NEW BUILDING.

It was also decided at the meeting of June 14, to begin at once, the erection of a building the maximum cost of which was to be $2,500 and the secretary was instructed to advertise for competitive plans for the building.

William R. Marshall and Isaac Atwater who were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the money necessary to build, were successful in raising the desired amount. Before the building was finished, however, a second subscription was necessary.

The building was of two stories with a high basement, and was thirty by fifty feet on the ground. The basement was built up with stone five or six feet above the level of the ground, and was reached by going down two or three steps. For years this building served as the abode for the "Preparatory department of the University of Minnesota."

An advertisement which appeared in the St. Anthony Express of November 15th, 1851, will give a better idea of the school and what it was expected to do than anything else could.

"UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

The Preparatory Department of the University of Minnesota will be opened to receive

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students November 26th, under the supervision of Professor E. W. Merrill.

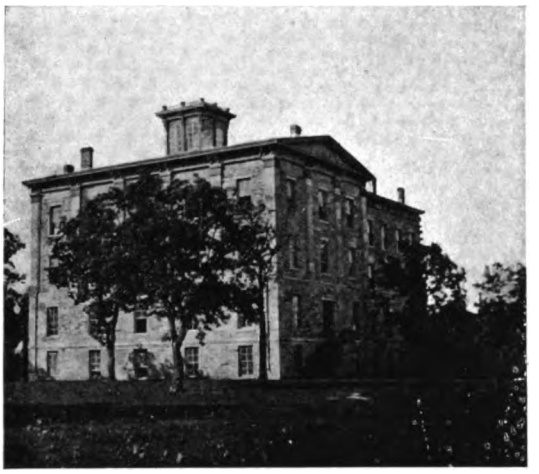
Common English branches, viz: Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading, and Spelling, per quarter of eleven weeks $4.00

Higher English branches, viz: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Analysis, Elocution, History, Astronomy and Physiology.....$5.00

Greek, Latin, French, bookkeeping and the higher mathematics $6.00

Incidentals—Fuel, sweeping, repairs, etc. $3.00

REMARKS.—Tuition and incidentals are required half a quarter in advance, but are refunded in case of sickness. Tuition fees are not received for less than half a quarter. Lectures will be given on different branches of science. A French teacher will be employed for those who wish to study it. Books advertised next week. St. Anthony, November 15th, 1851."



This shows the "Old Main" as it was in 1869. From the Sweet collection, through the courtesy of Hudson's "A Half Century of Minneapolis.

THE SCHOOL.

School was opened for the first time November 26th, 1851, with an enrollment of about twenty. At this time only two rooms were in shape to be occupied, and these were not entirely finished. Before the end of the year forty had been enrolled. During the second year about eighty-five were in attendance and Professor Merrill had three assistants.

The following selection from the fourth annual report of the board of regents, will show the condition of the school during the last year of its existence.

"The preparatory department still continues under the supervision of Prof. E. W. Merrill. It is in a most flourishing condition, both as regards the number of pupils and the progress made in the different branches of study.

The influence and usefulness of this department in its general bearings on the educational interests of the territory is already apparent, and is constantly increasing. Teachers have been there qualified and prepared to take charge of our common schools, and young men fitted for the active duties of life.

The whole number of pupils in attendance the past year has been one hundred and seventy, and over one hundred and fifty have been in attendance the present winter term. * * * In conclusion, the board are gratified to represent that the prospects of the institution are such as to afford a reasonable assurance that it will soon be in condition to realize the most sanguine hopes which its founders and friends have entertained in regard to it."

During the whole existence of this school, it was no expense to the state. Private individuals paid for the building and furnished all the apparatus that was used. All the books in its library, which was not very extensive, were contributed. Mr. Merrill, who taught this school, came here through a misunderstanding. He understood that he was to be paid by the board, while in reality he only received what he had left out of what he had received from tuition, after paying all the expenses of the school. It was a genuine missionary effort on his part, and too much credit cannot be given him for his successful prosecution of the work of the school.

It is very evident from the notices which appeared in the St. Anthony Express concerning this school that it was held in high esteem by the people of the territory. It was a mistake on the part of the regents that they did not continue it for several years longer, even

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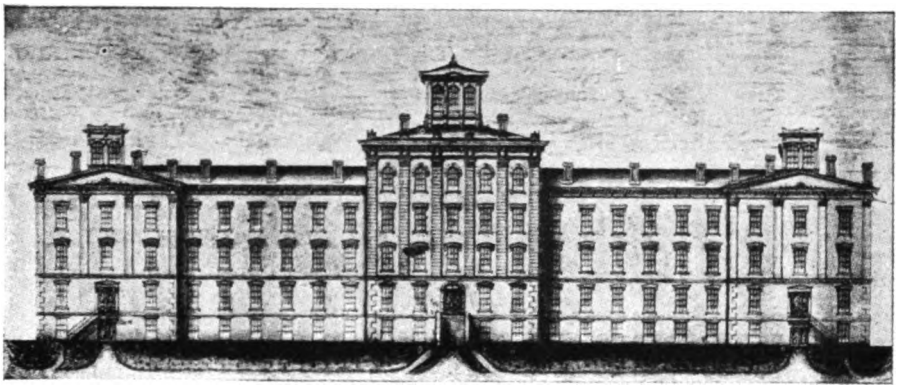

The architect's ideal of the "Old Main," from original architect's drawing.

though a new site was chosen. Its great growth and popularity and the good work that it was doing was warrant enough for its continuance.

OTHER ATTEMPTS.

The school under the direction of Mr. Merrill was discontinued in the spring of 1855. The building itself passed from under the control of the board of regents May 26th, 1856. From that time until it was burned in November 1864, various private parties conducted school courses in the building. In the St. Anthony Express of August 4th, 1855, we find the following notice.

ACADEMICAL SCHOOL IN ST. ANTHONY.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our citizens to the notice in another column of Prof. Johnston who proposes to open a high school in the building heretofore occupied by Prof. Merrill. A school of this description is greatly needed in St. Anthony, and from the short acquaintance we have had with Prof. Johnston, we have no doubt but that he is in all respects qualified to conduct such an institution as he proposes opening. We trust our citizens will manifest an interest in well sustaining the enterprise.

In the same issue appears the following announcement:

ST. ANTHONY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Prof. D. S. Johnston .....Principal.
Miss Lucy D. Talman .....Assistant.

This school will be opened in the city of St. Anthony, on Wednesday the 8th of August, 1855.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary branches, per year of 11 weeks $ 3.00
Common English branches, per year of 11 weeks 4.00
Higher English branches, per year of 11 weeks 5.00
Languages, including Robinson's University edition of algebra and Higher Mathematics 6.00
Instrumental music, Piano 10.00
Use of instrument 2.00
Drawing, painting, needle work, will be taught if required.

No reduction made for absence except in case of sickness of more than one week.

Aug. 4. t.f.

Mr. Johnston who conducted this school is now living in St. Paul and is counted one of the men of wealth of that city.

He was followed by a Mr. Taylor. The following notice printed in the St. Anthony Express of May 31st, 1856, speaks of this school as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL IN ST. ANTHONY—Mr. Taylor, a graduate of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., is now in our city and will open a select school at the Academy building, on Monday, June 2nd. The fact of his being a graduate of this school, is a sufficient guarantee of itself as regards his capacity, but we also learn that he brings testimonials of a high order, from the various places where he has taught since graduating. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to learn that this school is again about to

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be opened, and we trust that our citizens will not fail to give him their cordial support.

Later in the same year the St. Anthony Express speaks about a "high school" which a Miss Hill was to open "in the Old Academy building on Third street."

It was finally rented by the school board of St. Anthony which fitted it up and carried on an excellent school until it was burned. In the early days of St. Anthony this building was used by the First Congregational church. The following notice appeared in the St. Anthony Express of May 28th, 1852.

"Reverend Charles Seccombe will preach in the school room of the University on Sabbath morning at eleven o'clock and will lecture, at the same place, on Sabbath evening, *at early candle light.*"

So long as this school was under the control of the regents it was taught by the Reverend E. W. Merrill who had charge of the same as principal. It would appear now that the regents might well have kept up this school for many years, and, had they done so, the foundation work which had to be all done over again in the school which opened in 1867, would have been unnecessary.

THE NEW CAMPUS.

Scarcely a year had passed after the first site was selected, before the agitation concerning the selection of a new site was begun. St. Anthony and the territory at large were growing so fast that the regents saw that the time would soon come when the University would need more land.

There is a story current that in the early days when the territorial institutions were located, there was an understanding that the prison should go to Stillwater, the capitol to St. Paul and the University to St. Anthony. It seems quite probable that there may have been such an understanding but the fact remains that the location of both the prison at Stillwater and the capitol at St. Paul were fixed before the question of the location of the University at St. Anthony Falls was settled, and the original idea was that the University should be located on the Fort Snelling reservation; however, this does not preclude the possibility of such an understanding among the representatives from the three main centers of population of the territory at that time. Reverend Mr. Neill declares the whole story a "myth" and Mr. North also pronounced against it. On the other hand H. L. Moss says that there was talk concerning this matter at the time of the Stillwater convention which met to frame the constitution of the state.

The story also goes, that, subsequent to the time of the location of the three state institutions above mentioned, the territory had grown so rapidly that the people from the other parts of the state were clamoring for a re-distribution of these institutions and the regents used this talk as an argument in favor of going ahead with their plans for securing a new site and the erection of a new building, in order that the institution might be saved for St. Anthony.

Both of these considerations, viz: the rapid growth of population and the agitation concerning removal doubtless had some influence in causing the regents to purchase the new site. They wished to secure the location of the University permanently in St. Anthony. Another consideration which had its influence in hastening the purchase of the present site was the fact that the property in St. Anthony and vicinity was rapidly rising in value, and if a site was to be secured at a reasonable price, it must be done immediately.

The purchase of twenty-five and one-third acres of the present site, was finally consummated, October 21st, 1854. This land was purchased of Paul R. George and Joshua Taylor.

For this piece of land, which is now worth —at a conservative estimate—$350,000, the regents paid only $6,000. Of this amount, $1,000 was paid in cash, and the regents gave their note for the remainder.

MISTAKE IN THE DEED.

A curious mistake was made in the making out of the deed for this property. One of the courses which should have been N. 39¼ degrees west, was put down as N. 59¼ degrees west. This mistake made a difference of about twelve

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acres of land, against the regents. This error was rectified by Calvin Tuttle, the original owner of the land, who, on the 21st of July, 1856, in consideration of one dollar paid to him by the regents, gave them a quit-claim deed of the land which they supposed they had purchased of Taylor and George.

Up to the time of the purchase of this land, the income of the University had been nothing. The $1,000 in cash, paid for the site, was borrowed money. The legislature of 1856 (February 21st) passed an act authorizing the regents to borrow $15,000 secured on the site already purchased. This seemed to be ample security, so cheaply had the site been purchased in the first place, and so rapidly had it increased in value. The regents were instructed to pay for the site already purchased and erect a new building with this money.

THE NEW BUILDING.

With the erection of the new building began the trouble, which, before it was finally settled, cost the University $125,000. One who was a member of the board of regents at that time, afterward said: "That was our first mistake. But we had to build as we did, for public opinion demanded it." In justice to those regents it must be remembered that this was in the time of the great prosperity, just preceding the terrible financial panic of 1857-58. The regents, remembering how soon they had outgrown their former quarters, resolved to build such a building as would be sufficient for many years to come.

Accordingly, on the ninth day of August, 1856, the contract for that part of the building west of the main stairway, was let to Alden, Cutler & Hull, for $49,600. This would now seem to be a foolish piece of business to one who does not understand the facts. The regents seem to have figured something in this way:

ASSETS—Campus	$25,000
Notes, from sale of pine timber	20,000
From the old building	2,500
Bonds authorized by the legislature	15,000
Total assets	$62,500
LIABILITIES—Contract for building	$49,600
Mortgage on the campus	15,000
Total liabilities	$64,600
Excess of liabilities over assets	$ 2,100

This amount the regents expected to be able to provide for long before the payments on the contract became due, by the increase in the value of the campus which would give additional security, or by the sale of stumpage.

So far as human wisdom could foresee the regents were justified in their judgment. No one could possibly foresee the rude awakening from the dreams of prosperity which the hard times of the next year were to bring about.

In August 1857 came the deluge. The notes for stumpage sold were to be paid when the logs were floated to market and sold. Most of the University stumpage had been sold along the Rum river. In 1857 the Rum river dried up and so for a time no money could be realized from stumpage.

The campus, on account of hard times, did not increase in value as it had been expected that it would, and so no money could be realized by further incumbering it. Interest began to count up and the regents could not raise money sufficient to meet it.

The legislature of 1858 (March 8th) came to the rescue with an act authorizing the regents to issue $40,000 in bonds, secured on certain lands (21,000 acres in the counties of Pine, Mille Lacs and Sherburne) of the congressional grant.

Under ordinary circumstances this would have been amply sufficient. But the times were so hard and money so scarce, and it was such a difficult matter to negotiate the bonds at all, that this provision was lamentably insufficient.

Only $34,200 was realized from the sale of the bonds for $40,000, $5,800 being held back by the purchasers of the bonds to pay the interest up to December 1st, 1859.

Such was the predicament in which the regents found themselves when they made their report to the legislature in 1860.

It appeared that notes of the regents were out to the amount of $17,942.02. These notes

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all dated February 24th, 1859, and bore interest at the rate of 12 per cent; all were already past due. Bonds secured by University lands, to the amount of $55,000, were also out, bearing interest at 10 and 12 per cent. And the regents had no money nor had they any prospect of receiving money to meet the accruing interest.

The board of regents at this time was made up of men concerning whose honesty there can be no question. They can hardly be accused of carelessness or indifference to the interests of the state or their own responsibility in the matter. Neither can their patriotism be doubted. They had among their number as careful business men as could be found anywhere at the time. But it is to be noted here that the more conservative members of the board were against the precipitate action taken by a bare majority of the members of the board. The public spirit of the individual members of the board is evidenced by the fact that they gave liberally of their own time and money to the service of of the University. Looked at in the light of later developments, we can not but deplore the fact that the men who had a bare majority control in the board did not forego their power and listen to the better reason of the more conservative minority. However, these men doubtless acted according to the best light they had at that time and did not take risks for the University which they would not have taken in their own business, and it is to be said that had it not been for the unforseen panic they would probably have been successful. The final outcome of their action, while it can hardly be said to be beneficial to the University, secured for the University an excellent site. The land and the building which finally cost about $125,000 (under the unforseen calamity) is today worth many times that amount.

THE OLD MAIN.

The new building authorized and built by this board was the west wing and extension of the Old Main. (See page 20.) This included that part of the building beginning with the main stair-way as located in 1875. The east end of this extension was roughly walled up with blue limestone without pointing. This wing and extension were part of the original plan calling for a central or main portion and a second wing and extension, on the east end of the central portion. The original plan called for these wings to be three stories above the basement, while the main portion was to be five stories above the basement and surmounted by an observatory. The building was to have faced the north instead of the east. This wing and extension, completed in 1858, stood vacant through the days of the war and insolvency. A legislative committee which visited the building in 1864 reported a family living in the building, ostensibly to take care of it, with turkeys in one room, hay in another and wood in the third while the floor of the basement was ruined by wood splitting.

In an address made before the alumni in 1893, Governor Pillsbury says, "While the regents were making a vigorous effort to extricate the University from its embarrassment, the state was emerging from the effects of the Civil War; a great demand was being made on the state authorities to provide for the care of the insane, as only temporary quarters had been provided at the asylum at St. Peter, in 1866. The University building was standing vacant, and it was reported as fast going to decay, but could at least be utilized temporarily for the accommodation of the insane. A strong effort was made for this object, against the protest of the regents, to devote the University buildings for the accommodation of this unfortunate class; and only for the vigorous efforts of the regents was this institution kept from becoming an asylum for the insane."

THE BARBER AND BUTTERFIELD SCHOOLS.

The repairs on the building had been so nearly completed by the spring of 1858 that the regents felt justified in starting a preparatory department and Professor Barber was employed to take charge of the same at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. The regents ex-

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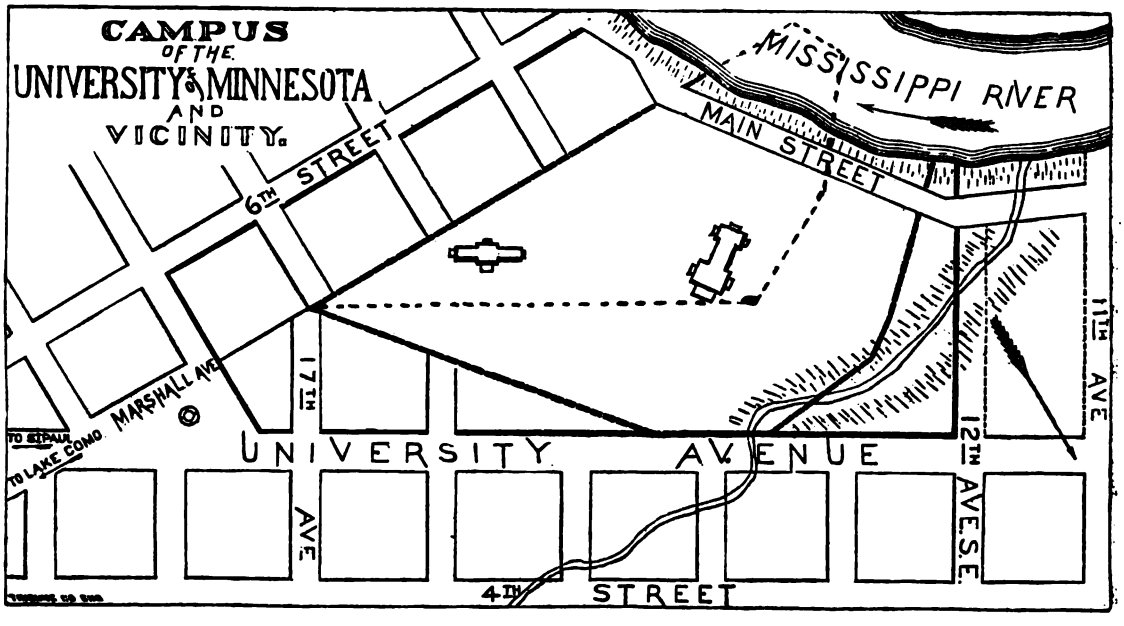


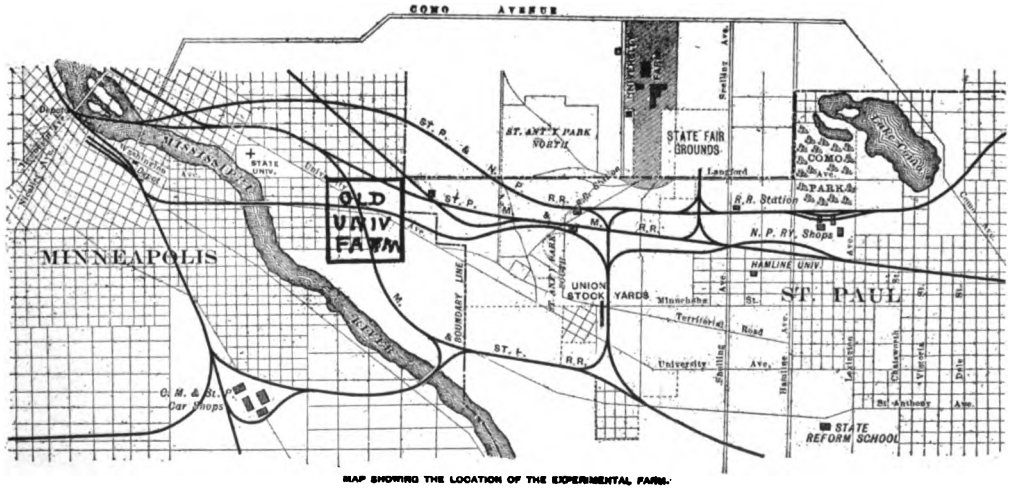
The heavy dotted line in the above drawing shows the outline in the original purchase of land from Taylor and George. The light dotted line shows what was actually deeded, through error in one of the courses. This error was afterward rectified by Calvin Tuttle, the original owner, by a quit-claim deed.

pected to be able to raise this amount from tuition fees. After the school had been in session about six months it was discontinued. The tuition fees received did not amount to one-half the salary of the teacher.

During the winter of 1859-60, Professor Butterfield kept a private school in this building. The regents gave him the use of the building, and he was simply to leave it in as good condition as it was when he took it. From this time until 1867 there was no attempt to carry on a school.

REV. NEILL MADE CHANCELLOR.

In the fall of 1858, November 1st, Rev Edward D. Neill, was appointed chancellor of the University with the expectation that real university work would be started at an early date. This office he held under the territorial



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The above shows the location of the University campus, the original University farm and the new farm at St. Anthony Park.

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board which was legislated out of existence by an act approved February 14, 1860.

This act re-organized the University and gave it a new charter and provided that the chancellor of the University should be a member of the board of regents and at the same time ex-officio the superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Neill was immediately elected by the regents as chancellor and served until he resigned Feb. 25, 1861, to become chaplain of the first Minnesota regiment of volunteers for the Civil War. Mr. Neill was very active and zealous in University affairs during the time he was chancellor but under the circumstances could accomplish but little. It is to be said, however, that he began the agitation to secure for the University its right to benefit by the grant of land made by Congress to a *state university* when it adopted the enabling act for the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a state. After his connection with the University ceased, the regents continued this agitation and the grant was finally made available for the benefit of the University in 1870.

THE INVESTIGATION.

When the legislature of 1859-60 met, the affairs of the University were in such bad condition that a committee was appointed to investigate and report. In their report, although they exonerated the territorial board from all suspicion of dishonest dealings, they censured its carelessness. They pointed out the fact, to which the regents in their annual reports had repeatedly called attention, viz: That the board was too large for the best business results. Important business had often been delayed or entirely neglected because it was impossible to get a quorum for the transaction of business. They also pointed out the fact that the method of their election was a most pernicious one. A body of men elected directly by the legislature was apt to be so mixed up with politics that the interests of the institution intrusted to their charge were likely to suffer. They also reported that the proceedings of the board had been marked by unnecessary haste and precipitation. In the main this report seems fair and trustworthy, though perhaps too severe in its criticism of the motives of the board in certain transactions.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF 1860.

The new charter of February 14, 1860 provided for a board of regents to consist of five electors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Besides these five members, the governor, the lieutenant governor and the chancellor of the university were to be ex-officis members of the board.

The territorial board had selected 34,799.24 acres of lands which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Besides this they had selected 11,280.61 acres which had not been approved when they were superseded by the new board. Of these lands, 14,785 acres were subsequently sold to pay the debts incurred in the purchase of the campus and the erection of the University building.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY APPOINTED.

In November, 1863, John S. Pillsbury was appointed to the board in the place of George F. Batchelder, resigned. This was the beginning of Governor Pillsbury's connection with the University. It was not without great reluctance that he consented to serve as regent; he declined the office when it was first offered to him, and it was only when Governor Swift insisted that no one else could serve the University so well that he consented to accept the place.

This board was authorized and instructed to continue the investigation of the affairs of the territorial board.

It was the opinion of the new board that the affairs of the University up to that time had been conducted in a loose manner. They closed their first report with the following words:

"It would be improper, after the examination of the transactions we have made, to conclude this report without a distinct expression of our belief that there was no design on the part of the territorial regents to injure the cause of learning or aggrandize themselves, but that, blinded by the glare of imaginary riches, so prevalent in 1856 and 1857, they supposed

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that the University, like themselves, could never be embarrassed for want of money."

This "state" board was greatly hampered by the belief, on their part, that at least a part of the debt of the territorial university was contracted without proper authority.

They were also in doubt as to whether they had the right (also whether it was advisable) to sell enough of the congressional grant of land to settle that part of the indebtedness which had been unquestionably contracted by authority. During the first two years of their service, they were engaged in investigating the affairs of the boards which preceded them and in the any hope that the University would have any land left after having paid all its debts.

SPECIAL BOARD OF 1864.

When Governor Pillsbury became a member of the board of 1860 he took up the task which was before him with characteristic enthusiasm and applied his remarkable business talent to University affairs. He soon discovered that if these old debts of the University were ever to be cleared up and the University placed on a sound financial basis, the board must have larger powers and be made up of a smaller number so as to get prompt action whenever necessary.

SCHEME OF UNIVERSITY EXERCISES

FOR THE THIRD TERM OF THE

Academic Year 1869-70. Morning Roll Call at 8:30.

Professor.	Folwell.	Campbell.	Twining.	Walker.	Brooks.	Donaldson.	Johnson.	Robertson.	Beardsley.
No of Room	32	48	27	36	49	24	33	62	62
I. Hour, 8:45 A. M.		C German.	A. Physical Geography.	Virgil.	Dem. Philippics.		A Algebra.	Botany.	B Geometry.
II. Hour, 9:35 A. M.	A Geometry.	A German.	Latin.	Latin Reader.	Greek Reader.	A English Compositi'n	B Algebra.		A Arithmetic.
10:25 A. M.	On Mondays a lecture on Agriculture by Professor Robertson. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays—Military Exercises by Maj. Gen. Johnson. On Fridays, Public Rhetorical Exercises under Professor Donaldson.								
III. Hour, 10:55 A. M.		B German.	B. Physical Geography.	Horace.	Xenophon.	B English Comp'sition			C Geometry.
IV. Hour, 11:45 A. M.	Read'g and Eng. Lit.		Physiology.	Cicero,		C English Comp'sition	B Arithmetic.		Draughting.

determining of the liabilities of the University; also in devising some method of dealing with the large and rapidly accumulating debt.

The legislature of 1862 authorized this board to make such adjustment of this debt as they considered equitable. The board then made offers of land at fair prices in exchange for notes or other evidences of indebtedness held against the University. A few accepted this offer but the great majority of the creditors of the University preferred to hold the notes and bonds rather than exchange them for lands. At this time the debt amounted to about $110,000. Very few of the friends of the University had

This was at the time when the victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg improved the prospects for an early return of peace, and business conditions began decidedly to improve. In 1864 Governor Pillsbury was representing the University district in the senate and he devoted his main attention to the securing of legislation needed to clear up the distressing situation of the University. After consulting with Judge Berry, the latter drew up a bill covering Governor Pillsbury's views regarding the settlement of the affairs of the University. By the terms of this bill, which became a law March 4th, 1864, John S. Pillsbury, O. C. Merriman and

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John Nicols were appointed a "special board" of regents of the University and were given authority to sell all the land necessary, up to twelve thousand acres, to settle the entire indebtedness of the University. This bill was afterwards modified by a bill approved March 2nd, 1865, increasing the amount of land available for the said purpose by authorizing the board to confirm the deeds given by the preceding board for 1193.26 acres of land in settlement of debts owed the St. Anthony Water Power company; and, again, by an act approved February 28th, 1866, making the total amount of lands available for this purpose 14,000 acres, exclusive of the lands covered by the act of 1865.

The members appointed to the board, by this act, took up the task which had been set them, with a will. It was found that the holders of many of the bonds issued by the University had secured possession of the same at from fifteen to fifty cents on the dollar, and that it would be possible to buy them up at approximately what had been paid for them by their holders, thus reducing the actual amount required for adjustment.

Dr. Folwell, in his History of Minnesota, speaks of this matter as follows:

"This board was authorized to sell land to the amount of twelve thousand acres and use the proceeds in 'extricating' the institution. Taking advantage of a time of general liquidation and scaling down, they bought in claims of many creditors at thirty-three per cent. of their face. The bondholders, satisfied at length that they had no recourse upon the state, moderated their demands and consented to 'equitable terms' of adjustment. In this way a 'great state' redeemed the bonds it had authorized by law, and canceled a body of debts pronounced by the regents of 1860 to be 'honestly due.'"

ADJUSTING CLAIMS.

The first sale of lands undertaken by this board was in Rice county and the proceeds reached a larger figure than had been expected. With the cash received from these sales the regents commenced to purchase, by compromise, the forty thousand dollar issue of bonds secured by mortgage, held principally in New York City. The fifteen thousand dollar bonds secured by mortgage on the University campus and building, were redeemed at their face value with seven per cent interest, the holders of these bonds being the original purchasers of the same.

The most difficult matter to arrange was the claim of Paul R. George which was in the shape of a mortgage on the original site of the campus, this mortgage being held by the heirs, Mr. George having died several years before. The claim was finally settled and the whole indebtedness was met by the sale of 15,410.85 acres of land, leaving intact the campus, the buildings and 30,000 acres of land of the original congressional grant.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OPENED.

For ten years the building stood gloomy and deserted. The rough wall on the east end gave it a decidedly barn-like appearance. It was a sorry monument to mistaken judgment. The doors were off their hinges and the cattle which used to pasture on the campus those days, sometimes sought the basement for protection from the winter's storms. Such was its condition when the legislature of 1867 voted fifteen thousand dollars, the first appropriation ever made for the University, for the purpose of repairing the building, and purchasing furniture and beginning a course of instruction. The state of the building can be judged from the fact that it cost about six thousand dollars to put the same in a fair state of repair.

On October 7th, 1867, a preparatory department was opened under the direction of the faculty consisting of the following named gentlemen: W. W. Washburn, principal and instructor in Greek; Gabriel Campbell, instructor in Latin and German; Ira Moore, instructor in mathematics and the English branches.

The question of coeducation in the University was settled for all time by the admission of young women without question to the preparatory department.

FINAL REPORT OF BOARD OF THREE.

When this board made its final report, December 23rd, 1867, there were out-standing debts amounting to about $5,750 and they also had 2,890 acres of land still unsold to pay this

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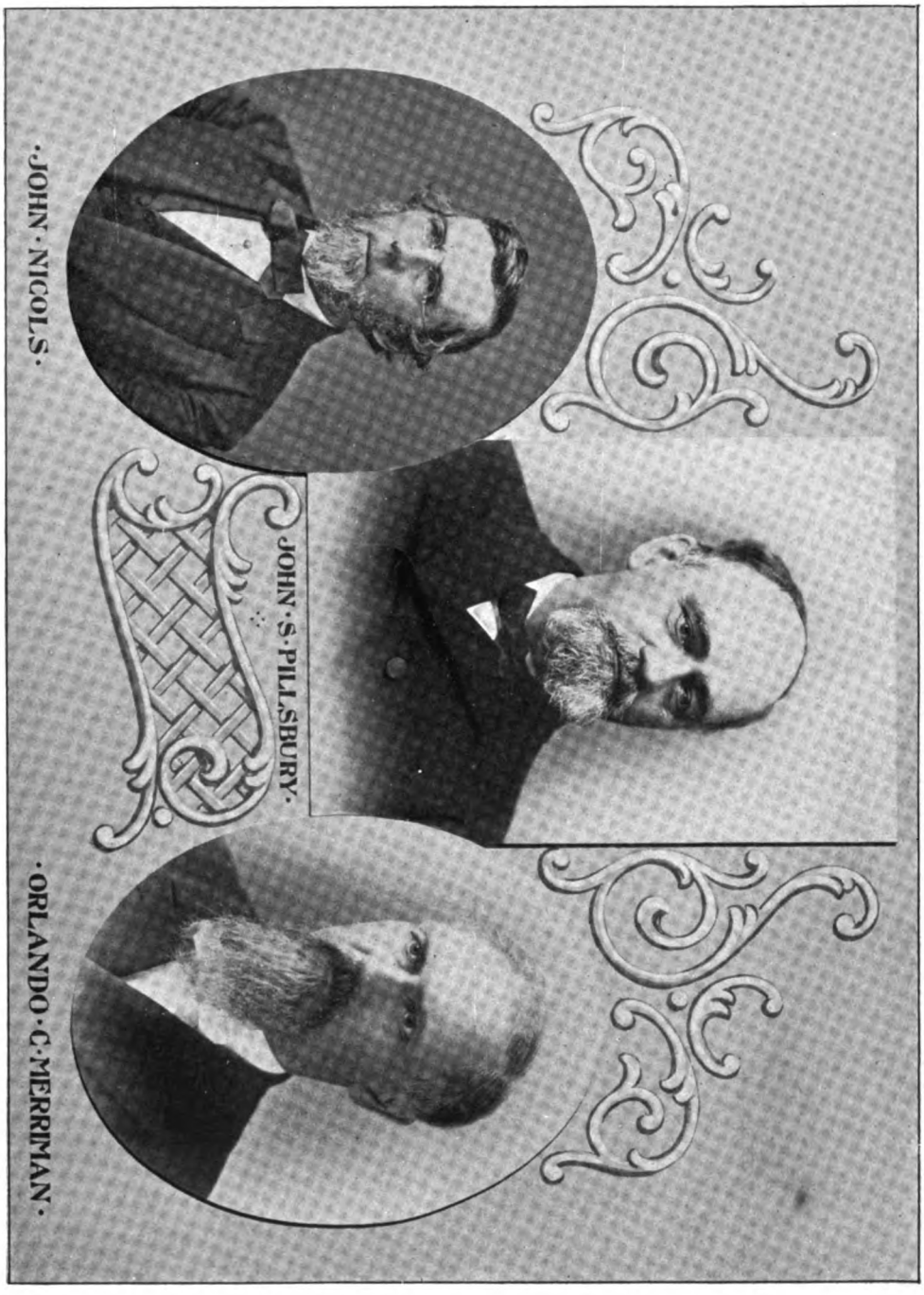

Special Board of Three Regents.

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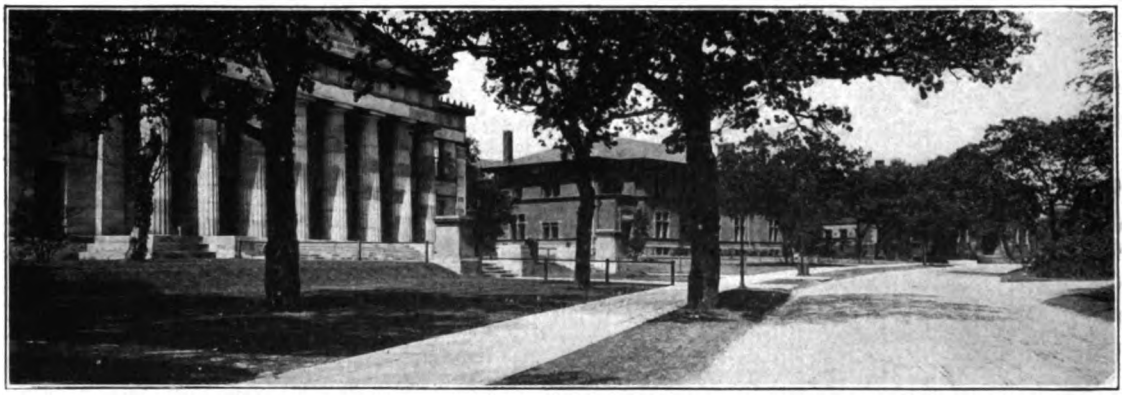
indebtedness. Governor Pillsbury felt that the time had come when a re-organization of the University might be effected and real university work be begun. At this time he was a member of the senate, representing the University district, and it was through his good offices that the land grant of 1862 for the encouragement of agricultural education (about 92,000 acres) which had been made over to the agricultural college established at Glencoe, was given to the University upon the condition that the University establish an agricultural college and a college of mechanic arts. This, however, was not accomplished without some strenuous exertion on the part of Governor Pillsbury and other friends of the University. The representations which these friends of the University made, arguing for one strong central institution rather than two independent institutions which must necessarily be less adequately supported, won the day and the opposition in the senate dwindled to absolutely nothing and when the vote was finally taken there were but four votes against the proposition in the house. It is hard to overestimate the importance of this act coming at the time it did. It settled for all time the principle that the University of the state of Minnesota should include all work of collegiate grade supported by the state. Under this beneficent principle the University has made marvelous progress and the state has been saved immense sums of money which otherwise would have been required to support two or more independent institutions.

This provision was included in an act of the legislature approved February 18th, 1868, providing for a complete re-organization of the University and the appointment of a board of regents. This is the act from which the University dates its actual beginning and forms the "charter" under which the University exists today.

The preparatory department was continued and in the following year Edward Hadley Twining was elected instructor in natural science and A. J. Richardson in English. The attendance during the year beginning 1867 reached 72, of which number 16 were young women. The enrollment for the year beginning 1868 was 108, 38 of this number being young women.



EXPERIMENTAL FARM PURCHASED.

One of the first acts of the newly selected board was the purchase of an experimental farm of 120 acres near the University campus for $7,828.13.

In the re-organization of 1868 the legislature had authorized the regents to purchase an experimental farm in accordance with the terms of the land grant of congress of 1862. $8,500 was set aside for this purpose. In looking about for a farm it was thought that certain lands near the campus would serve the purposes. Governor Pillsbury had already entered into negotiations for the purchase of this tract of land for himself and had made the arrangements at the time when there was a great depression in real estate values, the land having been sold under foreclosure proceedings. He immediately

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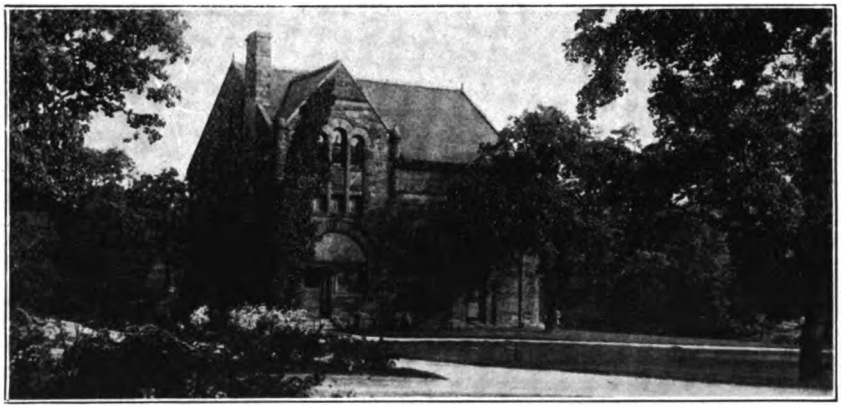
turned over to the University this land at what it had cost him and thus the University secured this valuable tract of land.

The purchase of such a tract of ground for an experimental farm well illustrates the attitude of the majority of the board of regents as it was constituted at that time. The members were exceedingly skeptical of the possibility of agricultural education and experimentation and did just as little as they felt they could do and meet the demands of those who had greater faith in the possibilities of making such an education practicable. This tract of land it was thought would "do" since a farm must be purchased. The chief item in favor of this tract being that it was near the rest of the University. This attitude of the board of regents should be kept in mind in considering later developments of education along agricultural lines, for it was a potent factor in delaying the final solution of the problem.

When Professor C. Y. Lacy was placed in charge of the farm some years later, he found that it was not at all suited to farming while it had grown to be exceedingly valuable for other purposes and he proposed to the regents that they sell the farm and purchase another less high priced but better suited to the needs of experimental investigations. This action, though strongly urged, was delayed until Professor E. D. Porter came to the University in 1880 and he insisted that what Professor Lacy had recommended be done, that the old farm be sold and a new one purchased. This was finally done in 1883 and 1884 and netted sufficient to purchase a new farm and erect several buildings thereon.



S. C. A. Building.

II. PRESIDENT FOLWELL'S ADMINISTRATION

THE BEGINNING OF PRESIDENT FOLWELL'S ADMINISTRATION.

The second period of the history of the University, extending from 1869 to 1884, covers the administration of President Folwell and is notable chiefly for the struggle for existence and to lay, broad and deep, the foundations of a real university.

The board created by the act of February 18th, 1868, and given authority to complete the settlement of the debts of the territorial institution, succeeded in closing up the old accounts and on August 23rd, 1869, the board proceeded to the election of the first University faculty consisting of William Watts Folwell, president and professor of mathematics; Gabriel Campbell, professor of moral and intellectual philosophy and instructor in German; Edward H. Twining, professor of chemistry and instructor in French; Versal J. Walker, professor of Latin; Jabez Brooks, professor of Greek; A. B. Donaldson, professor of rhetoric and English literature; R. W. Johnson, professor of military science and tactics; D. A. Robertson, pro-

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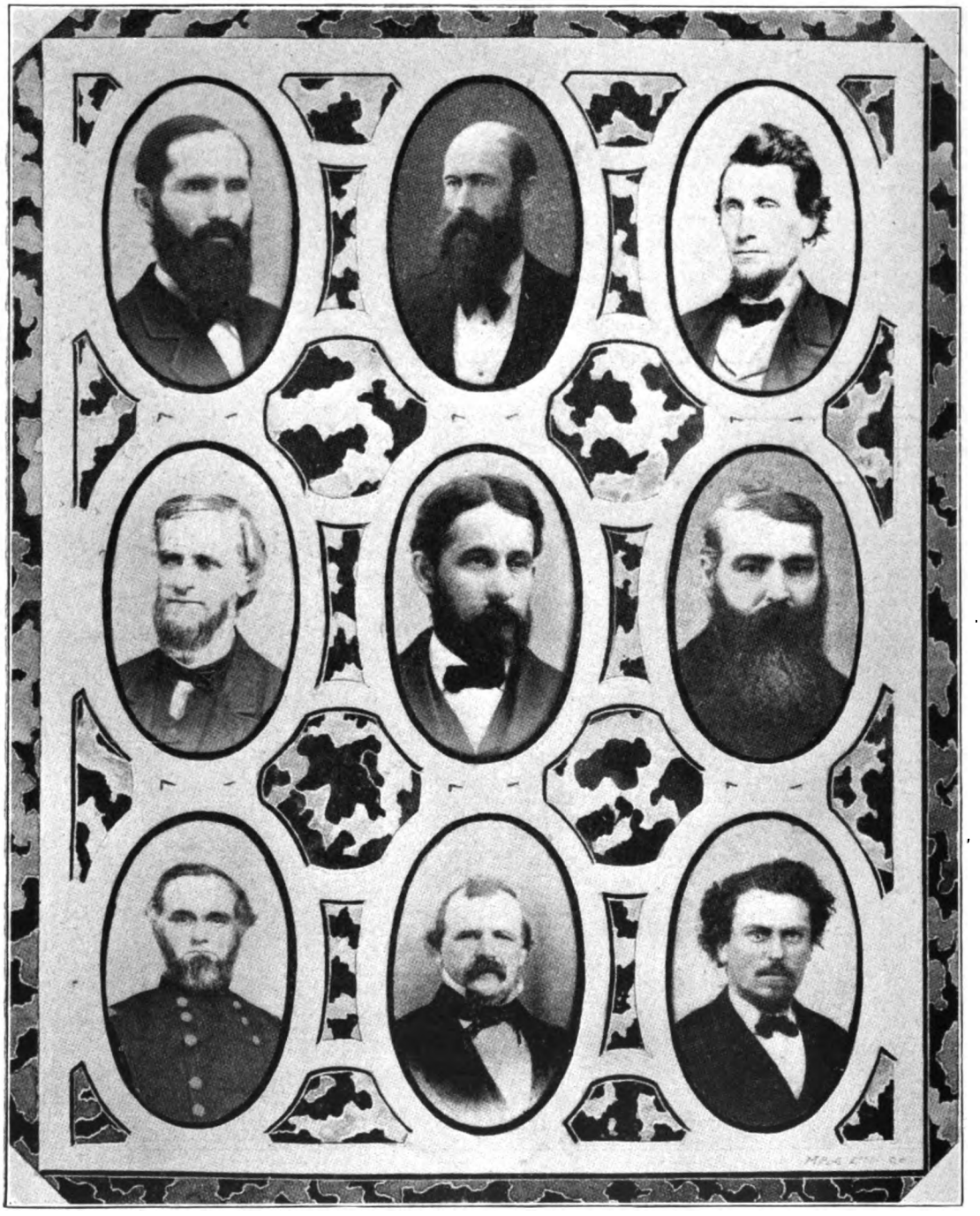

Gabriel Campbell
Jabez Brooks
Gen. R. W. Johnson

Edward H. Twining
William W. Folwell
D. A. Robertson

Versal J. Walker
A. B. Donaldson
Arthur Beardsley

THE FIRST COLLEGE FACULTY

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fessor of agriculture; Arthur Beardsley, tutor. Two of these had taught in the University preparatory school during the two previous years.

On the 15th day of September, 1869, the University was formally opened by the calling of the first college classes. There was no demonstration of any kind to mark the momentous event. The freshman class was organized mainly from the students who came in from the preparatory department. The faculty cheerfully undertook the instruction of the preparatory classes, and the visitor might have seen the unique spectacle of a major general of the United States army teaching arithmetic, an ex-college president drilling students in Greek etymology, and the president of the college doing his best to give instruction in elocution, geometry and rhetoric. For many years the steady grind of hard work was kept up; the faculty did their work on most meagre salaries, and with totally inadequate equipment, but with a zeal that was prophetic of the great future before the institution.

HIS IDEAS OF A UNIVERSITY.

In his inaugural address delivered December 22nd, 1869, in the large room on the third story of the west wing of "old main," Dr. Folwell outlined his ideas of what a University should be. In the light of the forty years that have elapsed since this address was given, one can not but be impressed with the fact that Dr. Folwell was endowed with the powers of a seer, so fully have subsequent events demonstrated the wonderful grasp his mind had upon the tendencies of the day. A few sentences from that address will not be out of place at this time.

In opening his address Dr. Folwell forecast the demands for technical education that have since become so all-pervasive. He foresaw the demand of the common people for training for their trades and the demand of the business man that the university should give him the equipment necessary to enable him to master the principles and details of a modern business concern.

After discussing things that the university should be and do, Dr Folwell says, "I am prepared to admit that the aim and object of higher education should be, in the best sense of the word, *practical*. I would never compel a boy or girl to drudge and agonize over any study as a mere gymnastic."

In outlining what he meant by the term *practical,* Dr. Folwell predicted the study of social sciences which considers man as a member of society and stated that a practical training must be one that prepares for those relations.

Wood cut of Old Main.

In justifying the state in supporting a University, Dr. Folwell says:

"I do not care to insist that the state is bound to endow the university for the same reason we used to justify her interference in primary education, viz.: that university education is absolutely essential to the *existence* and *preservation* of free institutions. I am content merely to urge that university education is essential to the *well-being,* rather than to the *being* of the state; this granted, our case is made."

He also showed how far he was ahead of his time in his outlining of the nature and use of a university museum, which he said should be a real laboratory rather than a curiosity shop.

In nothing did Dr. Folwell show his far look into the future more truly than in his statement concerning the endowment of the state university. After discussing the demands of private colleges for endowments, he says,

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The University flag pole and the student soldier memorial statue.

"There is, as I have said, but one resource. The state must endow the university, and if the state will have the university in its full proportions, let her first count the cost, and take the *million for her unit.*"

Many of those who listened to him on that December day forty years ago must have considered him decidedly visionary to talk of the state spending a million a year on its state university and yet he has lived to see that day.

Dr. Folwell foresaw the necessity for the state to combine all its forces for the prosecution of its work in higher education and quoted Dr. Andrew D. White, then president of Cornell University.

"DIVIDE YOUR RESOURCES FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION. COMBINE THEM FOR HIGHER EDUCATION."

His ideas of the functions of the university as stated so long ago are thus expressed:

"The university, then, is not merely from the people, but for the people. True it will put bread into no man's mouth directly, nor money in his palm. Neither the rains nor the sunshine do that, but they warm and nourish the the springing grass, and ripen the harvest. So higher education, generous culture, scholarship, literature, inform, inspire, and elevate communities. * * * We found the American university, with a double purpose: the increase of material wealth and comfort, and the culture and satisfaction of the spirit."

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Throughout his administration Dr. Folwell stood consistently for the principles which he laid down in his inaugural address and through his whole administration, though so severely handicapped by the necessity for economy, he worked with wisdom and patience to lay foundations upon which others have been able to build so successfully in later years. Under the leadership of Dr. Folwell the regents adopted a plan of organization which was forty years in advance of the times.

In his history of the University, in bulletin 31 of the contributions to American Educational History, published by the U. S. government, Professor West speaks of this form of organization as follows: "The other phase of Dr.

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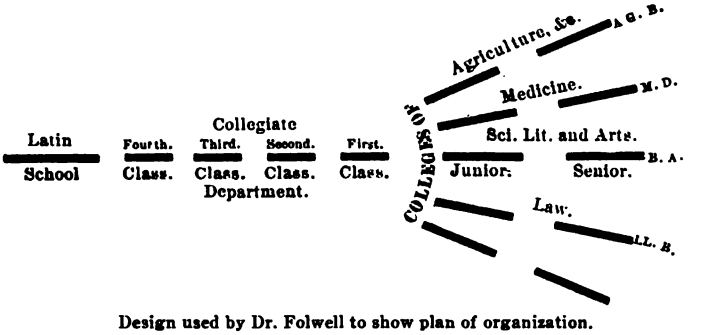
Folwell's peculiar work was embodied in his plan of organization for the university itself, and this forms an interesting episode in the history of American universities, whether or not it was wise to press such a plan in Minnesota thirty years ago.

"The organic act, following that of Michigan University, contemplated a federation of literary, scientific, professional, and industrial colleges. The provisional organization of 1867-1869 had paid no attention to this, and there

"In detail, in favor of this plan, President Folwell urged the disciplinary character of the studies of ordinary freshman and sophomore years, which allied them naturally with the work of secondary schools; the adoption of this point of separation between secondary and superior institutions abroad; the fact that American experience already recognized the separation, both by the distinction in the studies of the two halves of the college course and also by confining electives practically to the two later years; the gain



Design used by Dr. Folwell to show plan of organization.

was no necessity for doing so at that stage. President Folwell, however, desired to organize at once, on paper at least, in accord with this broad design. The charter, permitting any desired number of colleges, specified a department of elementary instruction; a department of science, literature, and arts; a college of law; a college of medicine; a college of agriculture, and a college of mechanic arts.

"The essence of Dr. Folwell's peculiar plan was to plan for turning over as soon as possible to the expected state high schools the lower two years of ordinary college work, and meantime to include them at once with the other preparatory work in a temporary "collegiate department," and to begin the various colleges of the university work, in arts, law, medicine, engineering, etc., on this basis, or at the beginning of the usual junior year.

"The ultimate purpose, of course, so far as the university was concerned, was to raise the standard of the professional schools and to secure time and place for the development of real university work along various lines of graduate research.

to youth of both sexes in longer study under home influences; the conciliation of those religious denominations which were unwilling that youths should enter any school not under church influences, but which might be more willing for men to do so; the simplifying the problems of university discipline and instruction which would result when the work of boys could be finally separated from that of men; the extrication of the professional colleges of law and medicine from the slough into which they had fallen in this country; the opportunity that would be afforded the multitude of small colleges, which never could sustain a strong and complete college course, to accept with dignity and usefulness the office of advanced secondary schools, and, finally, the greater possibilities for the development of true university work beyond the baccalaureate graduation.

THE REGENTS APPROVE THE PLAN.

"This is a brief synopsis of the plea for such an organization foreshadowed by the new president at his inauguration of December 22, 1869, at the close of his first three months' term. A few weeks later Dr. Folwell presented for the

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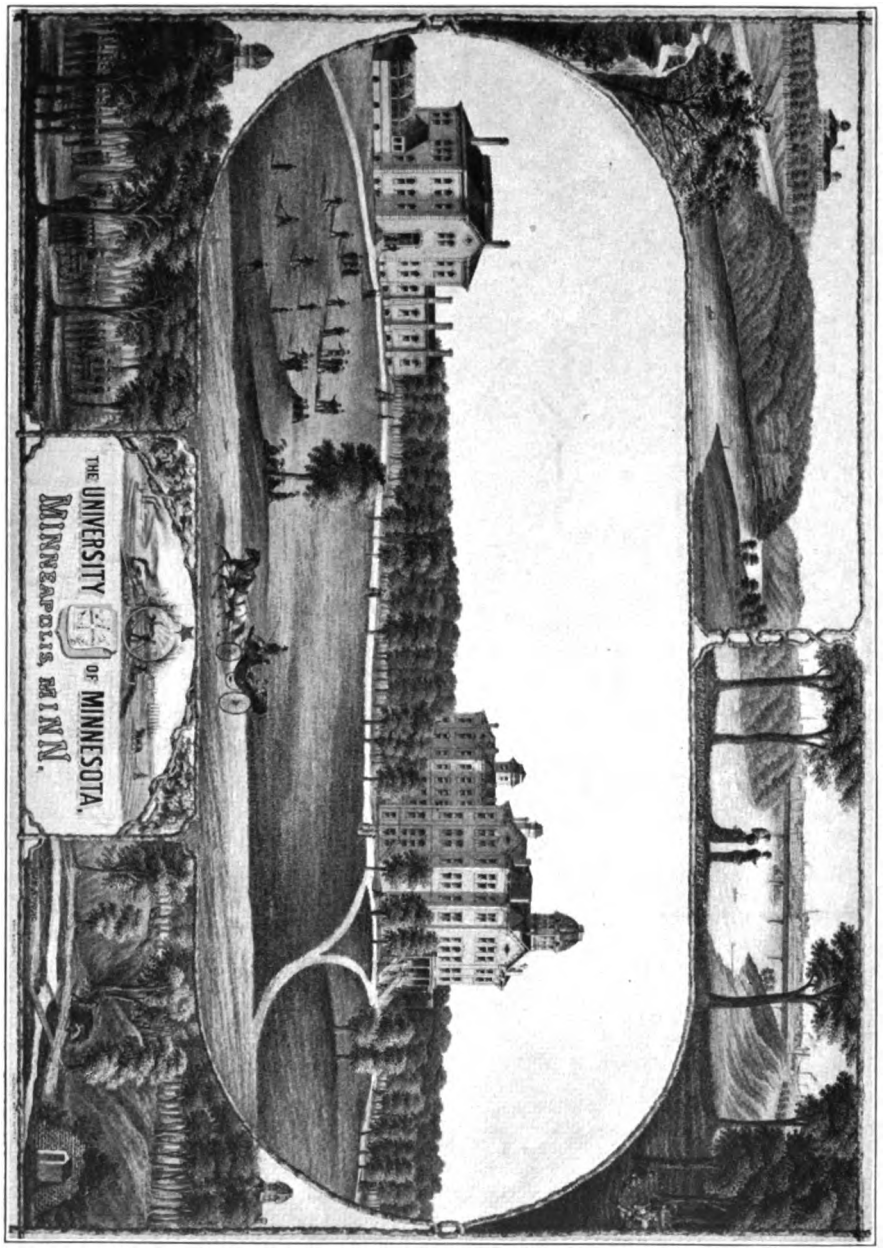

The University grounds and buildings as they appeared in the early eighties.

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consideration of the regents a scheme of organization embodying these ideas, and, much to his surprise, it was at once approved and adopted. Dr. Folwell was too enthusiastic to temporize; but it is probable that his more important aims —the elevation of the professional schools and the extension of university work—might have been better secured by more tentative and less radical action. In view of the fact that plainly many years were to elapse before the secondary schools could relieve the university of even the subfreshman classes, it was certainly needless to challenge the sweeping criticism with which both learned and ignorant were sure to meet so bold an innovation.

"It is of interest to note, however, that some such premature effort was in the air in those years. The enthusiastic young scholars who had been studying in Germany were flocking home bent upon raising the American university to the European standard of scholarship, and though the boldest and earliest step was taken in Minnesota the same ideas were formulated shortly after in several other centers. This inaugural address of President Folwell is the first public proposal of the kind in America the writer can discover."

FACULTY OPPOSITION.

As might have been expected a plan so many years in advance of the times was sure to bring opposition from many sides. Though this plan of organization had been adopted by unanimous vote of the board of regents, certain members of the faculty were strongly opposed to the plan and did not hesitate to make their opposition felt. In 1872 a meeting was held at which the members of the faculty were permitted to present to the board of regents their views for and against the plan, and President Folwell made so clear and able a defense of his plan that the regents voted unanimously to stand by the same and told the objectors that the matter was settled and advised them to work together in harmony with the other members of the faculty who believed in the plan. This action of the regents was accepted in good faith and it does not appear that this question was ever raised again. The only real dissension in the faculty was between the classical and scientific wings of the faculty organization. A considerable number of the members of the faculty had been brought up to believe that a college must adhere closely to the old ideas of a classical education in order to be respectable and were unable to bring themselves to accept the newer ideas and make a place for the sciences which were just beginning to assert themselves and demand a place in the college curriculum. Dr. Folwell, though he saw with remarkable clearness the tendencies of the time and knew that a change was inevitable, felt great sympathy for this old idea of a college course. But there were certain members of the faculty who had little patience with such views and among them was numbered Professor S. F. Peckham who was of a somewhat pugnacious disposition and who insisted on obtruding his views upon his colleagues. The controversy between the two wings was at times bitter but a great deal more has been made of the matter than the facts warrant. The conclusion which has been prevalent that this state of affairs led up to the crisis at the time six professors were dropped by the regents, can hardly be substantiated by a careful investigation of the facts.

"Uncle Billy" and his basket.

THE CRISIS OF 1880.

The crisis, mentioned above, came in 1880. Originally the regents had looked upon the University much as the average school director looks

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upon the school under his charge, and felt it to be within their right to hire and discharge a professor as one would a day laborer. The practice followed in the early days was to elect members of the faculty annually, but, under the tactful leadership of President Folwell, this practice had been discontinued several years before the date of this crisis, which was brought about by the feeling on the part of some members of the board of regents, that the time had come to secure a higher grade of instructors. President Folwell was not taken into the counsel of the regents in regard to this matter and could do nothing to prevent the predetermined action of the board. For the purposes upon which they had determined the board of regents revived the old plan of annual election and met to elect the faculty for the following year. Two days were spent in balloting and when the result was announced only five out of a faculty of eleven had been re-elected. Had the regents learned, as they did soon after, that a president could bring about changes with less disturbance than they could, they would have saved themselves and the University much subsequent embarrassment. Professor Campbell, who went out at this time, was not dropped for the same reason that some of the other members were; he had refused a re-election unless his salary was given a substantial increase, and this the regents did not feel inclined to grant.

It is undoubtedly true that the members of the board of regents who were responsible for this action did not realize the essential brutality of the same, nor could they realize how serious a matter it would be to get others to take the places of those members of the faculty so summarily dismissed. One thing is evident from an examination of the list of persons who were dropped and those who were retained, that the old quarrel about the form or organization of the University played no part in determining who should go and who should stay, for some who went out were in favor of the plan and some who stayed were against it.

The regents named President Folwell and Regent Tousley a committee to select candidates to fill the positions made vacant by this wholesale dismissal. This committee had a hard task to perform, to select six new members of the faculty between commencement day in June and the opening of the college year in September, especially in view of the summary action of the board of regents. The committee sent out a circular letter saying that they would be at various points in various parts of the country on certain days and they kept their appointments at Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chautauqua, Baltimore, New York and Boston. They had a hard time to find suitable teachers. In view of the conditions surrounding their search, their success was remarkable and the committee secured Professors Maria L. Sanford, William A. Pike, John F. Downey, Alexander T. Ormond, James A. Dodge and Charles W. Benton. Though Regent Tousley was a member of this committee he gave Dr. Folwell a free hand in making these selections.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD SYSTEM.

Early in his administration Dr. Folwell began an agitation for the organization of a high school system which should prepare students for the University and under which system the schools should receive from the state financial aid. In his first report to the board of regents he says, "I desire here to suggest, as a matter eminently worthy your consideration, whether some legislation ought not presently to be had which shall enable the high schools of the state to provide courses properly preparatory to those of the University. Our system of public instruction will not be an organized whole until the 'secondary schools' are graded not merely with reference to the primary schools below but to the University above."

Among the various things accomplished by President Folwell during his administration none affords him a higher sense of satisfaction than the establishing of a high school system under the supervision of a state high school board. As stated above, this movement started with Dr. Folwell, and, to quote from David Rhys Jones in an article upon "State aid

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to secondary schools," published by the University of California in December 1903:

To Minnesota belongs the distinction of being the first state in the union to provide free secondary instruction in public high schools for all qualified pupils of the state. The early secondary schools of Minnesota were little more than advanced elementary schools, and the few students completing the work offered by them found their preparation so deficient that they could not be admitted to the state university. In 1869 William W. Folwell was appointed president of the University of Minnesota, and in his first report he urged the necessity of a better organization of the public school system of the state. Referring to the secondary schools, he said: 'Our system of public instruction will not be an organized whole until the 'secondary' schools are graded not merely with reference to the primary schools below but to the university above. This can be done not only without detriment, but with advantage to that great class of students who will choose to content themselves with academic education only.' This was the beginning of the movement that has finally resulted in the establishment of 'a complete, continuous, and efficient system of schools which should offer every child in Minnesota a liberal education."

In 1872 the state superintendent of schools appointed a committee consisting of the city superintendents to suggest some plan for securing a course of study in high schools that should prepare for the state university. In the fall of the same year President Folwell attended the convention of the city and county superintendents and invited them to join in a movement "to bring about a vital, organic connection between the university and the high schools." President Folwell advocated the organization of a comprehensive system embracing all grades in which the state university "may form the roof and crown of a noble structure of high schools based firmly on the broad foundation of the common schools of the state."

In 1877 the State teachers' association recommended a concerted movement in all the larger towns of the state to provide a course of instruction that would prepare for admission to the University and that these schools admit non-resident pupils from country districts upon as liberal terms as possible. These resolutions were written by President Folwell and the act which was afterwards passed by the legislature "for the encouragement of higher education," was drawn by President Folwell along the lines suggested above. Mr. Burt, who was then superintendent of public instruction, favored making preparation for the University, on the part of the high school, mandatory, while President Folwell preferred to encourage such preparation by offering state aid. The act which was

"Mike" Ryan, the college "Cop" whose reign is almost coincident with the history of the University.

passed in 1878 became inoperative after one year because the clause appropriating nine thousand dollars for carrying out its provision, unintentionally omitted the word "annually." This law, however, with some amendments, broadening its scope, changing some details of administrative work and increasing the appropriation available for the purpose, is still in

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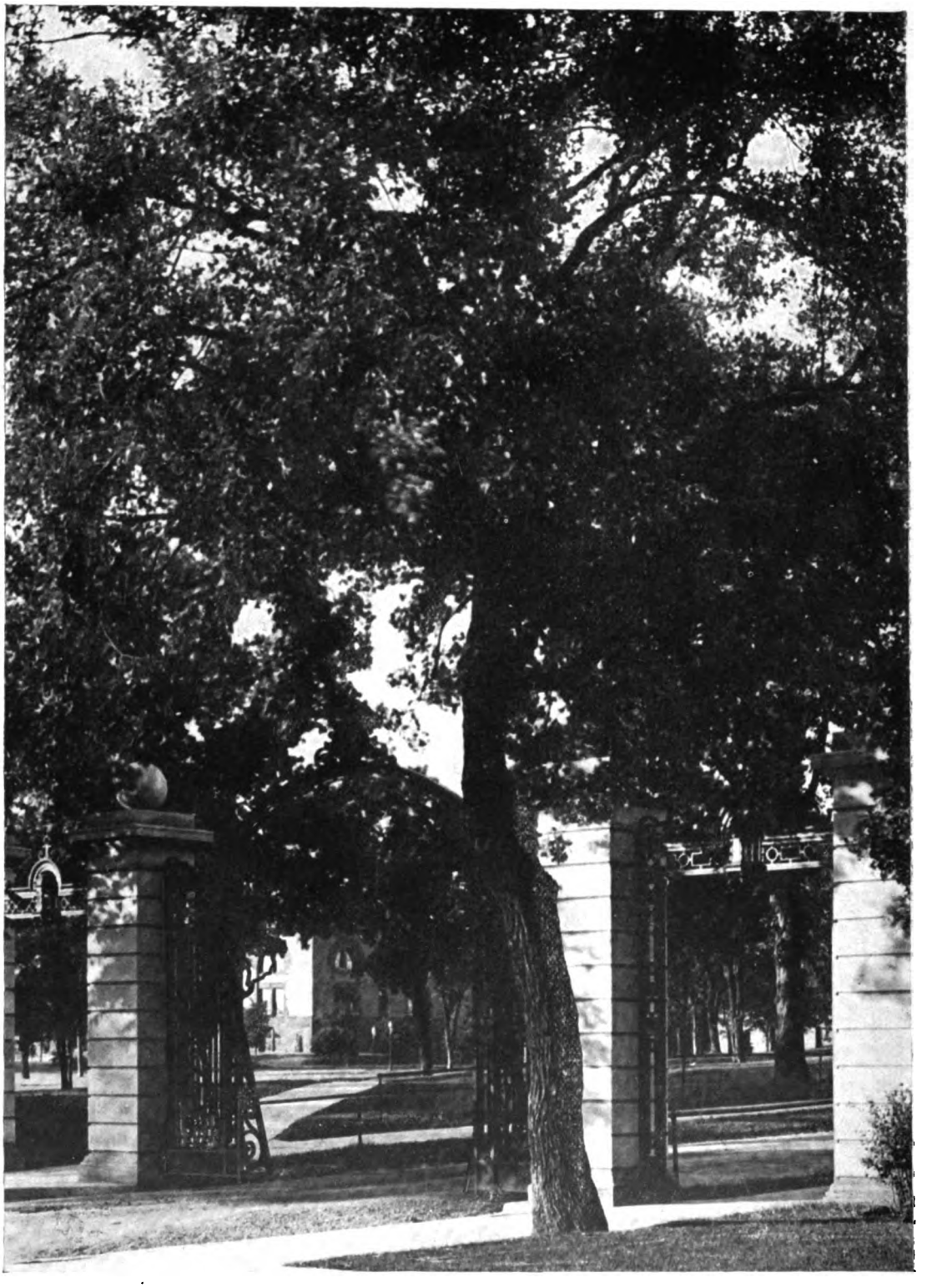

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operation in this state and is largely responsible for the magnificent system of high schools which has been developed in Minnesota. The first fruits of this act for the encouragement of high school education with a view to preparation for the University, were felt the year President Northrop took up his duties as president of the University. There were admitted to the freshman class entering that fall, a number of men who had received their full preparation in the high schools and this was the first class that had ever received any considerable number of additions in its freshman year; prior to that time nearly all the students entered as sub-freshmen or some lower grade.

Dr. Folwell's thought was to make the University an integral part of a complete and organic state system of education, and it is to be said at this time that no other thing in the whole history of the University has done more to bring about the rapid growth of the University of later years than Dr. Folwell's successful efforts to secure an extensive system of state high schools articulated with the University.

DISCOURAGING CONDITION.

The conditions which faced Dr. Folwell at the opening of his administration were such as to discourage any but an enthusiast whose heart was in his work. The building in which the University was then located was, to use his own words, "about as ill adapted to the purposes it was serving as any that could be easily devised." The arrangement of rooms was undesirable and the provision for heating and lighting were of the poorest, the building being heated by forty-three wood stoves of various dimensions and no system of ventilation whatever being provided.

The demands made upon the president to attend to petty details made severe inroads upon his time. He was clerk, registrar, librarian, instructor and errand boy as well as president. If a box of crayon or a supply of paper was needed, President Folwell was obliged to go down town to President Pillsbury's office to see whether the regents could afford the expenditure. In addition to these material limitations, (we quote Professor West:)

"There were other obstacles more intangible and less easily overcome. It is impossible for the rising generation to realize how barren was the soil upon which Dr. Folwell was to work. The university idea has had, we must remember, a development in the last thirty years that makes one of the most striking phenomena in American history. In 1869 Yale and Harvard, then the leading institutions, were old-fashioned New England colleges, and the best friends of education in Minnesota had for their highest ideal some small New England Dartmouth or Bowdoin, and viewed with not unnatural suspicion all designs to depart from the narrow and beaten ways, especially in the new rude West. To bring such men to broader ground—to educate the State—was no light task. Dr. Folwell was one of the educational pioneers who foresaw

Professor Winchell at work.

the coming university development, and he gave his best years to make his vision true in Minnesota."

Undismayed by this condition of the affairs of the University the work of the University was carried on with great faithfulness and plans were laid for greater things to be realized in the future. One of the early movements instituted by the new president mentioned in his inaugural address and in his second report to the board of regents, was the establishment of a geological and natural history survey of the state. This was finally brought about by an act of the legislature approved March 1st, 1872. This bill was drawn by President Folwell so as to bring the survey under the direction of the board of regents and into direct connection with the departments of the University most closely associated with the fields covered by such a sur-

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View from across the tracks, showing the S. C. A. Building and the Old Main.

vey. The arrangement has been of great benefit to the state.

Professor Newton H. Winchell, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University, was placed in charge of the geological branch of this survey. Professor Winchell remained in charge of the department of geology and mineralogy up to the year 1878-9 when Professor C. W. Hall was brought to the University as professor of geology, mineralogy and biology. He relieved Professor Winchell of the work in geology and mineralogy and Professor Winchell devoted his whole time to prosecuting the work of the survey. Under his able direction the geological part of the survey was carried to a state of practical completion in December 1900. In the meantime Professor Winchell's connection with the University had been severed and since the completion of the survey he has been engaged in investigations and writing for the Minnesota historical society.

The legislature of 1872, upon the recommendation of the board of regents, made the president of the University a member of the board but gave him no vote. This action was in conformity with Dr. Folwell's wishes who did not desire a vote. He held to the belief, that, unless he could convince a clear majority of the remaining members of the board of the desirability of action proposed by him, he did not care to have such propositions approved at the time but would prefer to wait until such time as he could secure such support. By an act of the legislature of 1889 the president of the University was made an ex-officio member of the board with the same rights as other members.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The legislature of 1873 appropriated fifty thousand dollars for erecting the principal portion of the Old Main building and for an agricultural building; the former was to cost $37,500 and the latter $12,500. Mr. J. W. Bassford, of St. Paul, was the architect for the agricultural building and Messrs. Alden and Long for the addition to the Old Main building. In August of the same year a contract was closed with Mr. Michael O'Brien, of St. Paul which required that the agricultural college building should be enclosed during that year and that the foundations be laid for the addition to the Old Main. The foundation put in for the addition to the Old Main was so poorly done that on recommendation of President Folwell the regents ordered it torn out and rebuilt. The contract called for the completion of both buildings by the first of August 1874 but so many changes had to be ordered on account of the character of the work done on these buildings that neither structure could be completed at that time.

The progress on the building was so slow that finally the regents effected a settlement with the contractor and made an arrangement by which Mr. Thomas H. Goodale supervised the completion of these buildings under the direction of the board of regents. The main building was completed so that the commencement exercises of 1875 were held in the old assembly hall on the third floor and the agricultural col-

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lege building was completed and furnished for the opening of the year 1875-76.

In making plans for the main portion of the Old Main, Mr. Alden who had drawn the original plans for the building, could not get the idea out of his head that the old plans should be carried on to completion and drew the plans for the new portion five stories above the basement, surmounted by an observatory, a stair-way running through the central portion the building, and landing in the middle of the assembly hall. The regents were inclined to accept this plan but President Folwell felt very strongly that it would be a great mistake. Through Mr. Long, who had become associated with Mr. Alden as his partner and who is now an architect in this city, President Folwell was able to get Mr. Alden to concede certain changes. The stair-way was removed from this portion of the building entirely and the height of the building was reduced two stories and its dimensions considerably restricted. The new part was made to front on University avenue.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

June 19th, 1873, marked the first commencement exercises held by the University. The graduating class consisted of two members, Warren Clarke Eustis, now a practicing physician at Owatonna, Minn., and Henry Martyn Williamson, now engaged in horticultural and editorial work at Portland, Ore. These exercises were held in the old Academy of Music, on the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues. On the stage were Governor Austin, Ex-Governor Sibley, Ex-Governor Marshall, the regents of the University, the faculty, the graduating class and the University choir. The splendid regimental band of twenty-three pieces, of the 20th Infantry under the leadership of Prof. C. Wolf, furnished music. The exercises were opened by prayer by Professor Jabez Brooks after which the University choir sang an anthem. Mr. Williamson, of the graduating class, delivered an address on "the University" opening with a brief "salutatory." Mr. Eustis made an address which concluded with the following farewell words:

"Fellow students, preserve untarnished the fair name of our rising University. Frown down all distinctions that are not based upon moral and intellectual worth. Make our Alma Mater all that an intelligent and progressive state has a right to expect, the true centre of her educational system, the source of her richest blessings, and the mightiest agent in promoting her intellectual and material advancement."

The principal address of the occasion was delivered by the Honorable A. S. Welch, president of the Iowa state agricultural college, upon "Higher education in its transition state." In a brief speech President Pillsbury, of the board of regents directed President Folwell to confer the degree of bachelor of arts upon the two candidates.

At the banquet which followed given by the citizens of Minneapolis to the regents, faculty and alumni, was largely attended by prominent men from various parts of the state. Ex-Mayor E. M. Wilson presided and tendered the guests present greetings in behalf of the citizens of Minneapolis. Among those responding to toasts were Governor Pillsbury, President Folwell, Governor Austin, Judge Atwater, Senator Ramsey, Professor O. V. Tousley, Honorable Ara Barton, Honorable A. S. Welch, Rev. E. D. Neill, Ex-Governor Sibley and Senator Talbot.

In a report to the board of regents made later the same year, Dr. Folwell outlined some things that the University must have in order to take and fill its rightful place in the economy of the state. Among these things were the need of better support for the library, better equipment for the buildings in the way of furniture, apparatus, etc., and practically an immediate doubling of the income from the state and an increase of this income to fifty thousand dollars before 1880 and to one hundred thousand dollars at the earliest possible moment, and provision should be made such as to insure before the middle of the 20th century a productive income of not less than five millions of dollars. The full report shows how thoroughly alive President Folwell was to the things that were needed to make the University take the position

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The first class, 1873.

which it should rightfully have in the life of the state.

PRESIDENT FOLWELL ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

About this time, 1874, the question of agricultural education had begun to be exceedingly troublesome. The farmers of the state felt the need of an agricultural school, in a vague indefinite sort of a way, but were convinced that agricultural education as it existed at that time had little in it of promise for them. Every possible effort that promised any return of any sort, was tried in order to find a system of education that would meet the needs of the farmers and their children. In a communication made to the board of regents April 20th, 1874, Dr. Folwell gives a thorough discussion of the subject as it presented itself at that time. He told what had been done in the way of trying to engraft agricultural education upon existing colleges; what had been done in independent agricultural colleges, some of which at that time

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enjoyed a wide reputation for meeting the needs of agricultural education and said "there is no just occasion for the isolation of farmers' boys and girls, as is implied in the current statement that agricultural colleges are needed to teach *farmers* and not *farming*." Continuing he said,

"We have for five years steadily offered free instruction in scientific agriculture to all comers. In our collegiate department we have constantly offered the appropriate scientific preparation for agricultural studies." * * * * * *

"Agricultural education, if not a misnomer, is, or ought to be, professional education. It is just as absurd to call a course of general scientific studies agricultural, as it would be to designate it medical, legal, musical or nautical.

"Assuming, then, that agricultural education is professional, the question is, from what examples shall we draw the principles upon which to organize it? The answer is, clearly, from existing professional schools in our country. European precedents can aid but little, so different are European conditions from our own. Concerning our American professional schools, legal, medical and theological, it is to be remarked that they have in no case undertaken to give mere academical instruction of any grade. Collecting companies of young men desiring to enter the respective professions, and presuming them to have already acquired sufficient academical knowledge, these schools at once set about teaching them the principles and methods of their arts. Vulnerable as these institutions are in many points, I believe they have adopted the only practicable way to begin professional training. Ill-furnished as the majority of young men who resort to our law and medical schools are, no one who values a reputation for sanity would propose that the law and medical professors should teach them orthography, or syntax, or the binomial theorem.

"Why should the professor of agriculture be asked to do this? And why should the agricultural college be converted from a professional school to a mere unnecessary academy?

"But can the agricultural college be made in fact a professional school? Yes, by following the example of other schools—American professional schools.

"I respectfully submit, therefore, the following suggestions:

"1. That the board of regents offer a course of free professional instruction in agriculture and horticulture, beginning in November and ending in March, covering about 100 working days.

"2. That there be formed a class, to be composed mainly of young men, either actually engaged in some branch of agriculture, or intending soon to begin.

"3. That the instruction be given partly by members of our permanent corps, and partly by lecturers brought from other quarters.

"4. That such gentlemen as the following be employed as the lecturers: Professor Warder, on horticulture; Professor Riley, on entomology; John Stanton Gould, on agricultural machinery; Professor Laws, on veterinary science; Professor Miles, on general agriculture. These names are suggested merely as representatives. From ten to twenty lectures might be had from each expert.

"5. That the lectures be open to all comers; that no conditions be put upon admission, except a registration and a general pledge to punctual attendance; and that an examination be offered to all who may please to undergo it.

"6. That if resolved upon, this plan be promptly and industriously advertised, and that arrangements be made for the maintenance of students from abroad at low rates.

"The argument for this plan has been already made. It appears to be the last alternative. In my judgment it always was the best one. It proposes to go to work without any theory; to take such students as can be got and give them such instruction about their business as they desire to gain and are competent to acquire."

It will be seen from this that Dr. Folwell proposed, *in substance* the plan which afterwards was adopted and which proved to be the solution of this vexing problem. Had it not been for the attitude of the board of regents toward agricultural education in general, which has heretofore been discussed, it is probable that this suggestion of Dr. Folwell's might have been adopted and the whole problem of agricultural education settled many years before it was.

CAMPUS ENLARGEMENT.

As the map indicates, see page 25, the campus in 1869 had a frontage of about one block on University avenue. Thatcher's addition which extended along University avenue from Fourteenth to Eighteenth avenues southeast,

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completely shut off that part of the campus from the street. A few small houses had been built there and it was necessary, if the University was to maintain any sort of an outlook upon a street instead of back yards of residences, to secure this tract of land at once. In his report to the regents in 1875, Dr. Folwell urged the necessity of asking for an appropriation to secure Thatcher's addition and a triangular

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
1881.

Examinations for Admission to the Sub-Freshman Class.

SUBJECTS.

Required for any Course. — English Language (including Writing, Spelling and the Elements of Grammar and Composition,) Geography, Arithmetic, U. S. History, Elementary Algebra, General History, Physiology, Plane Geometry and either Latin Grammar and Reader or English Grammar and Analysis complete.

Required in addition to the above for each course:

Classical Course. — Greek Grammar and Reader, Cæsar (3 books), Cicero 1 oration).

Scientific Course. — Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Astronomy, English Composition, English Word-Analysis and English history; OR, in place of the last three, the same Latin as in the Classical Course.

Modern Course. — English Composition, English Word Analysis, English History, Cæsar (3 books) Cicero (1 oration); OR, in place of the Latin: Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Astronomy.

APPOINTMENTS.

1. **Central District, Profs. Brooks and Sandford, in charge.**

St. Paul, June 6.		Farmington, June 7.	
Hastings, " 8.		Glencoe, " 9.	
Anoka, " 10.		Stillwater, " 14.	
		Duluth, " 16.	

2. **Southwestern District, Profs. Moore and Benton, in charge.**

Faribault, June 7.		Winnebago City, June 15.	
Owatonna, " 9.		Mankato, " 17.	
Waseca, " 11.		St. Peter, " 20.	
Albert Lea, " 16.		Le Sueur, " 22.	

3. **Southeastern District, Profs. Marston and Downey, in charge.**

Spring Valley, June 7.		Rochester, June 16.	
Lanesboro, " 9		Winona, " 20.	
Austin, " 13.		Lake City, " 22.	
		Red Wing, " 24.	

4. **Northern District, Profs. Hutchinson and Clarke, in charge.**

St. Cloud, June 7.		Sauk Center, June 9.	
Brainerd, " 9.		Litchfield, " 14.	

5. **In Minneapolis, at the University, June 22d, and at the beginning of the new year, Sept. 7.**

Examinations begin at 9 A. M., unless otherwise announced. All persons desiring to enter the University are admitted to these examinations. Examinations are marked on a scale of 100; the passing number is 65. Examinations in such subjects as are passed will hold good for two years. Applicants may be examined on part of the subjects of any course, and postpone the remainder to some later examination. Examinees will be notified of the value of their papers on each subject in which they are examined.

piece extending to the north and west of the old campus to 12th avenue and the tier of blocks along the south side of the campus as it then existed. The regents did not put themselves on record as favoring this until a year later, but Governor Pillsbury, without formal authority from the board, advanced the necessary money to purchase Thatcher's addition and held it for the University until an appropriation could be made by the state to secure the same for the University. The state appropriated eighteen thousand dollars in 1877, twenty thousand in 1879 and twenty thousand more in 1881 for the purpose of securing additional land for the campus and with the fifty-eight thousand dollars thus appropriated, there was added land making the campus as it existed from that date until 1903.

THE MINNETONKA FRUIT FARM.

In 1878 the legislature authorized the purchase of a fruit farm at Minnetonka. One hundred and sixteen acres were purchased and Peter Gideon placed in charge. It was on this farm that Mr. Gideon originated the Wealthy apple. A fuller statement about this farm will be found in the part devoted to University lands.

Following the recommendation of President Folwell, the regents asked the legislature of 1878 to give the University a tax levy of 1/10 of a mill instead of the $19,000 annual appropriation for support. This request was granted but the practice was discontinued at the end of that year, the regents timidly going back to the plan of asking for an annual appropriation of a definite sum.

NEW PLANS.

During the summer of 1877 a new experiment was tried by the University authorities and professors were sent out to various districts of the state to examine applicants for admission to the University. One hundred and twenty-four candidates were given examinations at various places in the state and this plan of examinations was maintained for a number of years. It resulted undoubtedly in arousing interest in the University and it also resulted in bringing University professors into closer touch with the people of the various parts of the state.

In the year 1882-83 Professor William A. Pike, following out an idea of President Folwell's, established in the college of engineering, an artisans' training school, and at the same time an evening course in industrial drawing for men engaged in mechanical pursuits. This proved to be a great success and the course was repeated the following year, the attendance for

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each year being about fifty. The artisans' training school was continued until 1892, doing some exceedingly creditable work.

In the winter of 1881-82 the University succeeded for the time in getting together sufficient number of farmers to start a lecture course. An excellent corps of lecturers were employed and the attendance on the course that winter was 191, the following winter 281 and the winter of '83-84 the attendance reached the high-water mark of 1,118.

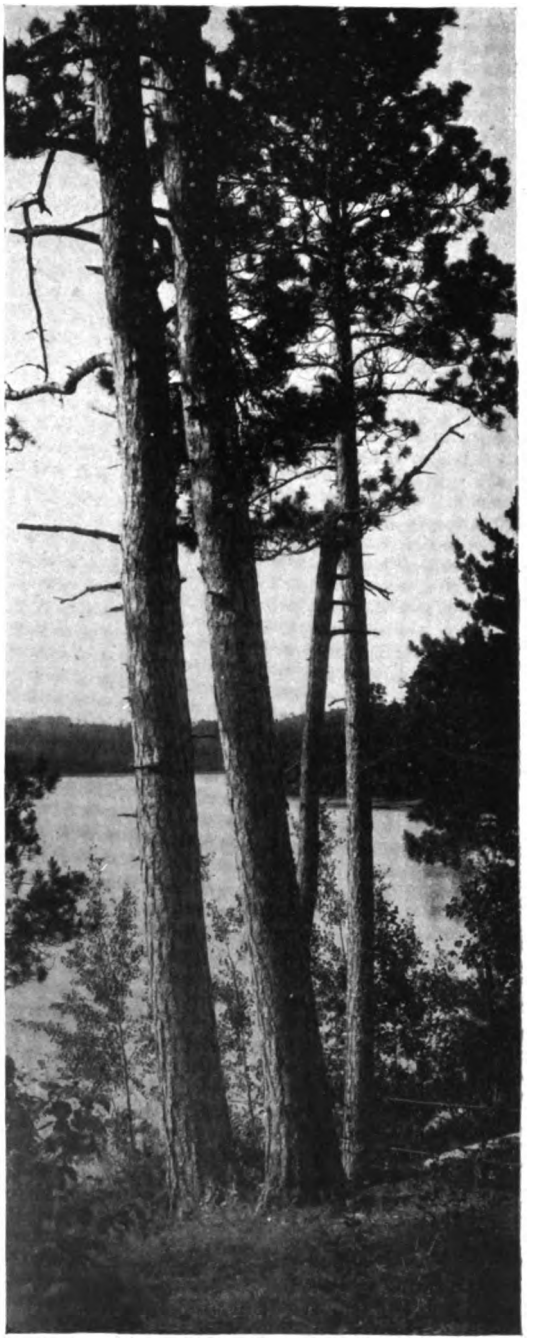
Professor William H. Brewer, of Yale, the most eminent authority on stock breeding of the time, was one of the lecturers in 1881-2. Juliet Corson, everywhere known as a pioneer in domestic science, drew the great crowd of 1883-4.

During the summers of 1881-82-83 the scientific departments of the University provided a summer school of science. Professor C. E. Bessey, then of the Iowa state agricultural college, assisted in giving instruction. This school was a decided success, the attendance reaching 42 the first year, 73 the second year and 105 the third year.

ORGANIZING A MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the closing year of President Folwell's administration, 1883-84, an idea of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, who was for many years the University non-resident professor of public health, was submitted and plans were finally matured for the establishment of a college of medicine as an examining institution.

During that year three candidates were examined and two were recommended for graduation to receive the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The college at that time existed only as an examining institution and the faculty of the college was charged with no other duties than the examining of candidates who had secured the necessary preparation elsewhere.



Where the Forestry School is held.

PROPOSITION TO CHANGE SITE.

By 1881 the growth of the two cities indicated that eventually the University campus would be hemmed in on all sides by city streets and undesirable surroundings and that inroads would be made upon the campus in the way of streets and railroads. The whole matter so impressed itself upon President Folwell that at a meeting of the board of regents on December 22, he submitted a paper to the board advocating the abandonment of the campus and ar-

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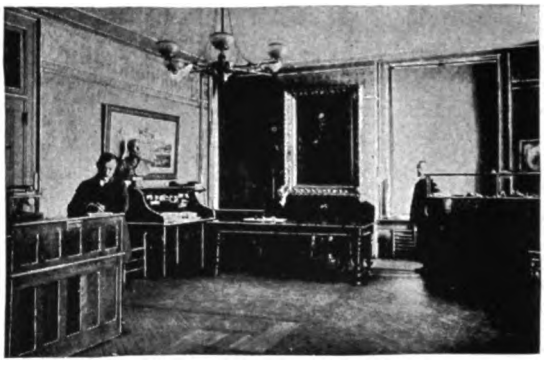
guing that the area was too small and that railroads would cut it into pieces. When he had finished reading this paper, Regent Tousley sprang to his feet and said, "What Mr. Folwell says is absolutely true."

A committee consisting of Regents Marshall, Buckham and Tousley, was appointed to consider the matter, but before the session closed the appointment was reconsidered and annulled. As was to be expected Regents Pillsbury and Gilfillan could not entertain the proposition but Governor Pillsbury afterwards told Dr. Folwell that he greatly regretted that the plan had not been thoroughly considered at that time when it would have been possible to make the change without great financial loss. In the paper which Dr. Folwell submitted he did not make any definite proposition regarding a new site. The one he had in mind, however, as was understood by the regents at that time, was two sections of land on the north shore of Lake Minnetonka. On such a tract the agricultural department would have ample room for experimental work and it would have been possible to maintain a forest of several hundred acres and the natural contour of the land and its location upon so beautiful a lake would have made possible a magnificent arrangement of buildings and grounds.

There are those, who, even today, feel that possibly a modification of this plan might yet be carried out by leaving the present campus to the professional departments and the removal of the academic and possibly the agricultural departments to some place such as was proposed years ago.

WHAT PRESIDENT FOLWELL DID.

In summing up what was accomplished during the administration and under the leadership of President Folwell, one can not fail to be impressed with the large number of things accomplished and their importance upon subsequent University history. The administration began seriously handicapped. The regents had not wholly completed the settlement of the debts incurred by the territorial institution; the part of a building which then housed the University was as poorly suited to its needs as can well be imagined; the number of students actually engaged in college work was 14 during the first year and the institution was burdened with two preparatory classes below the freshman year and a so-called Latin school below these years. The legislature dealt out the most meager support with a grudging hand. The regents in those early years looked upon themselves something as a school board, and, consulting neither the president nor the faculty, frequently acted in a way not conducive to the highest interests of the University. The problems facing the president and the faculty under such conditions, to organize an institution and establish it firmly, was one to tax the wisdom and patriotism of any man or set of men.



Executive office in Old Main

There were practically no preparatory schools in the state; not a single school furnishing the preparation necessary for admission to the freshman class; the farmers of the state demanding an agricultural education suited to their needs; and a thousand and one other problems of similar nature were constantly pressing for solution. These problems were met for the most part in a manner that subsequent events have shown to be far-seeing and judicious. Under the leadership of Dr. Folwell the high school board was organized and a state wide system of education adopted that was just beginning to bear its fruits at the close of President Folwell's administration. The campus which was wholly inadequate to the needs of the institution was doubled in size; an experimen-

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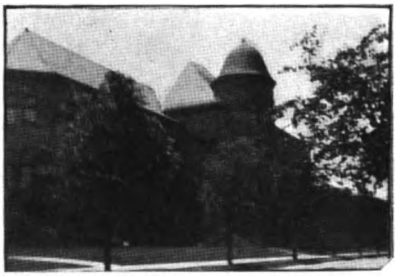
tal farm was secured and buildings erected thereon at practically no cost to the state; a medical department was organized and the foundations of a real university laid.

Despite the discouragements of the earlier days of his administration, before its close Dr. Folwell was destined to see a change of sentiment and the development of a disposition on the part of the people of the state to provide for the University with some degree of liberality. Dr. Folwell placed before the regents the proposition to ask of the legislature fifty thousand dollars a year for a period of six



Pillsbury Hall.

years, for building purposes. The regents felt that this was a pretty strong program and reduced the amount asked to thirty thousand dollars a year for six years. The legislature of 1881 granted this request. When we consider that up to that time the state had appropriated but one hundred thousand dollars for all the buildings, we can appreciate in some degree what the adoption of such an act meant to those who had worked for so many years under such discouraging conditions. It is worth making note of here that as far-seeing a man as Governor Pillsbury, remarked to President Northrop, when he first came to the University, that he believed that the people of the state would be very much displeased if the University did not erect, with this money, all the buildings that would be needed for a generation to come.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT FOLWELL.

The retirement of Dr. Folwell from the presidency of the University was in no way influenced, as is sometimes supposed, by the internal dissensions of the University. These had been disposed of by the action of the board of regents in 1880. It appears that some members of the board of regents had come to feel that an executive of different type, one who would popularize the University, was desirable. A number of circumstances caused Dr. Folwell, himself, to feel that a change would be desirable. His resignation had been in the hands of the president of the board, Regent Sibley, from the day he took up his work at the University and he had told the regents that they could take it up and act upon the same at any time when they felt that the good of the University called for a change. In February, 1883, President Folwell went to General Sibley and told him that he felt that the time had come to have his resignation placed before the board and placed the following letter in his hands:

"Honored and Dear Sir:

"I have the honor to request that at the earliest opportunity after receipt of this, you will present to the Honorable Board of Regents that resignation of the office of president of the University, with the duties thereto attached, which has for many years reposed in your custody.

"I trust it may be convenient for the Board to relieve me from duty at the close of the present scholastic year at the farthest. I beg you to convey to the Board my profound and thankful appreciation of the confidence and support received from them during the long term of years through which they have been pleased to entrust me with the office.

"I have the honor to be
"Dear Sir,
"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"WM. W. FOLWELL."

The Armory.

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The resignation was accepted and President Folwell was elected professor of political science. The following resolutions, offered by Regent Cushman K. Davis, were adopted by a unanimous vote.

"Resolved that: In accepting the resignation of President Folwell the Regents desire to express to him their full sense of the zeal and great ability with which he has administered his office and they feel that in the new position which he has assumed his labors will be productive of lasting benefit to the state."

As his successor was not chosen, Dr. Folwell continued to serve as president until July 31, 1884, and the regents voted him a substantial increase in salary. During all the years of his service as president, Dr. Folwell was charged with the duties of a professorship and librarian and was not infrequently called upon to fill an unexpected vacancy in the teaching force until other arrangements could be made. For the services which Dr. Folwell alone gave the University, the regents were immediately afterward forced to pay above $10,000 a year.

At the commencement of 1884, the last at which Dr. Folwell officiated as president—Regent Pillsbury read a series of resolutions expressing appreciation of the services of Dr. Folwell.

Dr. Folwell responded in what has been pronounced a remarkable extemporaneous address which has unfortunately not been preserved.

When President Northrop visited the University before accepting the call to its presidency, he said to Dr. Folwell—"If I decide to accept the invitation to become president of the University, will you stand behind me and give me your loyal support?" Dr. Folwell gave him his promise that he would so support Mr. Northrop should he decide to accept the presidency of the University and during the twenty-three years he continued his connection with the University no one ever questioned that he kept his word and President Northrop himself has publicly acknowledged the loyal support which Dr. Folwell gave him at all times during all those years. The situation under other conditions might have been a most delicate one but between these two men who were both big enough to hold themselves above any petty considerations, that might have marred such relations between men of smaller caliber, the relations have been unconstrained and most cordial and friendly.

His work as a pioneer had been done, and well done. Such work has its own reward, and the hardships endured make sweeter the comforts of later years. The enjoyment of a sense of having done a real service to humanity is the highest reward that can come to any man.

For twenty-three years, to July 1907, Dr. Folwell continued to fill the chair of political science. During these years he left his impress upon thousands of young men and women whose personal touch with this lovable and cultured man will be an inspiration to higher thinking and nobler living as long as life shall last. He retired from active service, freed from worries concerning financial matters by a Carnegie retiring allowance; his years of unselfish labor crowned with a blessed sense of duty well done and the love and devotion of thousands of former students.

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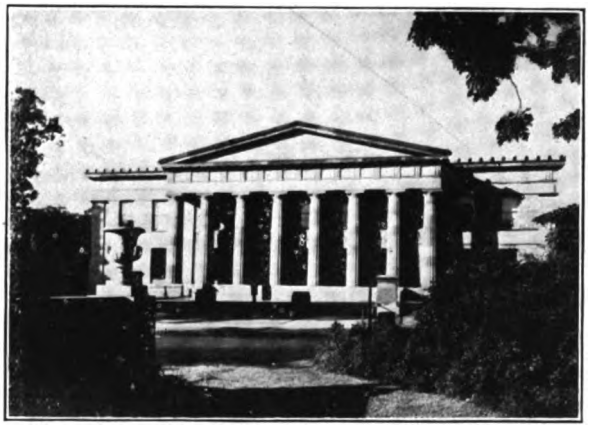
III. PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S ADMINISTRATION

The coming of President Northrop marks an era in the history of the University. The days of foundation laying were fairly past. The results of the years of labor that had been so unselfishly given by John S. Pillsbury, Dr. Folwell and other members of the faculty, were just beginning to make themselves felt. The faculty and regents were back of the new president in a way to insure the carrying out of the plans suggested by him so that they should reach their highest efficiency. The high schools of the state were just beginning to send their finished product to the University for further training and everything conspired together to bring about a rapid increase in attendance and a rapid development of departments hitherto organized merely on paper.



The Library Building.

The year President Northrop came to the University two buildings were erected at the department of agriculture, a farm house at a cost of $25,000 and a barn at a cost of $15,000 and the old coliseum was erected on the campus at a cost of $35,000. During the first year of the president's administration the agricultural experiment station was organized and the college of engineering was organized as an independent college and at the close of the first year President Northrop was formally inaugurated in the newly erected coliseum.

SOME OF PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S PROBLEMS.

Despite the favoring conditions surrounding the beginning of President Northrop's administration there were problems which he had to meet, sufficient to tax the wisdom and executive ability of any man. One of the first problems was inherited from the previous administration and seemed no nearer settlement at the opening of President Northrop's administration than it had a number of years before, namely, the question of an agricultural education that would reach the agricultural classes. This problem was not to be settled in a day. Despite every effort that was made to enlist their interest, the people engaged in agriculture refused to come to the University to secure training to fit them for the highest usefulness in their chosen calling. The fact that the question had not been solved by the University was sufficient ground for those who believed in an independent agricultural college, to press their claims to have the University divided and two separate institutions created. These claims were pressed with great vigor and even bitterness during the early years of the administration of President North-

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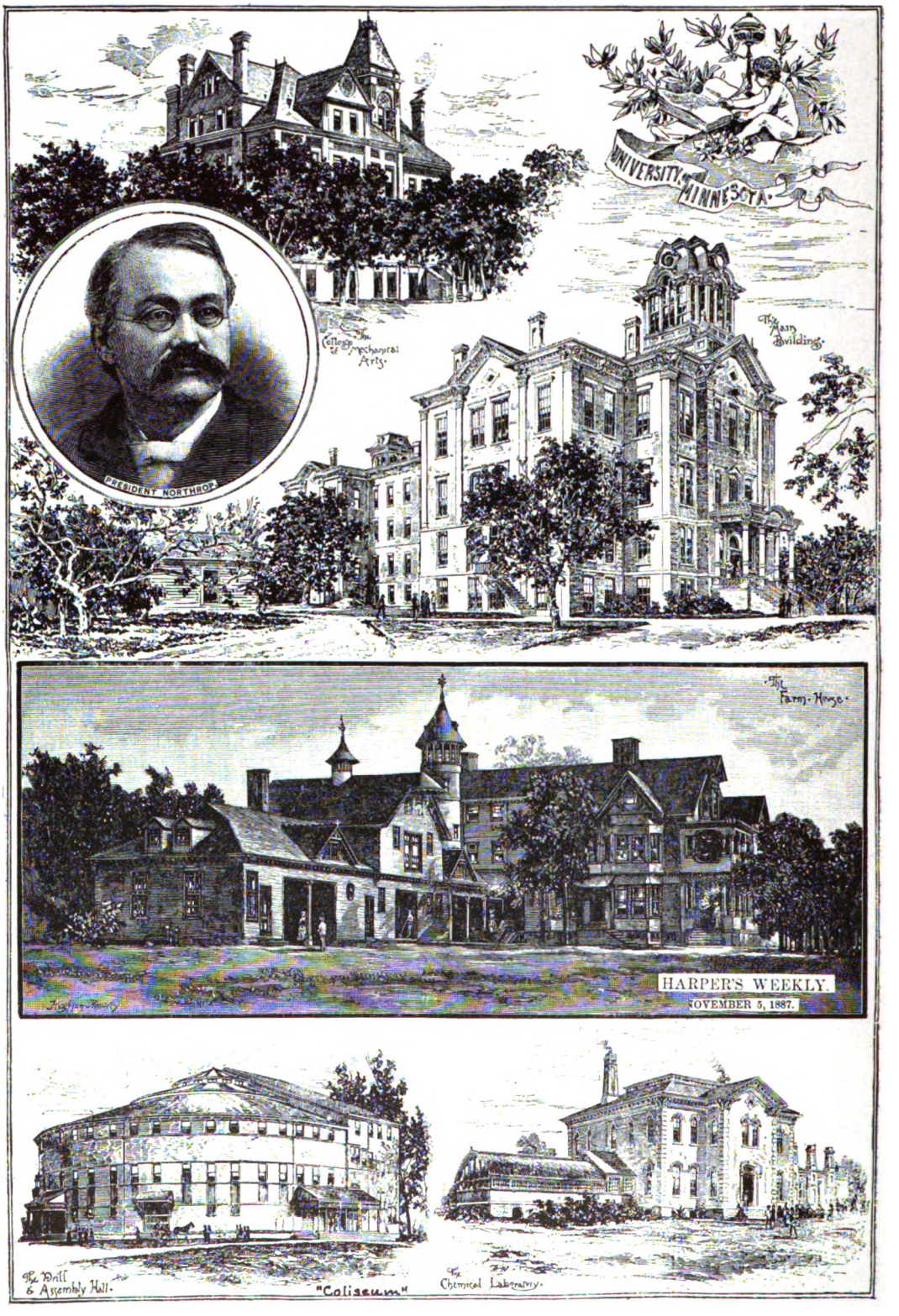

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rop. When the legislature of 1887 met, this feeling had reached an acute stage and that year President Northrop made an address before the State Horticultural Society in the house of representatives upon "Agricultural education." The common sense, straight-forward, plea of President Northrop made itself felt and had weight in preventing unfriendly action during that session. It was during this session of the legislature that a series of charges were made against the University and its regents and formally presented to the legislature. A committee of investigation was appointed and the investigation was held, none of the charges being sustained by any evidence.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION ON TRIAL.

A short review of what had been done by the University to solve the problem of agricultural education is worth while at this point. The creation of a department of agriculture was provided for in the charter of the University (1868) and the college was one of the first to be organized. The organization which was merely tentative and lasted but two years, provided for a college of agriculture and mechanic arts as a single organization. In 1871, at the time of the reorganization, the college of agriculture was established as an independent college. Originally the work of this college was the same as for the college of science, literature and the arts up to the end of the sophomore year. The degree of bachelor of agriculture was conferred upon those who completed this work and in addition two years of special agricultural work covering the junior and senior years. Provision had early been made that "any person not a candidate for a degree, who may appear to be competent to receive instruction, may attend the classes and undergo examinations in any subject and if successful, will receive a certificate to that effect." In addition to the regular college course an elementary course outlined especially to meet the needs of prospective farmers was provided. In 1875-76 a special lecture course for men engaged in farming was offered upon conditions that thirty persons signify their intention to pursue the course. This course was to cover ten weeks and to be both scientific and practical, no fees, examinations or conditions were prescribed for admission. Special effort was made to secure the attendance of men actually engaged in farming upon this special lecture course and although the course was offered without restrictions of any kind for five years, the demand was never sufficient to justify its being given. This scheme was a pet hobby of President Folwell who felt that it promised great things provided farmers could be secured to take advantage of what the course offered. Professor Lacy, who was head of the agricultural department at that time, never approved of Dr. Folwell's plans in this respect and the co-operation necessary to put it into effect was never secured until after the coming of Professor Edward D. Porter, who succeeded Professor Lacy in 1880. Professor Porter approved this plan and backed it with enthusiasm. This accounts for the fact that when a slight change was made in the plan and the lecture course was shortened, 191 students were enrolled during the year 1881-82, the course being open to both men and women and the session lasting but four weeks.

The following year the attendance upon this lecture course increased to 281 and the attendance in other courses in this college increased to ten. The special lecture course for the year 1883-84 had a total enrollment of 1,118 persons who attended one or more lectures and registered their names and post office addresses. This large enrollment was secured by offering popular lectures upon subjects relating to agriculture and home economics open to both men and women.

These lectures were given at the college of agriculture on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. There were two lectures each day, one at ten and another at two o'clock. Each lecture was followed by a conference and open discussion.

The first week was devoted to horticulture and the amber cane industry; the second week to the breeding and rearing of domestic animals, their diseases and treatment; the third

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week to dairy stock and dairy management, sheep and sheep industry; and the fourth week embraced farm hygiene, forestry, cereals, soils and general farm management.

Among the lecturers were professors from other colleges, as follows: Wm. H. Brewer. Yale; L. B. Arnold, Cornell; E. A. A. Gange, V. S., Guelph, Ont.; H. A. Webber, Illinois; M. A. Scovell, Illinois Industrial University.

There were other lecturers employed including—J. J. Woodman, Master of the National Grange; C. P. Baker, of the U. S. department of forestry; N. J. Coleman, ex-governor of Missouri, president of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers association; J. W. Smith, president, and Geo. P. Peffer, vice-president of the Wisconsin Horticultural society; A. W. Johnson, of New York, a potato grower; and L. B. Hodge, author of the Forest Tree Planters Manual.

The following named University professors also gave lectures in this course; Professors Hewitt, Hall, Pike, Downey, Dodge and Porter.

THE SCHOOL ON THE FARM.

With the close of President Folwell's administration there was no one who had sufficient faith in this lecture course to stand behind it and push for its continuance and it was dropped simply because there was no one sufficiently interested to back it. The catalogue of those years does not show any attendance in the department of agriculture until the year 1885-86 and then an enrollment of but five students in the school of practical agriculture· which opened May 1st and closed November 1st, the students working on the farm to pay their expenses. The charges against these students were figured up on the basis of actual cost and no student was retained whose labor was not the equivalent of his board. A certain amount of regular systematic labor was required of each student as a part of his school work.

To Professor Porter belongs the credit of having originated the idea of a *school on the farm.*

In the spring of 1886 some slight modifications of this plan were made and the number to be enrolled in the school limited to twenty, it being provided that they should be paid for their labor at a rate of from five to fifteen cents an hour. Twelve students were enrolled in the school during the summer of 1886 upon these terms and the following year, 1886-87, the attendance dropped to ten.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The University authorities felt that they were on the right track to secure a solution of the problems of agricultural education and another movement which was organized at this time helped greatly toward the final solution of the problem. President Northrop was fully persuaded that if the people would not come to the University to secure an agricultural education that some plan of taking the information which was needed by the farmers to them must be devised and he was looking for the man to

take charge of this work. His attention was called to Mr. O. C. Gregg, of Lynd, Minn., and Mr. Gregg was invited to come to the University and talk with the President concerning the matter. After President Northrop's interview with Mr. Gregg he was fully persuaded that he had found the right man for the work and he sent Mr. Gregg to Governor Pillsbury. Governor Pillsbury felt just as President Northrop did that the man to do the work had been found and he asked Mr. Gregg to undertake this work at once, agreeing to be personally responsible for the salary. On the 10th of February the executive committee of the board of regents met and voted to authorize Professor Porter to secure the aid of Mr. Gregg in carrying out his plan for institute work in various parts of the state, voting at the same time to suspend the farmers' lecture course. Under the

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General Faculty Group, 1890.

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able leadership of Professor Porter a considerable amount of institute work had already been done and definite attempts had been made to reach a working basis to carry out such plans on a larger scale. The results attained had shown that such work promised great things for agricultural education. Mr. Gregg took up his work in March and continued it under the direction of the Board of Regents, the University paying the bills, to July 31st, 1887. His work at once demonstrated that the regents had

Dorr Fountain and Physics Building.

made no mistake in their selection of a man and it also showed how valuable such work was and the possibilities of extension and development of the same.

At a meeting of the executive committee held November 8th, 1886, it was voted that a committee of three regents including Governor Pillsbury and President Northrop, interview Governors Hubbard and McGill and ask them to recommend to the legislature that an appropriation of five thousand dollars be made to continue this work. The committee was instructed to use every effort possible to secure the passage of the bill appropriating money for this purpose. The legislature appropriated $7,500 for the support of the work which was placed under the direction of an independent board, in whose membership was included three members of the board of regents. Mr. Gregg was chosen superintendent of the work in April 1887, holding the position for twenty years, being one of the pioneers in the line of farmers' institute work which has meant so much for the state of Minnesota. Although the University's official connection with this work was of such short duration, it is to be said that the idea originated with the University and was launched as an independent venture by reason of the activity of members of the board of regents in securing an appropriation to establish the work on a permanent basis.

The establishing of this system of farmers' institutes had no small influence in bringing about the final solution of the problem of agricultural education. In all the years of his activity as superintendent of farmers' institutes, Mr. Gregg was one of the strongest and ablest advocates of agricultural education under the system adopted by the University and moreover, it was due in no small degree to his advice that the school of agriculture was established in the form which proved so successful.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Minnesota's contribution to education has undoubtedly been greatest in the solving of the problem of agricultural education, through the establishment of the school of agriculture, which was the first of its kind in the world and which has been followed as a model in all parts of the work where the question of agricultural education has been a live question. The agitation which has been felt for years, reached an acute stage as a result of the field work of the farmers' institutes, and the experience of the University in working out Professor Porter's idea of a school on the farm. Dr. David

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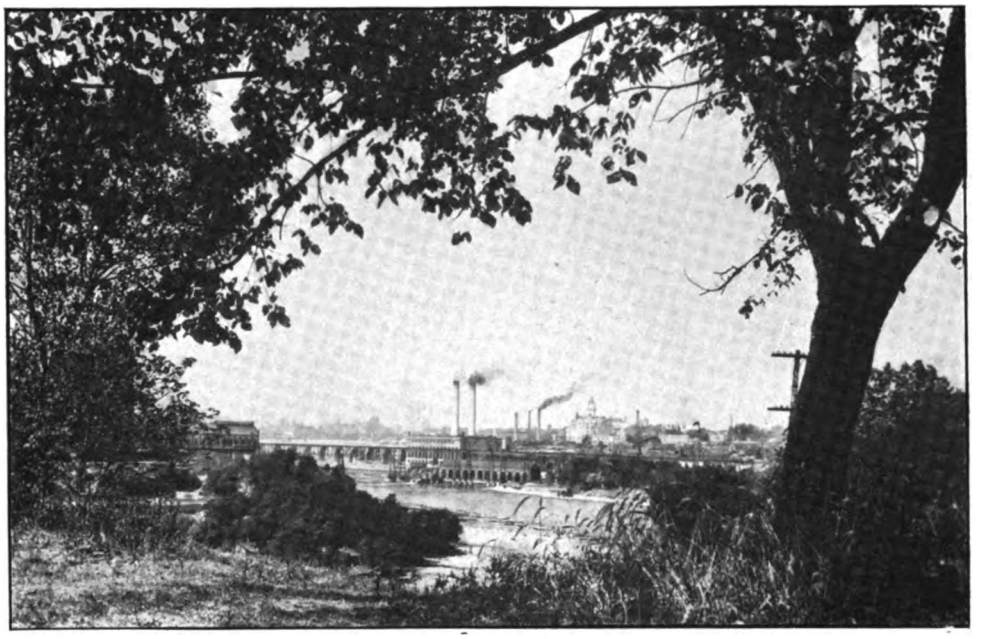
L. Kiehle, who was at that time superintendent of public instruction and a member of the board of regents, gave the subject much careful study and investigation and after visiting many manual training schools and agricultural colleges both east and west, gave a communication to the public press in February 1888. This was the first formal plan to be submitted along lines substantially similar to those afterward to be worked out in the Minnesota school of agriculture.

At the meeting of the board of regents, April 1, 1887, on motion of Governor Pillsbury, an advisory board of seven members, made up of practical farmers, was created. The idea of this board is said to have originated with Professor Edward D. Porter. The function of this board was to be to keep in touch with the agricultural department of the University and to recommend to the regents such action as they deemed advisable. The first board was appointed at the meeting of the regents which occurred on April 7, of the same year, and consisted of Messrs. G. W. Sprague, Canton; D. D. Burnes, Welcome; T. J. Smith, St. Paul; L. H. Stanton, Morris; Wyman Elliott, Minneapolis; S. Harbaugh, St. Paul; D. L. Wellman, Frazee City. At the same meeting the regents voted to direct Professor Porter to consult with this board concerning the establishment of an industrial school of agriculture and to submit plans for such a school at the following meeting of the board. The board met again on the 13th of the same month, and received a report from the advisory board, drawn doubtless by Professor Porter, as follows:

"Resolved: That the board of regents be advised to make such appropriation, as may be necessary, to provide suitable accommodations for the students of the school of agriculture on the experimental farm.

"Resolved: That the proposition to establish a school of agriculture on the experimental farm be approved and endorsed by this advisory committee as promising the best possible solution of the problem of agricultural education in Minnesota."

This report was approved and it was voted, at the same meeting, to establish a school of agriculture in conformity with these resolutions,



View from the Campus.

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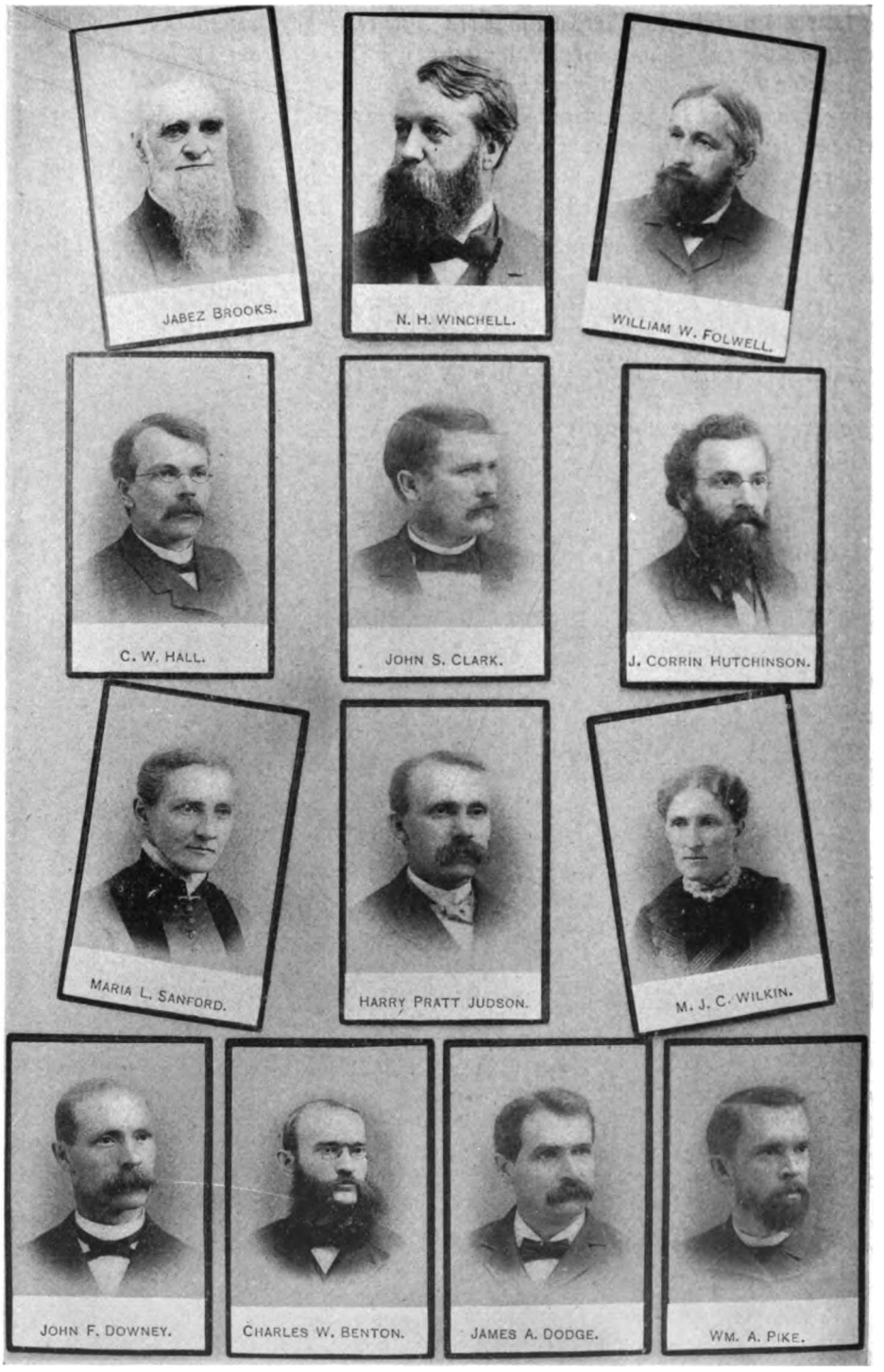

Faculty in 1888.

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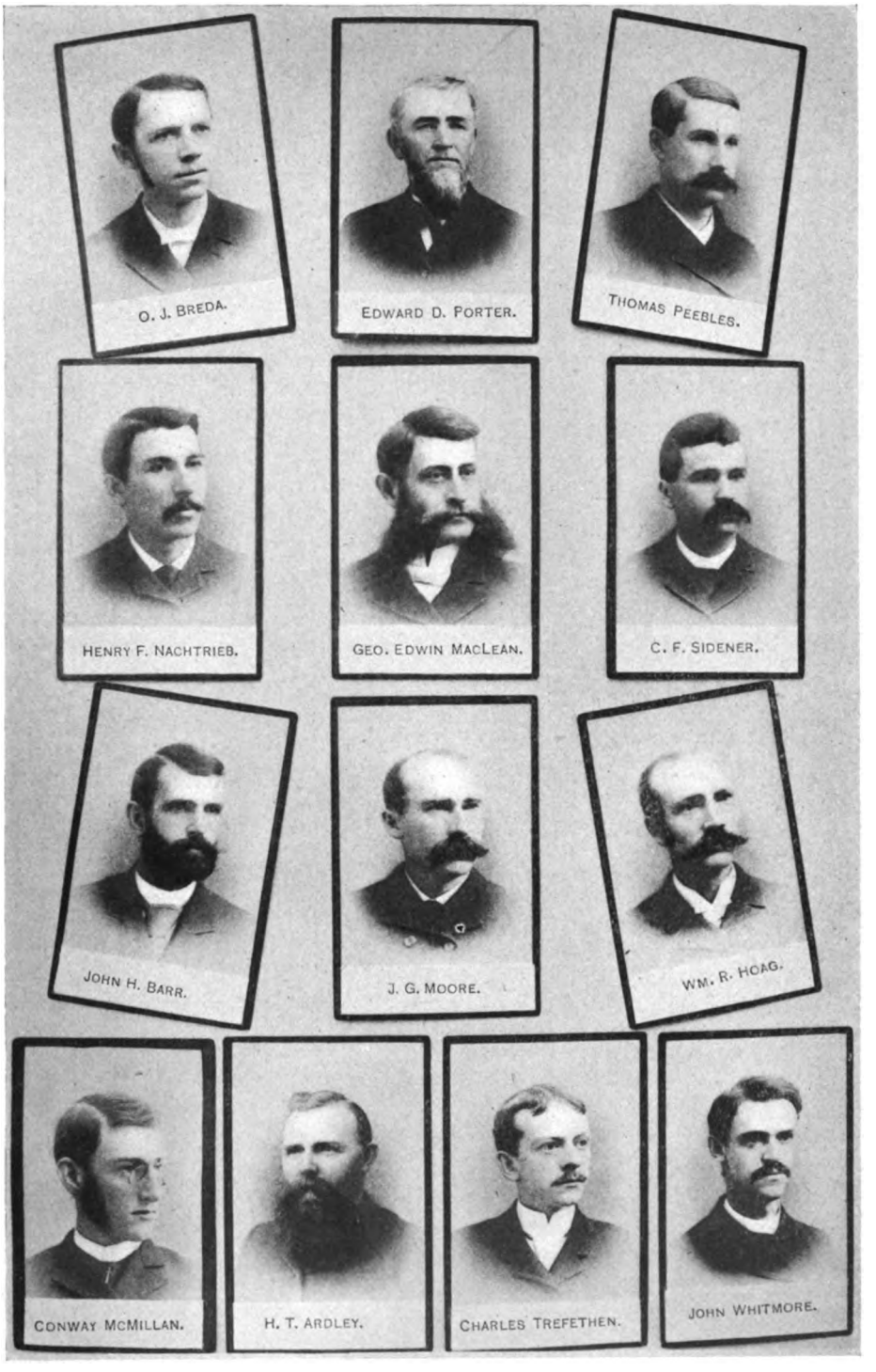

Faculty in 1888.

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and the executive committee was instructed to erect a building, at a cost not to exceed $10,000, as soon as the funds should be available for the same.

The plan of organization adopted by the regents was substantially that submitted by Dr. Kiehle, and published in "The Farm, Stock and Home" in February, 1888, the essential features of which were a school be conducted during the winter months, when the children of the farmers would have leisure to attend; to take those who had had a common school education, and give them a school course mainly objective, manual, and scientific, which should fit the student for the duties of life as a farmer.

This matter is of such great importance that we quote his statement of plans in full.

In the organization of a school of agriculture, as it seems to me, the following considerations should govern:

1. It should meet the demands of the young farmers who desire a knowledge of such matters of business, science, and agricultural experience as belong to the calling.

2. The school should receive them at the close of a good common school training, and at an age not younger than fifteen years.

3. As it is intended for those whose life and labor are on the farm, the term should include the months during which they are at leisure, say five months, from November 1 to April 1.

4. The courses of the school should be mostly objective, manual, practical, and scientific, and in its results should accomplish the following: (a) It should cultivate and strengthen the taste and abilities of agricultural life. The student should therefore pursue his school life as closely as possible with his life on the farm. To be absent too long and to become accustomed to other surroundings will wean from the farm. Hence, a course to be completed by winter terms has two advantages. It leaves the student the working season to apply his learning and earn wages for his support. It also continues his life on the farm without a long break, and and so strengthens rather than weakens his taste for his chosen calling. (b) It should cultivate his powers of observation and judgment, and his manual skill in lines belonging to his occupation. (c) It should make him acquainted with the elements of those branches of science most immediately allied to his calling.

I. GENERAL BUSINESS COURSE.

(1) Reading and composition; (2) business arithmetic; (3) bookkeeping; (4) geography—(a) descriptive, (b) physical; (5) United States history; (6) civil government; (7) political economy; (8) drawing.

The instruction in these branches should be given, in matter and in method, especially practical and adapted to the needs of this class of students.

II. SCIENTIFIC AND MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

(1) Shopwork; (2) chemistry; (3) mineralogy and composition of soils; (4) botany; (5) physiology; (6) natural philosophy.

These subjects should be taught objectively and thoroughly in the elements. In this course the student should learn the use and care of common tools; he should become familiar with laboratory work, with the most common elements that enter into foods and soils, together with the laws of their chemical combinations: he should know of botany by a study of plants, and he should learn of animal physiology by the study of animals themselves, dissected and examined with his own hands and eyes.

III. LECTURE COURSE.

(1) Farm management—(a) system, (b) economy, (c) business; (2) soils; (3) plants; (4) stock—(a) breeding; (b) feeding; (5) farm hygiene; (6) farm architecture; (7) farm home.

This course should bring to the students, in familiar talks, the practical experience of men who have worked and observed intelligently in these different lines.

This winter course is distinct and independent, in the interest of those who desire to return to their farms for labor during the summer months.

A similar summer course may be provided for such as desire practical experience as might be given on the experimental farm.

As students appear with ability and ambition to pursue their studies still further the department of agriculture in the University is prepared to receive them and to advance them to the honorable degree of bachelor of agriculture.

The above is not offered as a prepared and complete curriculum. I give in outline only so much as is necessary to convey my view as to what is needed and how it may be done. If this plan is reasonable, we shall have in the fruit of it a school that will be both as to expense and

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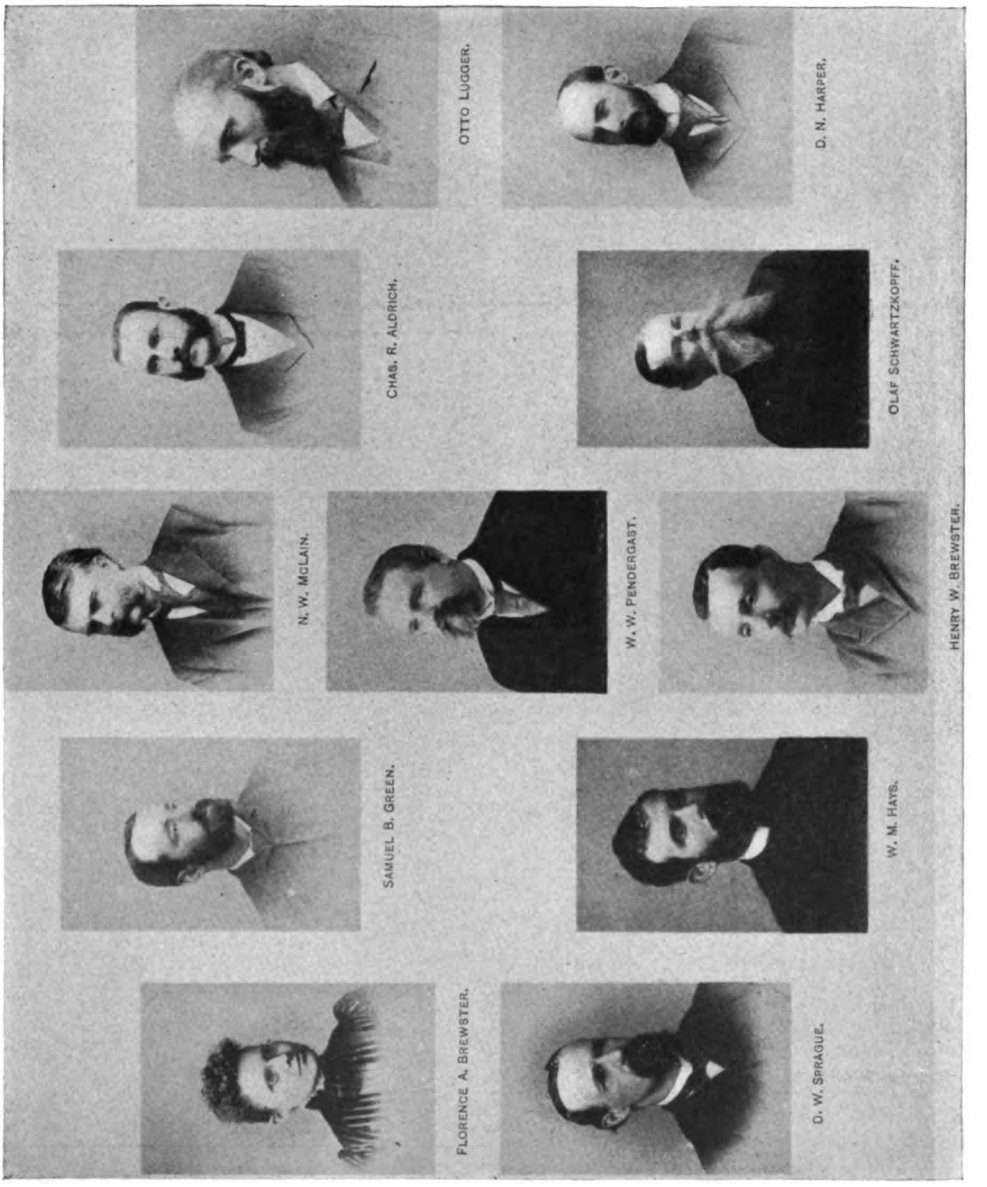
preparation, within the reach of farmers of ordinary thrift. It will be what all intelligent farmers should have, namely, a good business education of a high-school grade, fair mechanical skill, with the habit of themselves making and mending rather than buying; a practical knowledge of the alphabet of the natural sciences so that they can read and observe intelligently in the lines of their work.

All this in the school of agriculture; beyond this is our college of agriculture, in which these subjects will be continued to meet the demands of the fewer, and that most important class in agriculture, lecturers, professors, physicians, and statesmen.

Perhaps no single feature of this plan aroused so much opposition as the winter session plan. It was said that agriculture could not be taught successfully without the object lessons of growing crops. But wisdom has been justified of her children, and Dr. Kiehle's plan has been shown, by years of successful operation of the school, to have been the wisest possible.

The school opened October 18, 1888.



Agricultural College Faculty, 1890.

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THE END OF OPEN OPPOSITION.

Had President Northrop's administration been responsible for nothing else than the establishment of the school of agriculture, it would have passed into history as a notable administration. Almost contemporaneous with the establishment of the school of agriculture the agitation concerning the separation of the school of agriculture from the University and the establishment of the same as an independent department, reached its most acute stage. When the legislature of 1889 met it seemed almost inevitable that such action would be taken. The members of the legislature who favored such action were unusually active and planned and worked with great industry to bring this about.

To complicate matters the University was at this time asking for a large appropriation for new buildings and all friends of the University were despondent over the outlook.

It was after a conference was held at the state capitol during the session of the legislature, that President Northrop and Governor Pillsbury were walking up the street together after lunch, when the President said to the Governor,

"Governor, you have always said that you intended to do something for the University. Now is the opportune time. Anything that you intend to do will be twice as effective if done now, as it will be if done at any later time in the history of the University."

The Governor weighed these words of the President and in a few days a meeting of the members of the board of regents with a committee of the legislature was held.

GOVERNOR PILLSBURY'S GIFT.

Governor Pillsbury addressed the regents and the committee, recounting the history of the University, its adversities, its progress and prosperity; he referred to the necessity for a large hall of science, and said: "We are building a hall of science. We wanted the legislature to appropriate $250,000 for building purposes for the accommodation of our immediate wants, but we were allowed only a hundred thousand dollars. The question now is, shall we stop the work where it is and take our chances on some future legislature for the remainder of the desired two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, incurring, as it would, the risk of the work standing forever in its present unfinished condition?

"As the state has not the funds, I wish to help this University myself. I have long had the intention of leaving something for it. I think I cannot do better for the state, which has so highly honored me, and for the University I so much love, than by making a donation for the completion of these buildings; and I propose to erect and complete Science Hall, at an expense of $150,000, more or less, and present it to the state; and all I ask is to know that these land grants be kept intact and this institution be made one that this great State may be proud of; that may be adequate to the needs of the State, an honor to it and a lasting monument to the progress which is characteristic of this State now and in the years to come—some assurance that, when I am dead and gone, this institution shall be kept for all time, broad in its scope, powerful in its influence, as firm and substantial in its maturity as it was weak and struggling in the days that saw its birth."

This act on the part of Governor Pillsbury demolished all efforts to discredit the integrity of the University and make of it two or more institutions. The legislature adopted resolutions, which were afterwards suitably engrossed and which now hang in Pillsbury Hall, pledging itself and the faith of the state to preserve the University for all times intact as a single institution. The question has been mooted at times during the twenty years since that day but it has never assumed sufficient importance to cause the friends of the University the least uneasiness.

OTHER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

During the years when the question of agricultural education and the division of the University were the paramount questions before the University, many other matters, of only less importance, were being settled.

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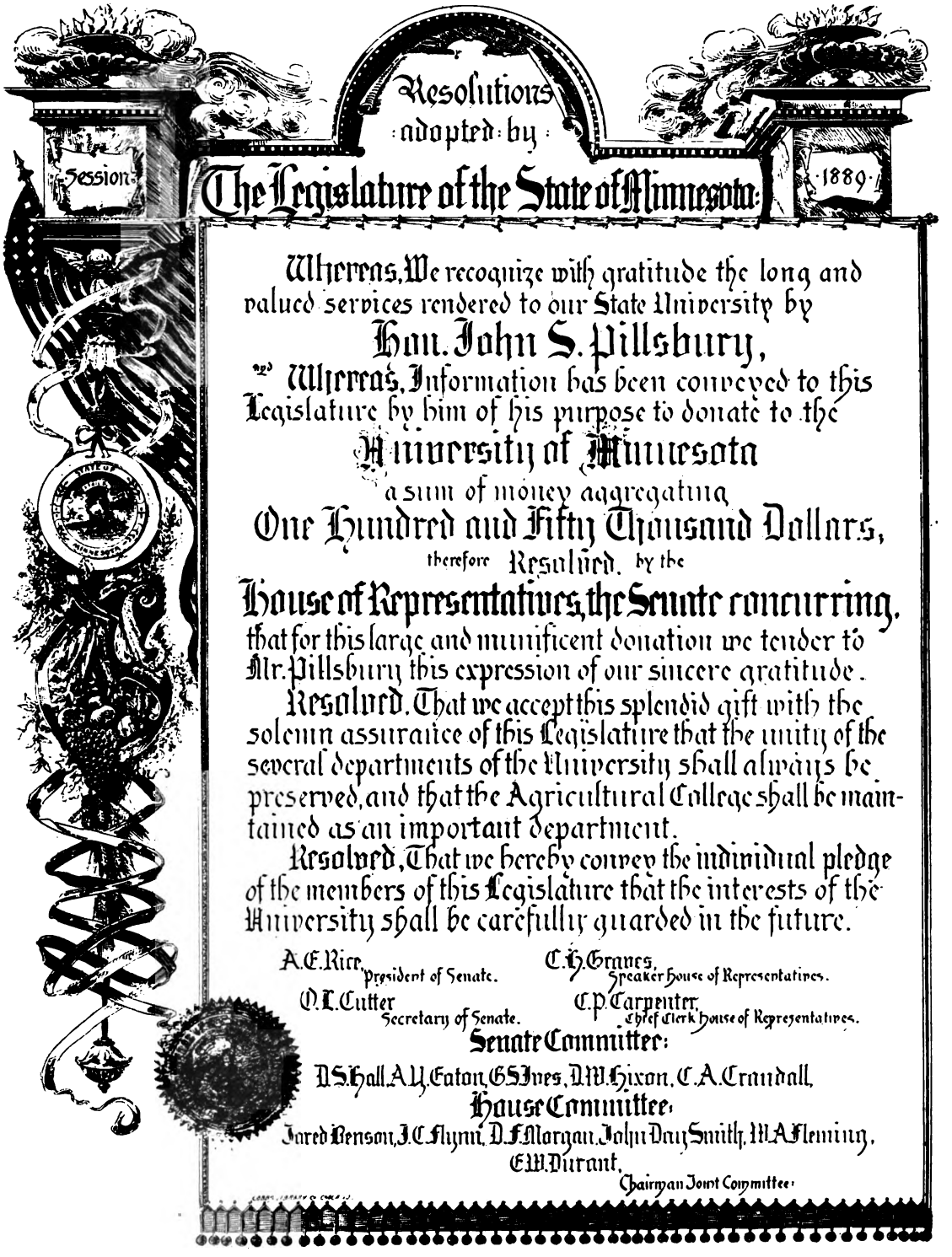

Resolutions
adopted by
The Legislature of the State of Minnesota:
Session
1889

Whereas, We recognize with gratitude the long and valued services rendered to our State University by

Hon. John S. Pillsbury,

and Whereas, Information has been conveyed to this Legislature by him of his purpose to donate to the

University of Minnesota

a sum of money aggregating

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars,

therefore Resolved, by the

House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that for this large and munificent donation we tender to Mr. Pillsbury this expression of our sincere gratitude.

Resolved, That we accept this splendid gift with the solemn assurance of this Legislature that the unity of the several departments of the University shall always be preserved, and that the Agricultural College shall be maintained as an important department.

Resolved, That we hereby convey the individual pledge of the members of this Legislature that the interests of the University shall be carefully guarded in the future.

A. E. Rice, President of Senate.
C. H. Grames, Speaker House of Representatives.
O. L. Cutter, Secretary of Senate.
C. P. Carpenter, Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Senate Committee:

D. S. Hall, A. U. Eaton, G. S. Ines, D. W. Hixon, C. A. Crandall.

House Committee:

Jared Benson, J. C. Flynn, D. F. Morgan, John Day Smith, W. A. Fleming, E. W. Durant,
Chairman Joint Committee.

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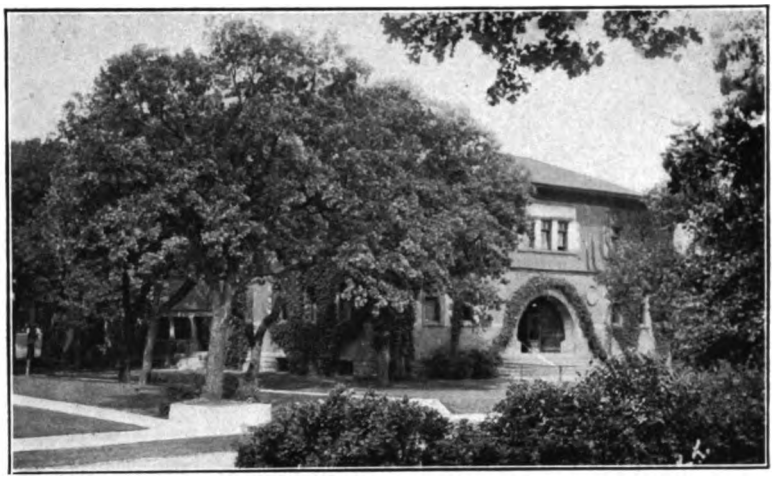

Law Building.

In 1885 the agricultural experiment station was organized; the college of engineering was organized as an independent college; and the following year the building which has since housed the college of engineering and the mechanic arts was erected at a cost of $51,478.

In 1887 a plant house and a home building were erected on the University farm at a cost of $18,000 each; a course in electrical engineering was established; the same year the school of practical mechanics and design was organized. It was this year that experiment station work received a great impetus by the passage of the Hatch bill, under which the University was to receive $15,000 a year to assist in carrying on agricultural experiments.

OPENING OF NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The year 1888 is one of the most memorable in the history of the University. It was in the fall of 1888 that the department of medicine, including the college of medicine and surgery, homeopathic medicine and surgery, and dentistry was established and opened as a teaching institution. The same fall the college of law was opened and the school of mines and the school of agriculture established. An experiment station corps was appointed and actual work in the experiment station begun. Among the minor events of that year was the erection of the students' Christian association building, the establishing of the University fellowship association, and the first Gopher was published. In December of that year the old agricultural building, erected in 1875, was burned. Any one of the major events of this year would have marked it as notable in the history of the University but so many events of such magnitude coming together make it the most remarkable year in the history of the institution. A short history of the establishment of the colleges mentioned above will be found in another place in this history.

The new problems involved by the opening of so many different departments the same year were not easy to settle. The flood of students which began to seek admission to the University presented a problem which taxed, to the utmost, the ingenuity of the University authorities to provide accommodations. The state had not yet come to appreciate the fact that to have a University worthy the name, required support beyond anything that had previously been accorded, and the efforts to provide for an influx of from two to three hundred students each year, were often desperate attempts to meet an all but hopeless situation. But the years that have since passed have demonstrated that though mistakes may have been made, the University was in wise hands and surprisingly few mistakes entailing serious results were made. For the next twelve years, the problem that was ever pressing for solution was the problem of providing instruc-

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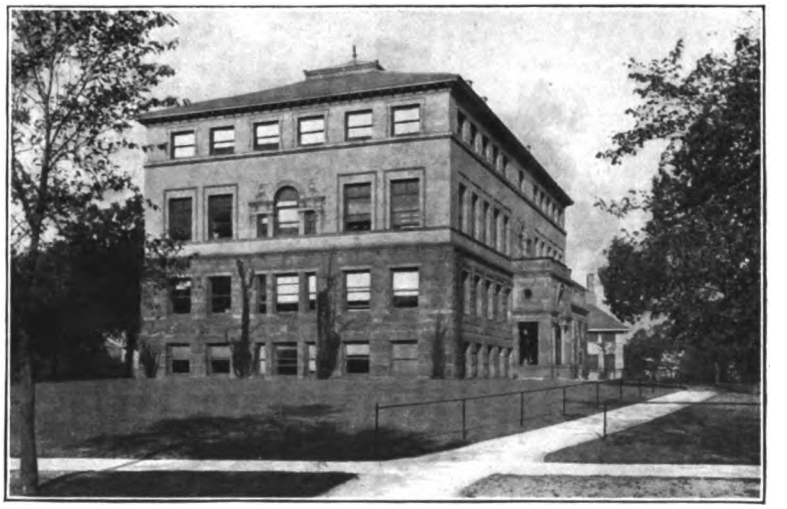
tion for the rapidly increasing number of students and buildings for housing the departments absolutely demanded by this rapid increase. There were few things during these years that mark them as unusual, yet a mere catalogue of the chief events of these years is significant, and shows the magnitude of the task which faced the president, faculty and regents, to make even the most meager provision for the continuation of University work demanded by the hordes of students clamoring for admission.

In 1889 two buildings were erected, Pendergast Hall on the University farm at a cost of $25,000, and the law building on the campus at a cost of $30,000; up to this time the law department had been housed in a room in the basement of the old main building. It was this year that the first annual appropriation of $15,000 for the support of the experiment station was received.

The next year, 1890, the attendance for the first time passed the thousand mark, (1002); the sub-freshman class was dropped; the Morrill bill of 1890, which provided an annual appropriation, by the United States government, of $15,000 for the encouragement of agricultural education, with an increase of $1000 for each of the ten succeeding years, became a law; the economics building of the department of agriculture was erected at a cost of $6,500; and the chemical laboratory was erected at a cost of $81,500; the heating plant which cost $20,000 was erected this year and the old experimental station building, one of the two buildings first erected on the University farm, was burned.

The following year, 1891, was marked by the erection of the dairy hall at a cost of $30,000; the dairy school was opened for the first time and the school of mines and the college of engineering were consolidated. On the 18th of February, the charter day of the University, General Sibley, who had so large a hand in the making of the University, and who had served as a member of the board of regents for twenty-two years, passed away.

The year 1892 is marked by a number of events of more than ordinary importance. The summer school was re-opened; the college of pharmacy was organized and opened to receive students in the fall; the two-year teachers' course was established, and the medical department was brought to the University campus and housed in Millard hall, which had been erected at a cost of $61,000; the astronomical observatory was built and the telescope installed at a cost of $11,500; two departments were abolished the same year, the artisans' training school which had filled its purpose and the college of veterinary medicine and surgery. Chief among the minor events was the establishment of the Moses Marston scholarship.



Millard Hall.

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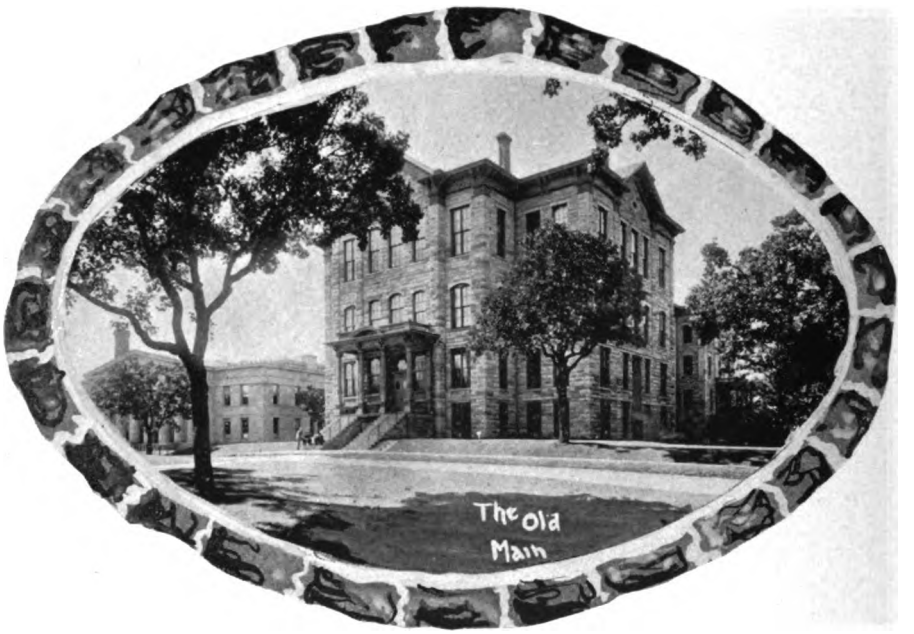
TAX LEVY LAW PASSED.

In 1893, two new buildings were erected, a laboratory of medical chemistry at a cost of $10,500 and the drill hall at the school of agriculture at a cost of $30,000; the course in architecture, for which there had been little demand, was abolished this year and all work in the junior and senior years in the college of science, literature and the arts, was made elective; the legislature passed a bill granting the University a standing tax levy of 15-100 of a mill.

It was in 1894 that the library building was erected at a cost of $175,000; the ore testing works at a cost of $8,000, which was contributed by the citizens of Minneapolis; and the Coliseum was burned. It was in the summer of 1894 that the summer course in agriculture and home economics for women was opened. Women had asked for admission to the school of agriculture but provision had not been made for them and this summer school was established to meet the demands of the women for an education suited to their needs. For three years this course was maintained and then the course was abolished, provision being made for the young women in the regular school work. It was this year that the Minnesota Magazine was established.

In 1895 the attendance for the first time passed the two thousand mark, the enrollment for the year being 2,171. This year the legislature recognized the great service which Governor Pillsbury had rendered the state and the University by making him regent for life. The course in medicine, which had been a three-year course, was extended to cover four years and the sub-experiment station at Crookston was established. Two buildings were erected this year at the department of agriculture, the dining hall for the school at a cost of $42,500 and a forge shop at a cost of $5,000. It was this year also that the Albert Howard scholarship was established by a provision in the will of Mr. James T. Howard, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who left $4,166.81 to the University to establish a scholarship to be known as the Albert Howard scholarship.



The following year, 1896, two buildings were erected, the medical science building at a cost of $65,000, and the University armory at a cost of $75,000. The sub-experiment station at Grand Rapids was organized. This year the

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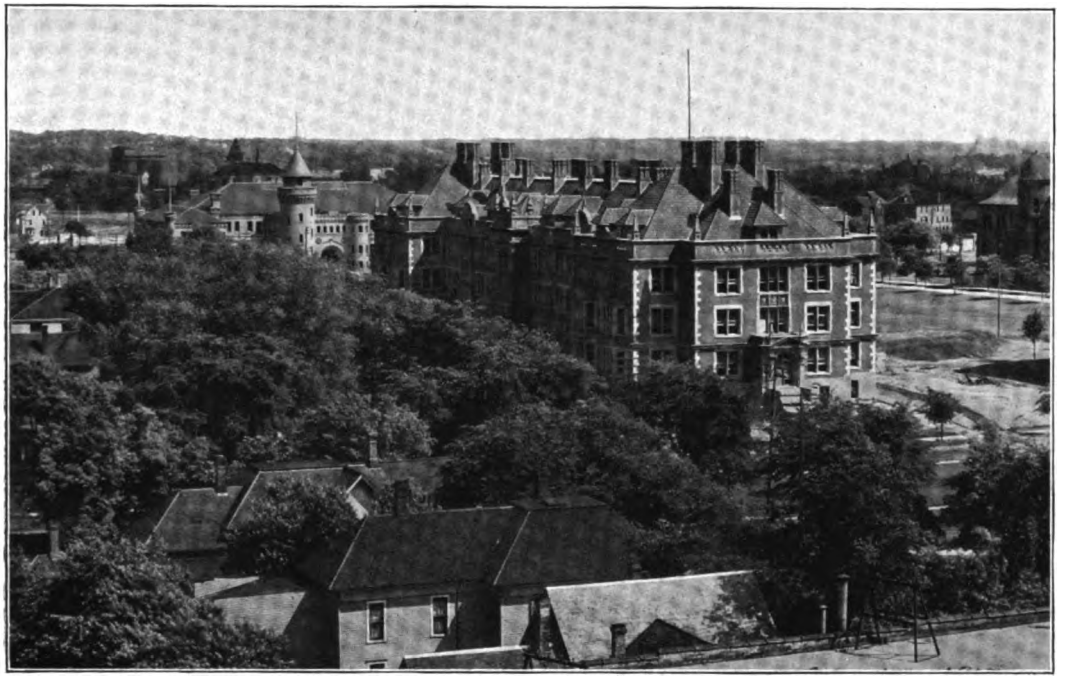
school of mines and the college of engineering were finally separated and made independent institutions.

The year 1897 is marked by two events, the increase of the rate of the state tax levy for University purposes to 23-100 of a mill and the erection of the girls' home building at the school of agriculture at a cost of $37,000.

The following year, 1898, is marked by no particular outward event, the chief event in the University history of this year, being the establishment of the five-year course in science and technology and the four-year course in drawing and industrial art.

In 1899 three buildings were erected for the department of medicine, a laboratory of anatomy on the campus at a cost of $15,000; a clinical building at Seven Corners at a cost of $15,000 and a horticultural building at the department of agriculture at a cost of $35,000.

The year 1900 marks the time when the University registration first passed the three-thousand mark, the registration being 3,236. The Minnesota Daily was established this year and the old Ariel which had been started in 1877 was discontinued. The most important event was the unveiling of the statue of Governor John S. Pillsbury, "Father of the University," in honor and commemoration of his great service in behalf of the University. Probably no other single event in Governor Pillsbury's life ever gave him a deeper sense of satisfaction than to know that his years of unselfish labor in behalf of the University had been crowned by the recognition of those services in so signal a manner. It was a recognition that helped to lift from the Governor's shoulders the load of unjust criticism which at times had been heaped upon him during his years of connection with the University.



Folwell Hall—So named in honor of the First President of the University.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The year 1901 marks the beginning of a new period of storm and stress for the University. On October 18th, 1901, Governor Pillsbury, the man who had done more than any other one man to create the University and foster it dur-

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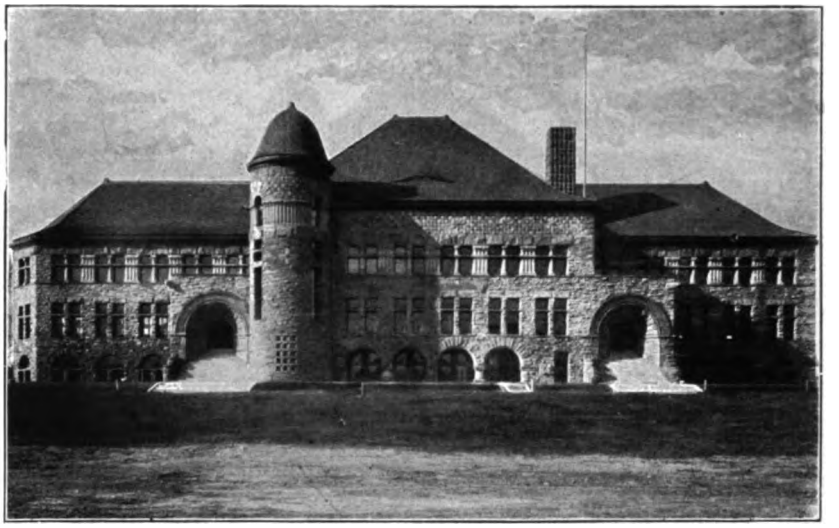

Pillsbury Hall.

ing the years when the question of its very existence was in the balance, died.

In the truest sense this notable friend of the University had won the title which was generally accorded him, "Father of the University," and the institution without his fatherly care was face to face with one of the most serious problems that it had ever faced up to this time. The legislature of this year created a board of control and gave it supervision over the finances of the University. This act brought a state of affairs which President Northrop himself has characterized as undoubtedly the second most important event of his administration.

The act of 1901, creating the state board of control, was not primarily designed to include the educational institutions of the state. In the fight against the whole proposition, an amendment was proposed to the bill, making it include the educational institutions of the state in its provisions for the purpose of amending it to death. Greatly to the surprise of those who were opposing the bill, and who hoped thus to defeat it, the bill was passed and became a law. The bill, as it was passed, was believed to be unconstitutional by all friends of the University, since the title was not amended to include the educational institutions. No attempt was made by the board of control to assert its authority over the University. The regents for two years continued in undisputed control. The normal schools, in like state with the University, voluntarily waived their technical right under the law and placed themselves under the supervision of the board of control. In a short time, friction arose over the administration of the affairs of those schools, and the normal board attempted to withdraw from the position into which it had voluntarily put itself. The case was taken into the courts, and a ruling was secured which declared the educational institutions of the state "charitable" in their nature and the law was held to be constitutional. Still no attempt was made to bring the University under the supervision of the board of control. The legislature met and an attempt was made to have the University released from such control by a special act specifically declaring such freedom for the University. A combination of interests which desired to use the University to secure their own release from board of control supervision, managed to prevent the passage of this act. When the legislature of 1903 adjourned without affording the desired relief, the board of regents made overtures to the board of control and that board assumed the partial control given it un-

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der the law. This control extended only over the purchase of supplies, the purchase of fuel and placing of insurance, the erection of new buildings. This dual control could result in but one outcome, unsatisfactory conditions all around. After a two years' trial conditions were such as to make further continuation of the arrangement wholly intolerable. The legislature of 1905, by a practically unanimous vote, afforded the long-sought relief and the University again came back under the sole supervision of the board of regents, save in the matter of placing insurance, purchase of fuel and the erection of new buildings; in all these matters the board of control still has control.

The two years through which the University had been under the board of control were not, however, without their beneficial effects upon the institution. The system of purchases and keeping of accounts was thoroughly revised and laws were passed requiring the strictest business methods in every department. This change was undoubtedly for the good of the University as well as the state and will never be discarded.

The need of the University for the support of its alumni and former students was clearly demonstrated in 1901. Nobly did the alumni respond. A General Alumni Association, representing all departments of the University, was organized and the alumni came to know and realize their responsibility for the welfare of the University. This arousing of the alumni in the interests of the University was a milestone that marked the beginning of bigger and better things.

THE GILFILLAN TRUST.

The year 1901 was also marked by other events of more than passing importance. It was this year that the Honorable John B. Gilfillan, who had been a regent of the University from 1881 to 1888, gave to the University $50,000 as a trust fund to be held by the regents and administered in a way to assist worthy students needing such aid, to secure an education. The regents are empowered to give this aid in the way of loans or gifts, according to the circumstances of the case. As a rule the fund is used as a loan fund, and a small rate of interest is charged. Four buildings were erected this year, a physics building at a cost of $75,000; a veterinary building at a cost of $25,000; the engineering shops at a cost of $32,000; and a meat house at a cost of $7,500. Among the minor events of this year, which still are of interest, was the establishment of the intermediate year in the school of agriculture; the rural school agriculture act was passed, the Woman's League was organized and the Minnesota Alumni Weekly, which was destined to play an important part in the settling of the problem which the act creating the board of control created, was established.

From 1901 to the present time, the history of the University has been crowded with events of such moment, that, at an early date, each would have deserved and have received special consideration in enumerating matters of importance, but these events have crowded upon each other with such rapidity that their relative importance has been greatly diminished. A mere recitation of

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these events, in order, shows how numerous and serious have been the problems which have been met and solved.

The year 1902 is memorable mainly for the number of gifts to the University. It was this year the Pillsbury memorial fence was erected on the University avenue side of the campus by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale, of the class of 1888, as a memorial to her father, Governor John S. Pillsbury; the Honorable John D. Ludden, one of the oldest pioneer settlers in the state, established the Ludden Trust Fund of $5,000 which has since been added to several times and now it amounts to something like $30,000; Caleb D. Dorr, another old pioneer, erected the Dorr Fountain on the campus; two buildings were erected this year, an agricultural chemistry laboratory at a cost of $30,000 and the laboratory of animal research at a cost of $8,000; the most important event in the internal history of the University this year, was the establishment of courses in forestry and home economics.

1903 saw the organization of the school of chemistry as an independent school and the establishment of the short lecture and laboratory course for farmers; two buildings were erected, the school of mines building at a cost of $61,000 and a dormitory for boys at the school of agriculture at a cost of $40,000; the first appropriation by the legislature for the enlargement of the campus, since 1880, was made and $11,000 for the purchase of a portion of the present Northrop Field was provided. The event which marked this year in the history of the University was the fact that the board of control took actual charge of the University finances August 1st. The "Old Main," construction on which was started in 1856, the west wing being built at that time, and which was completed in 1875 by the construction of the main portion, was destroyed by fire on the 24th of September, 1904. This building had suffered greatly by fire twice previous to the time when it was completely destroyed. This year marks the date of the death of Greenleaf Clark who had served as a member of the board of regents for twenty-five years. The General Alumni Association, representing the alumni of all departments, was organized in 1904. Among the other events of the year was the abolition of the four-year course in drawing and industrial art; the erection of an addition to the law building at a cost of $28,000; a live stock pavilion was erected at a cost of $32,000; a farm machinery building at a cost of $5,000 and the addition of $5,000 was made to the Ludden Trust Fund. The Pillsbury heirs donated to the University land valued at $15,000 and Alfred Fiske Pillsbury, Law '94, enclosed Northrop Field with a fence at a cost of $15,000.

Cane Rush.

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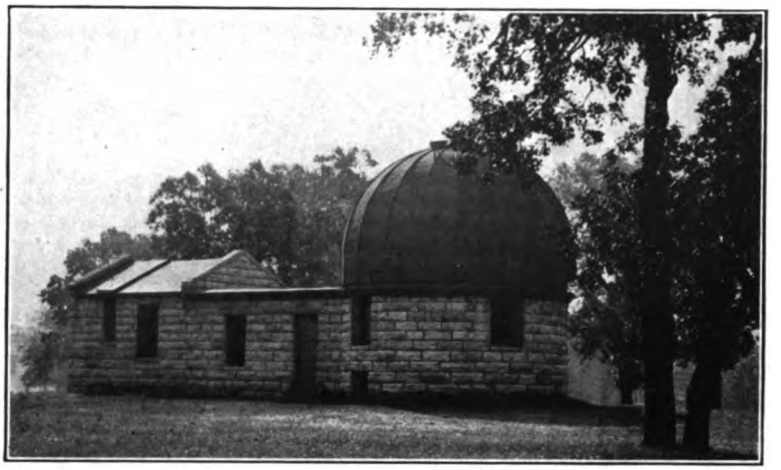

Observatory.

BOARD OF CONTROL RULE ENDED.

The chief event of 1905 was the abolition of the board of control supervision over University affairs. Among the other important events of this year are to be counted the formal organization of the graduate school; the establishment of a school of agriculture at Crookston; the organization of a University council; the establishment of the college of education; and the gift of Mrs. Elliott of $114,000, left to the University to establish a hospital as a memorial to her husband, Dr. A. F. Elliott.

The year 1906 saw the completion and unveiling of the student soldier memorial monument. The same year Alice Shevlin hall was donated by Thomas H. Shevlin and erected on the site of the "Old Main." The office of dean of women was established this year and the Adams bill, supplementing the Hatch bill by an additional appropriation of $5,000 and an increase of this sum by $2,000 a year for each of the succeeding five years for the purpose of encouraging agricultural experiments, became a law. Twenty acres were purchased for an addition to the University experimental farm at a cost of $20,000. The institute of public health and pathology building was erected at a cost of $125,000 including equipment and a botanical plant house was erected near the site of the old coliseum at a cost of $10,000.

INCREASE OF SALARIES AND ENLARGMENT OF CAMPUS.

The year 1907 was marked by some of the most significant events in the history of the University. Backed by the unanimous sentiment of the alumni, a campaign was made to secure from the legislature a substantial addition to the expense fund for the express purpose of increasing the salaries of University professors. The alumni all over the state took an active interest in this matter and made their influence felt in the legislature. An increase of $105,000 was granted by the legislature for the express purpose of increasing the salaries of University professors. An increase was made which avcraged nearly 30 per cent on the salaries of all university instructors. The same legislature granted an appropriation of $450,000 for the purpose of purchasing additional land to be added to the campus and $76,000 for 149 acres to be added to the University experimental farm, and $250,000 for an engineering building. This year also saw the completion of Folwell hall which was erected and equipped at a total cost of $415,000, and the main building for the department of agriculture at a cost of $250,000, and a school building was erected at the Crookston experimental station at a cost of $15,000. Friends of the University contributed $40,000 for a site for the Elliott memorial hospital and

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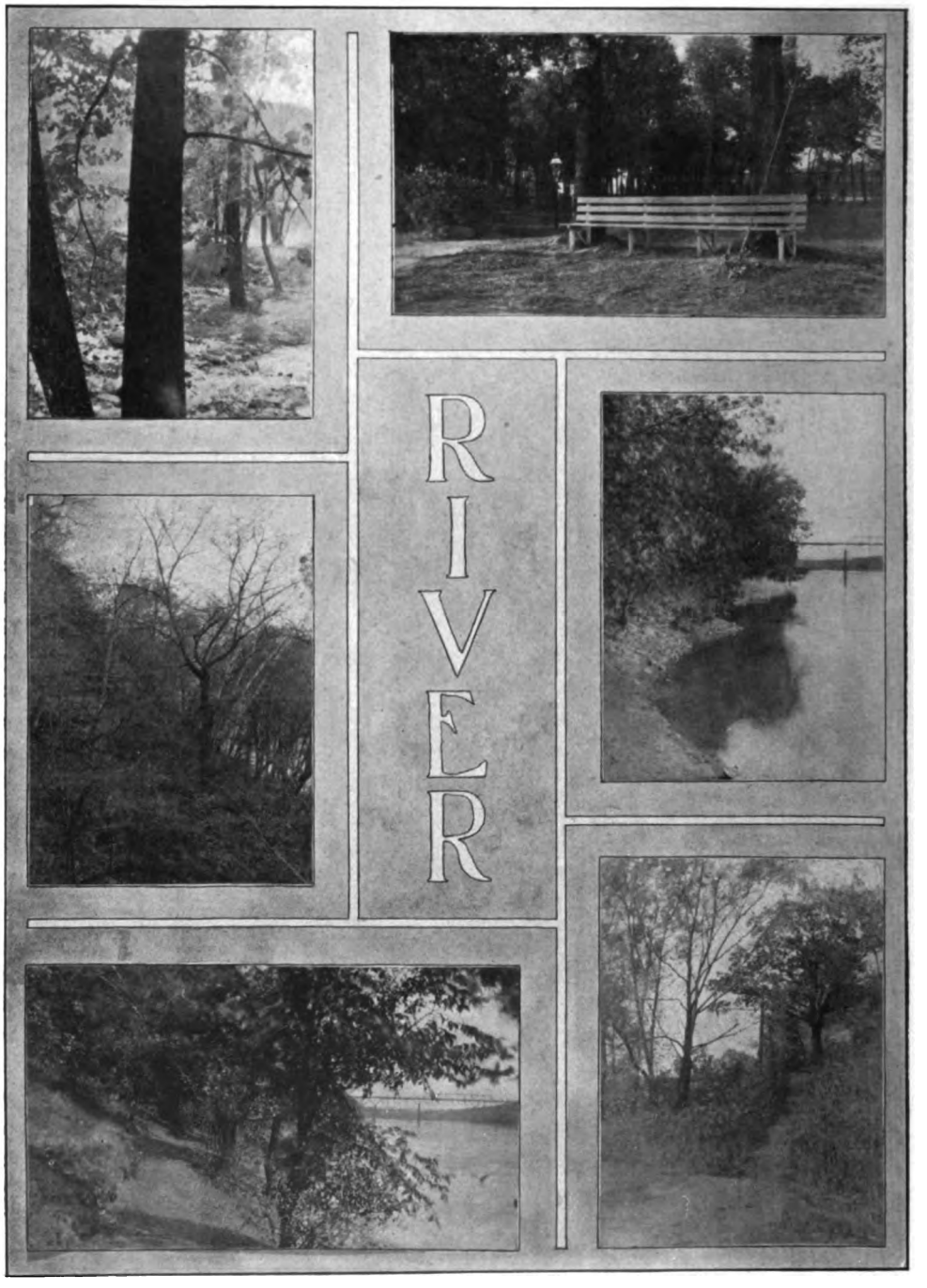

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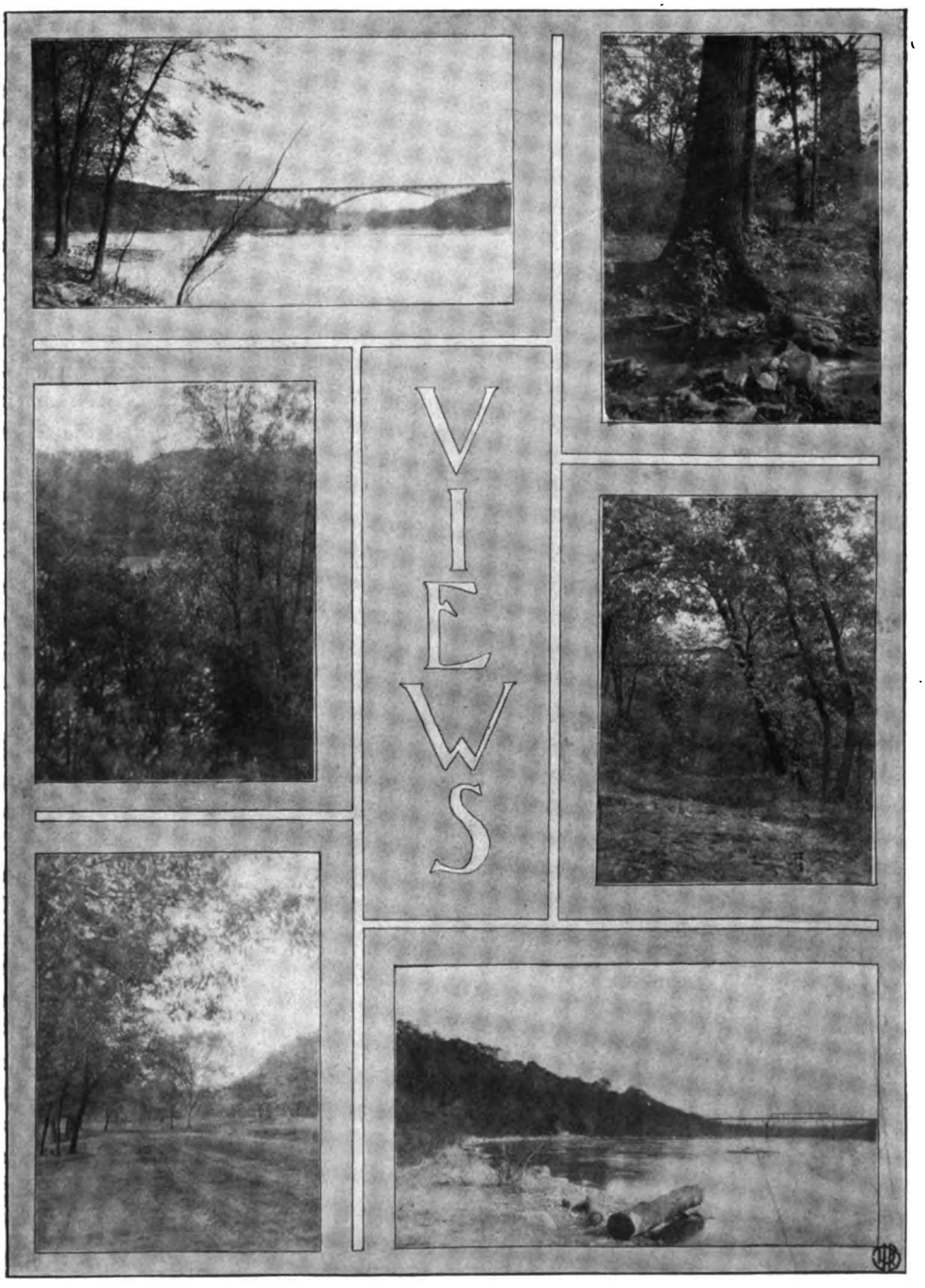

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$15,000 were added to the Ludden Trust Fund by bequest. A Pasteur institute was also established at the University this year; and the bill of Senator Knute Nelson became a law. The Nelson bill amounts practically to an amendment to the Morrill bill which was for the encouragement of agricultural education as distinguished from agricultural investigation. This bill appropriated $5,000 for 1907 and $5,000 more for each of the following four years until the annual appropriation reached a maximum of $25,000, thus doubling the appropriation originally carried by the Morrill bill.

The appropriations made by the legislature this year were such as to demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt, the great hold which the institution has upon the hearts of the people of Minnesota and encouraged those who were charged with the administration of the affairs of the institution to continue their work of administration with greater confidence in its future. One event of this year remains yet to be mentioned, the retirement, at the end of the year, of the first president of the University who laid down his duties as professor of economics, taking advantage of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of learning. In giving up his work at the University Dr. Folwell has not ceased to take an interest in its affairs and lectures occasionally to the graduate students in law and continues his literary work. Since leaving the University he has completed his short history of Minnesota in the American Commonwealth series and published a volume of addresses delivered during the time when he was president of the University.

The most important event of the year 1908 was the organization of the Minnesota Union, an organization bringing together all of the men of all departments of the University for the purpose of mutual helpfulness. This year the five-year course in engineering was established and a dormitory and dining hall erected at the Crookston school of agriculture at a cost of $50,000.

The year 1909 marks the beginning of the close of President Northrop's administration. President Northrop tendered his resignation to take effect at the close of the year 1909-10. Though deeply regretting his resignation the regents were obliged to signify their acceptance of the same but asked President Northrop to remain until they should have time to look around and find a suitable successor. Dean Frederick S. Jones, who had been professor of physics at the University from 1885 and dean of the college of engineering from 1902, closed his services at the University to accept the deanship of Yale College. At the close of the college year 1909 Professors Maria L. Sanford and Jabez Brooks retired under the age limit prescribed by the University and accepted retiring allowances from the Carnegie foundation. The legislature of 1909, including the 23-100 mill tax, appropriated $2,639,472.07 for permanent improvements, support and campus extension for the ensuing two years. An event of more than ordinary importance of this year was the election of the Rev. W. S. Richardson as religious work director of the young men's and young women's Christian associations of the University, Mr. Richardson is supported by the evangelical churches of the state.

SOME OF THE THINGS ACCOMPLISHED.

The present is not the time to sum up the administration of President Northrop and assign it a definite value in the history of the University. It will be years after his administration is closed before any historian will feel justified in taking any critical view of his administration and giving it its just place as a part of the greater history of the University. At a time like this the barest recital of the various things accomplished gives more insight into what the administration has meant than any attempt to give relative valuation to these events. Perhaps no more striking summary of his administration can be made than to place over against each other figures showing what the institution was when he came, and what it is in this the last year of his administration. These figures are almost incredible. They read like the fairy stories of our childhood days so marvelous is the tale they have to tell.

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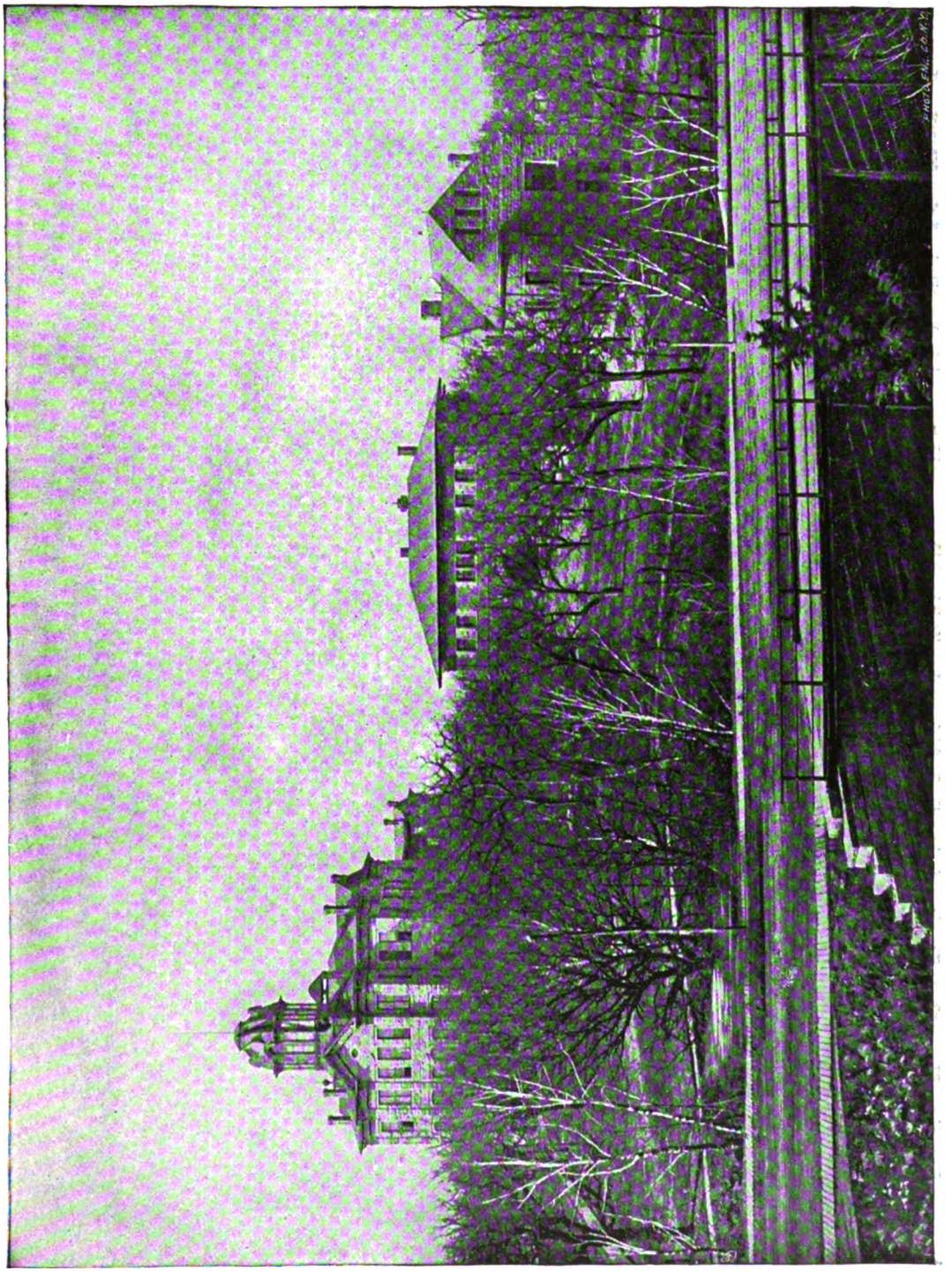

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The year before President Northrop came 289 students were enrolled. The enrollment this year exceeds 5,000 by four. Up to the date of his coming to the University the total amount received from fees was $30,493.17. The amount received since his coming has been $2,189,961.69. The year he came to the University the fees received amounted to $1,632.87. These now amount to $180,000 a year.

Up to the time when he undertook to administer the affairs of the University the state had contributed $313,000 toward the general support of the institution. It has since contributed $3,285,215.77 for the same purpose. It is now contributing seventeen times as much as it was contributing at the beginning of his administration.

Up to that time the state had spent $256,850 for buildings. It has since spent $2,585,312.32. The University is now spending annually more than twenty times as much for buildings as it did the year he came.

The permanent endowment fund of the University has almost exactly doubled since he came to the University. It now amounts to $1,413,817.35. Then no one had dreamed of the vastness of the endowment that was some day to come to the University from the lands then remaining unsold. We now talk of from twenty to forty millions endowment from this source with a considerable degree of assurance.

The faculty then numbered thirty members, seven of this number giving no instruction, being members of the faculty merely by virtue of being members of the medical examining board. The faculty now consists of 212 professors and assistant professors, 125 instructors and a considerable number of scholars and subordinate assistants. The maximum salary of a professor at that time was $2,400 and now it is $3,500. The total pay roll was then $41,250. It is now above $600,000.

At that time the University had no special library fund, the support of the library being taken from the current expense fund. Since that date $133,000 have been contributed directly for the support of the library and $45,000 a year is now being appropriated for its support.

At that time the Hatch, Morrill, Adams and Nelson funds for the support of agricultural education and experimentation had not been thought of. Since that date the University has received approximately, $800,000 from these sources.

Prior to the coming of President Northrop the University had received but $58,000 for campus extension and since that date there have been received $941,000 for additions to the campus and experimental farm and sub-stations. 169 acres have been added to the state experimental farm and the farms at Crookston, Grand Rapids, Minnetonka and 2700 acres on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation have been acquired.

When President Northrop came there were but two buildings on the University campus, the old main building which was destroyed by fire in 1904, and the old agricultural building which was destroyed by fire in 1888; so that there is no building on the campus today that was standing when President Northrop came. The present number of buildings on the campus is twenty-three and $690,000 are available for the construction of six more buildings on the campus.

The year before President Northrop came two buildings for the agricultural department were built on the University farm. There are now twenty-three buildings on this farm housing the department of agriculture, not including the buildings on the two sub-stations at Crookston and Grand Rapids nor the buildings for the school of agriculture at Crookston. Four more buildings for the department of agriculture are provided for by an appropriation of $162,000.

The budget for the first biennial period of the University, after the coming of President Northrop was:

Fees	$ 4,068.10
State appropriation	58,000.00
Buildings and equipment	60,000.00
Endowment fund income	85,497.89
A total of	$207,565.99

The budget for the coming biennial period is:

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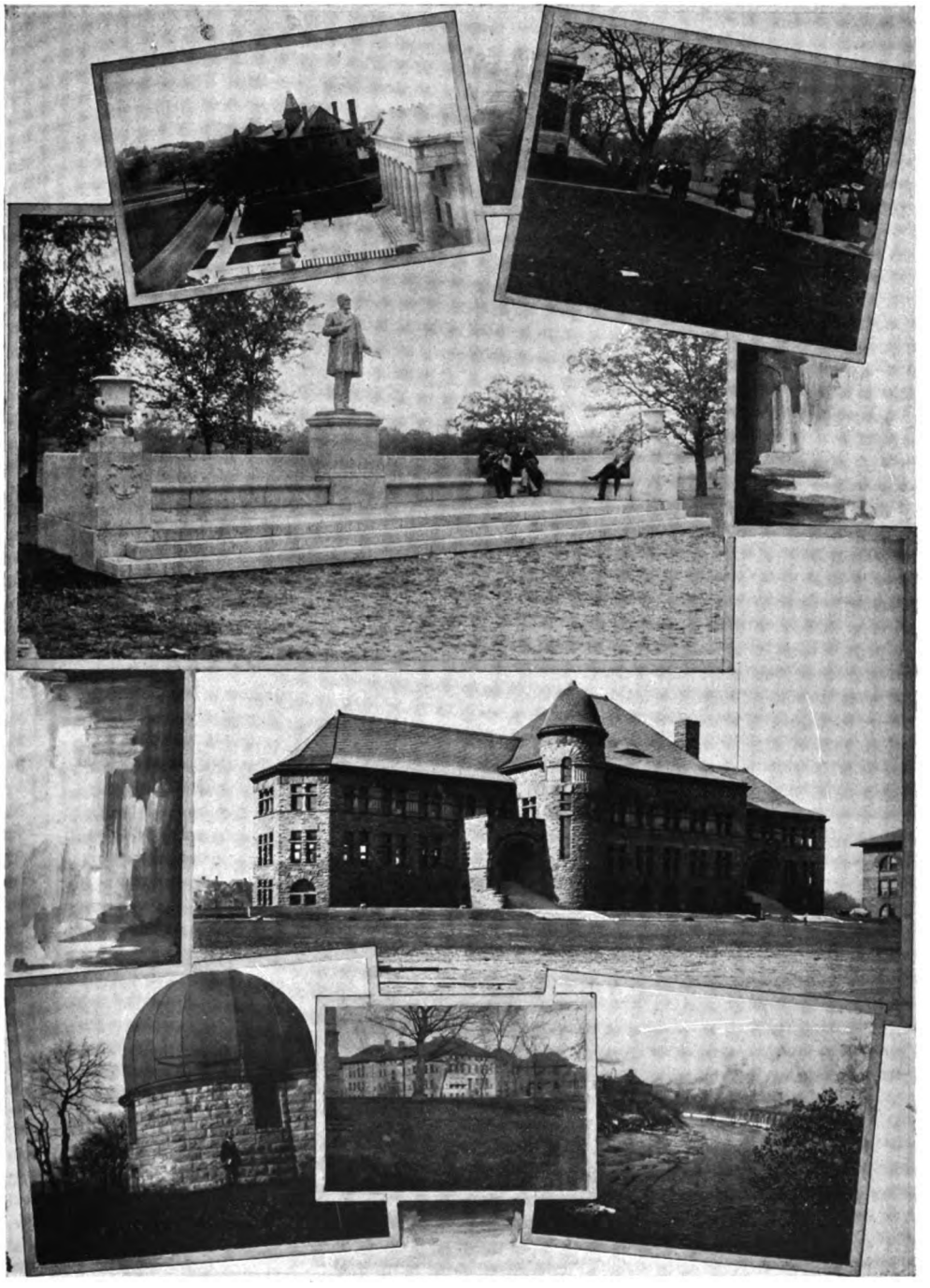

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ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Interest on invested funds	$ 115,000.00
Interest on bank deposits	1,500.00
23/100 mill tax	500,000.00
Direct from State for support	390,000.00
Same for specific objects	241,800.00
School of mines support	19,000.00
State institutions fund interest	24,000.00
Fees paid by students	325,000.00
Rental of houses on campus	25,000.00
Dental infirmary receipts	28,000.00
Library	45,000.00
U. S. Government-Morrill bill	50,000.00
U. S. Government-Adams bill	22,000.00
U. S. Government-Hatch bill	30,000.00
U. S. Government-Nelson bill	25,000.00
Agricultural department receipts	45,000.00
For buildings, repairs and permanent improvements	1,085,500.00
Engineering building, by legislature of 1907	250,000.00
Elliott hospital, the Elliott bequest	118,000.00
Campus	350,000.00
Distribution of charts	3,500.00
Miscellaneous	4,672.07
Total	$3,697,972.07

When President Northrop came to the University in the fall of 1884, the University existed as a university practically only in name. There was but one fully developed college—the college of science, literature and the arts. The course in engineering, architecture and agriculture coincided very closely with the first two years of the course in science, literature and the arts, practically all of the technical work of these courses being confined to the junior and senior years.

When President Northrop came to the University it was just emerging from a period of struggle for mere existence. Under the able leadership of President Folwell it had just come to a period of existence where it had begun to be recognized as an educational force, especially in the west. During the twenty-six years of President Northrop's administration it has advanced so that it is now recognized as one of the leading state universities of the country—being one of the three to first receive recognition from the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of learning, and among the eight or ten best in the land.

At that time the alumni body numbered 214 and the first class to receive their diplomas at the hand of President Northrop, numbering 19, 14 men and five women, received their sheepskins from him, couched in Latin and signed by every member of the University faculty. At the last commencement President Northrop handed out 580 diplomas. The University has granted to date 7,842 degrees. There are something above 7,600 living alumni owning Minnesota as their Alma Mater.

From an institution which in those days was struggling for a mere existence and to prevent disruption through unfriendly action of the state legislature it has become intrenched in the hearts of the people today so that practically whatever is asked for its support is granted willingly, and opposition to it has dwindled to a negligible quantity.

During the years of President Northrop's administration Minnesota has solved, not only for herself but for the world as well, the problem of agricultural education. The school of agriculture established at St. Anthony Park in 1888, was the first successful school of agriculture ever established in the United States. The ideas embodied in that school have been adopted wherever the problem of agriculture has been a problem. It was during the early years of President Northrop's administration and due directly to his activity in its establishment that the system of farmers' institutes was inaugurated. It was President Northrop who "discovered" Mr. O. C. Gregg, who inaugurated the system of institutes for the state on a basis which has been copied to a greater or less extent wherever such systems exist. One of the most effective institute superintendents in the West recently stated that they were following the trail blazed by Mr. Gregg over twenty years ago.

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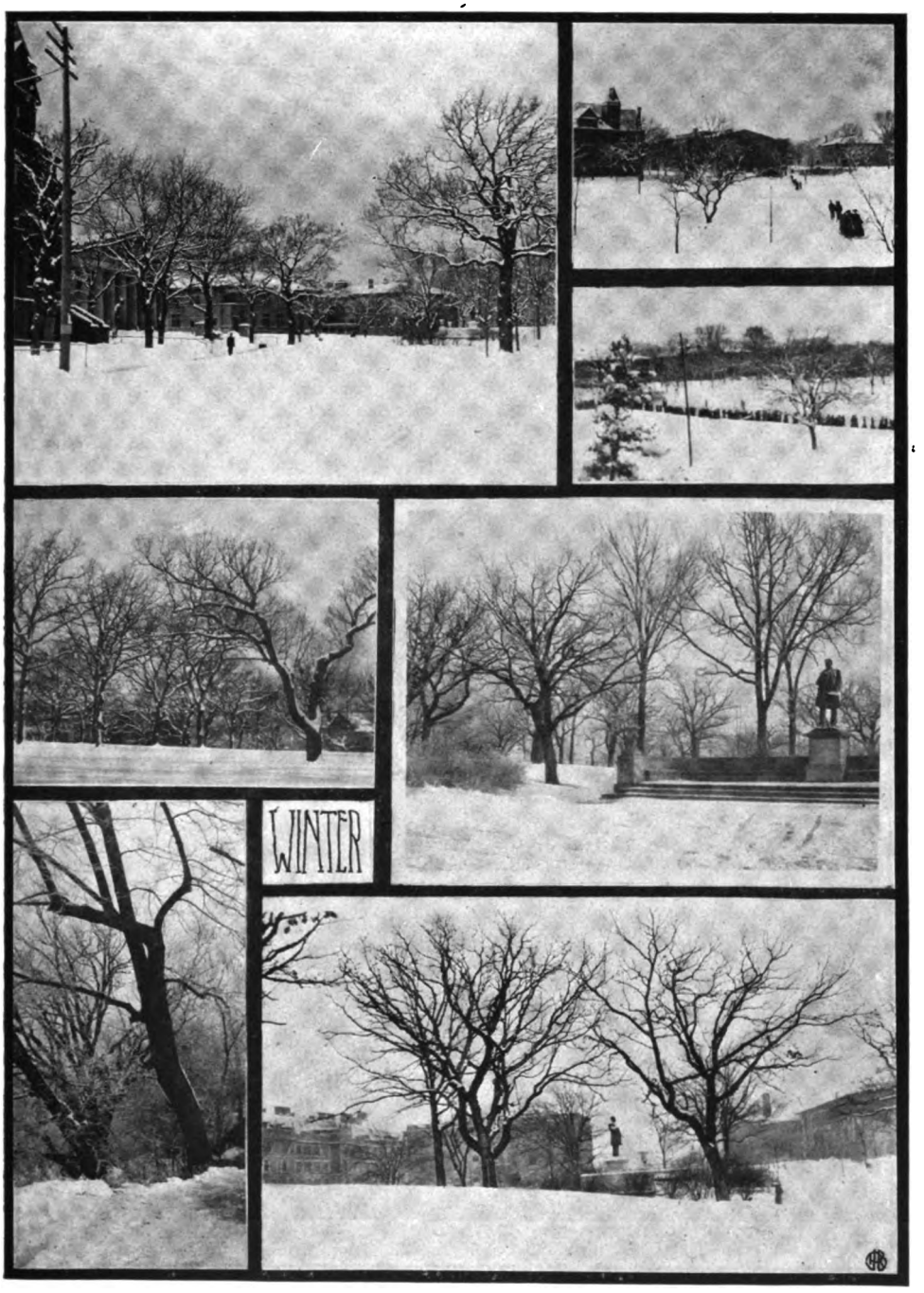

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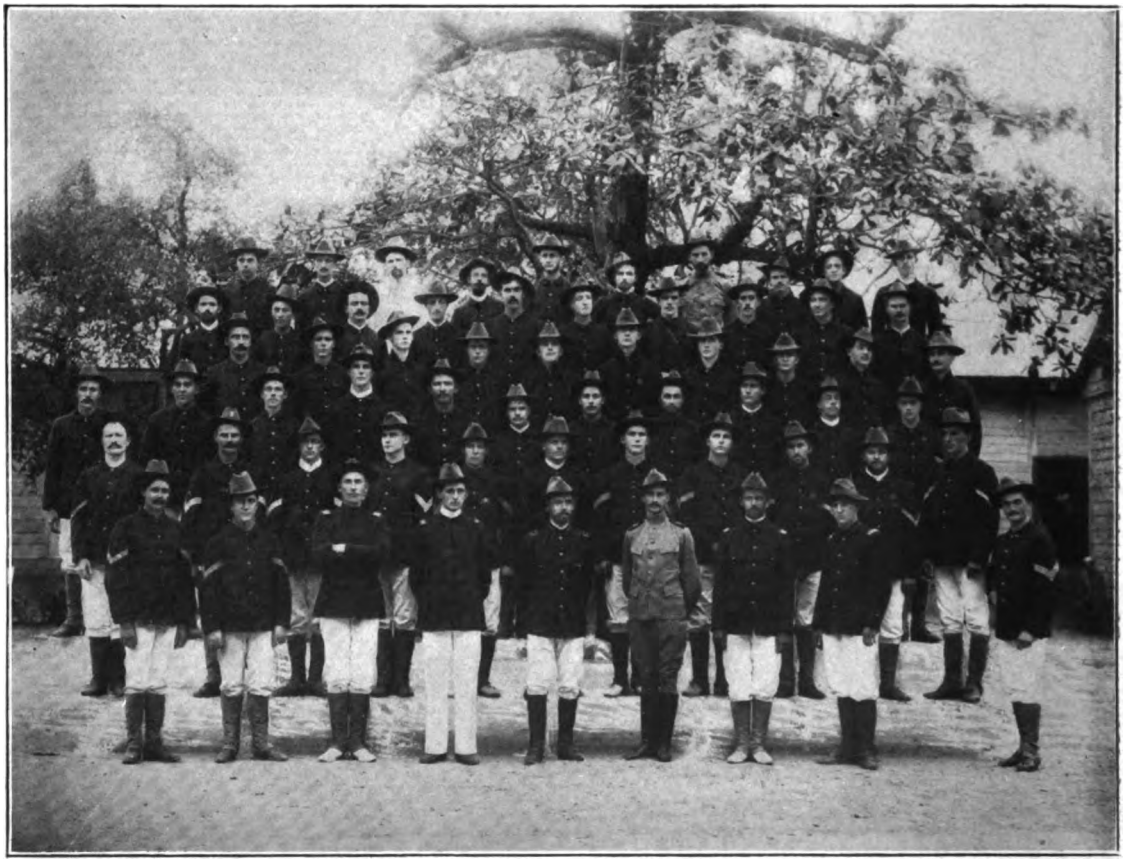
When President Northrop came to the University its medical and law departments existed solely on paper. The law department has grown from nothing to be one of the leading law schools of the country, turning out men who are making their mark all over the country. The medical department has been developed from a mere examining board to be one of the three or four leading medical colleges in the country and recognized as such by the leading physicians of the land. The college of dentistry which has been developed during this period is second to none anywhere.

At the time when President Northrop came to the University it was always in order for a religious body to take its fling at the "Godless institution," which was the most common epithet applied to the University by hysterical members of such bodies. President Northrop has so administered the affairs of the University that this practice has become obsolete in this state.

In those days the convening of the legislature was looked forward to with dread and a feeling of relief was always experienced when it adjourned without enacting any unfriendly legislation. Now, practically every request of the regents is granted and the spirit of carping criticism has almost wholly disappeared. The change in public sentiment is hardly less marked than the change in material conditions.



U. of M. Men in the 13th Minn. Vol. at Manila 1898

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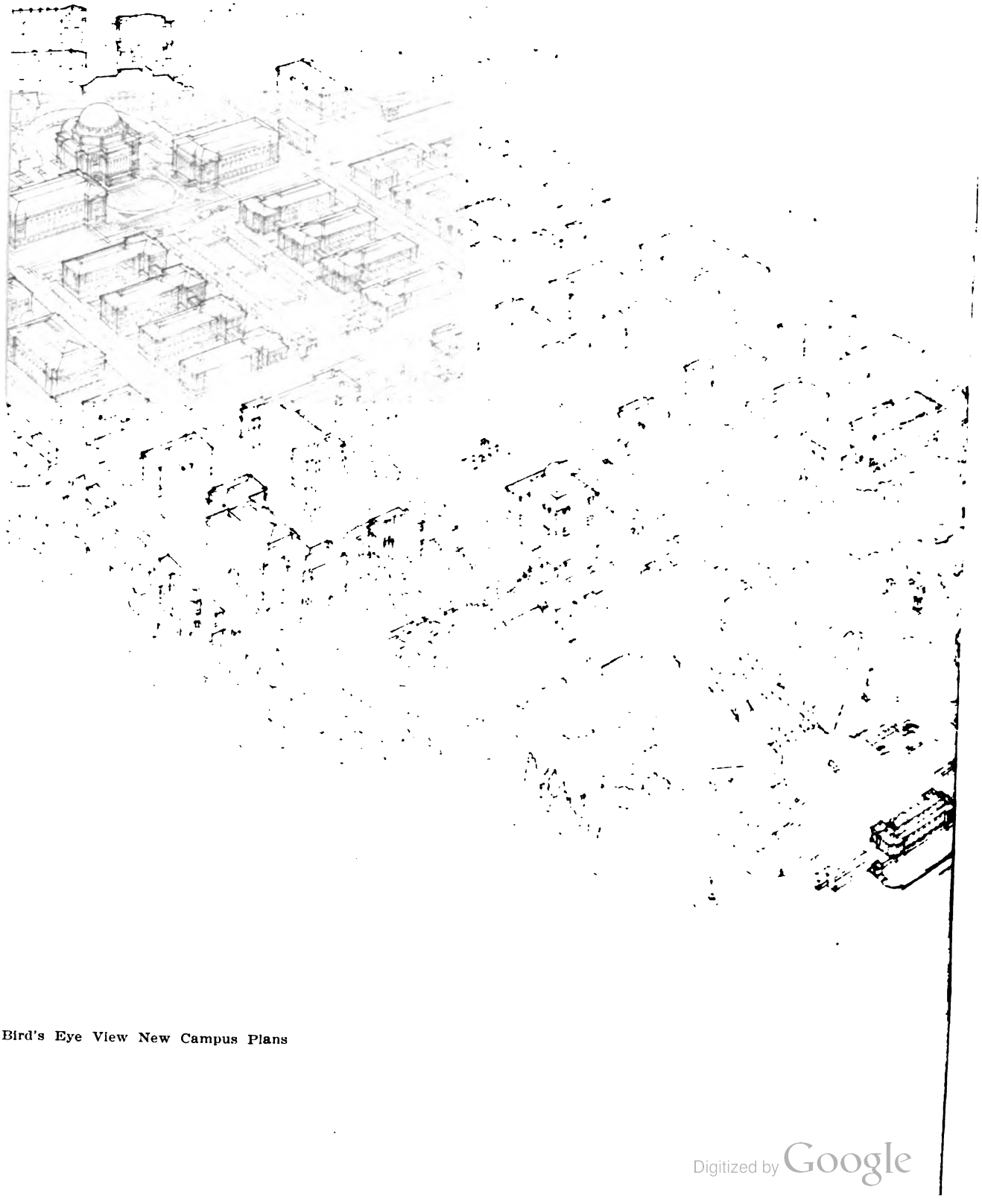

Bird's Eye View New Campus Plans

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IV. A UNIVERSITY CHRONICLE

1851

February 13th—Act passed by the legislature creating the University.

February 19th—Two townships, about 46,000 acres of land, were granted by Congress for the endowment of a university.

March 4th—First board of regents elected.

May 31st—Board of regents held first meeting at St. Charles Hotel in St. Anthony.

June 14th—Gift of site for building by Franklin Steele accepted and work on building begun.

November 26th—First school opened, Reverend Elijah W. Merrill, principal.

1854

March 3rd—Purchase of new site authorized.

October 21st—25½ acres were purchased of Paul R. George and Joshua Taylor.

1856

February 25th—Legislature authorized regents to borrow $15,000 secured on site already purchased and to erect a new building.

June 28th—Old site passed out of the hands of the Board of Regents, the St. Anthony Water Power company securing the same by assuming $2,500 indebtedness of the University to Paul R. George.

July 21st—Title to land purchased from Messrs. George and Taylor confirmed by quit claim deed.

August 26th—Contract for the old main building let to Alden & Field for $49,600.00.

1857

February 26th—Two townships granted by the United States government for endowment of a state university.

1858

Spring of 1858 Professor Barber employed to take charge of a preparatory department of the University.

March 8th—Legislature authorized regents to issue $40,000 in bonds secured by 21,000 acres of land in Pine, Mille Lacs and Sherburne counties.

November 1st—Reverend E. D. Niell appointed chancellor of the University.

1859-60

Winter of—Professor Butterfield maintained private school in the old University building.

1860

February 14th—University reorganized with new charter.

April 5th—First meeting of new Board of Regents.

March 12th—State donated swamp lands of McLeod county to organize an agricultural college in that county.

1862

March 8th—Authority granted the Regents to make compromise with University creditors.

July 2nd—Second congressional land grant to the State of 120,000 acres.

November 29th—The St. Anthony Water Power company gave a receipt for a quit claim of the old (academy) building and lot and their obligation for $2,500, assumed on account of the old academy building, which, with interest, amounted to $4,387.50, in exchange for certain notes of their own for $3,060.37 bearing interest at the rate of one per cent per month, and amounting in all to $4,387.50.

1863

November (before the 14th)—John S. Pillsbury appointed to the Board of Regents.

1864

March 4th—Special board of three regents authorized and elected—John S. Pillsbury, O. C. Merriman and John Nicols.

October — Old academy building burned.

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1866

The Congressional land grant of 1863 accepted and made over to the agricultural college at Glencoe.

1867

February 15th—The special board of three members made its first report.

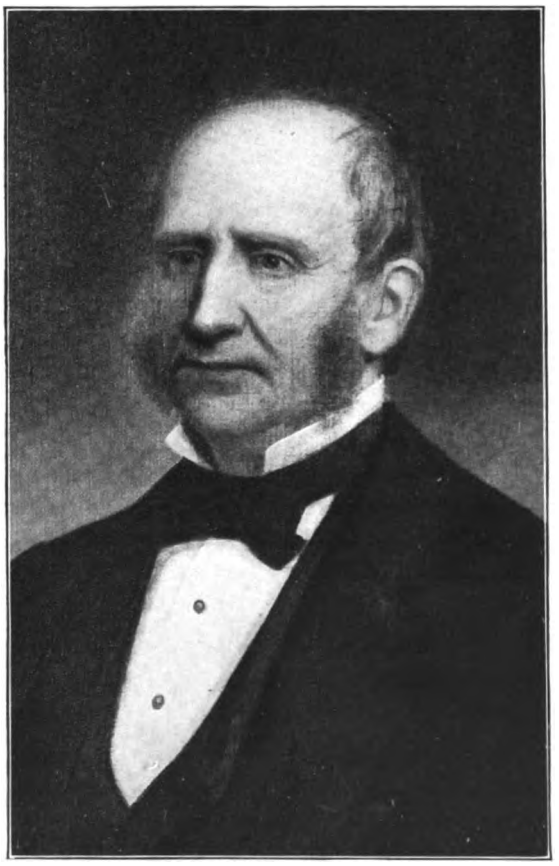
October 7th—Preparatory department of the University opened for instruction and University faculty elected.

November 17th—Delta Sigma, the first literary society organized.

1868

February 18th—Final reorganization of the University and lands previously granted to the agricultural college at Glencoe made over to the University.

———— Old University farm purchased of Messrs. Baker and Willis for $8,500.



Rev. Edward D. Neill, Chancellor.

1869

January 22nd—General Sibley appointed to the Board of Regents.

August 23rd—First University faculty elected.

September 15th—University opened by the calling of the first college classes.

1869-70

Students' Christian Association organized.

1870

July 8th—Congress passed an act confirming the grant of February 26th. The Hermean, the second literary society, organized.

1872

March 1st—Geological and natural history survey authorized by the legislature. The Ward casts donated by the citizens of Minneapolis to the museum.

1873

March 10th—Act creating geological and natural history survey amended and appropriation increased.

———— Legislature appropriated $50,000 to complete the Old Main and erect an agricultural building.

June 19th—First graduating exercises of the University held, Warren Clark Eustis, Henry Martin Williamson graduating. For full account of this event see regents' report of 1873, pages 45-52.

1874

$29,350 appropriated for erecting and furnishing new buildings.

Act passed authorizing the setting aside of $12,000 each year for seven years to replace money taken from the permanent University fund for current expenses.

1875

An additional appropriation of $25,000 was made to complete the Old Main.

Agricultural college building completed and occupied.

1876

"Fourth" class dropped.

1877

$18,000 appropriated to enlarge campus.

June 6th—First annual meeting of the alumni held.

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December 1st—First issue of the Ariel.

1878

State tax of 1-10 of a mill levied for current expenses.

March —High School Board created.

March 8th—Purchase of fruit farm at Lake Minnetonka authorized.

1879

Congress granted 24 sections of land to the state to replace lands previously granted to the state but which never came into possession of the state due to the fact that they were located on Indian reservations, this land being granted the University for the endowment of the geological and natural history survey.

$20,000 appropriated to enlarge campus.

December 15th—Greenleaf Clark appointed to the Board of Regents.

1880

$20,000 appropriated for enlargement of the campus.

Oratorical association organized.

1881

———— Regents authorized to sell old University farm and purchase new farm.

July—Summer school of science opened with an attendance of 42.

———— Dr. Folwell proposed to the regents a plan for abandoning the present campus and moving the University to Lake Minnetonka.

1881-82

Special lecture course in agriculture inaugurated.

1882

First baccalaureate address by President Folwell.

October 11-12th First auction sale of lots platted from old University farm.

1883 Spring of

Balance of lots platted from old farm sold.

1884

August 31st—Dr. Folwell closed his administration as president and September 1st Dr. Northrop took up his duties as president.

Two buildings were erected at the department of agriculture, a farm house at a cost of $25,000 and a barn at a cost of $15,000.

The Coliseum was also erected at a cost of $35,000.

1885.

The agricultural experiment station was organized.

The college of engineering was organized as an independent college.

President Northrop was inaugurated at the Commencement in June.

1886.

The Mechanic Arts building was erected at a cost of $51,478.

The farmers' institutes were started.

1887.

Buildings at the department of agriculture

Reading room of the library in the Old Main.

were erected as follows: Plant house at a cost of $18,000 and a home building at a cost of $18,000.

The course in electrical engineering was established; also the school of practical mechanics and design.

The Hatch bill became a law.

1888.

The department of medicine, including the colleges of medicine and surgery, homeopathic medicine and surgery and dentistry was established.

The college of law was established.

The school of mines was established.

The school of agriculture was established.

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Birds-eye view of the campus

Experiment station corps appointed and work in the experiment station begun.

The Students' Christian Association building was erected. The old agricultural building on the campus was burned.

The University fellowship association was established.

The first "Gopher" published.

1889.

Attempts to dismember the University finally killed.

John S. Pillsbury donated Pillsbury Hall to the University.

Pendergast Hall was erected at a cost of $25,000.

The Law building was erected at a cost of $30,000.

And authority was granted the regents to sell the Minnetonka fruit farm.

First annual appropriation of $15,000 received for support of experiment station.

1890.

Attendance reached 1002.

The sub-freshman class was dropped.

The Morrill bill became a law.

The old chemical laboratory building was erected at a cost of $6,500.

A Chemical laboratory was erected at a cost of $81,500.

A heating plant was erected at a cost of $20,000.

The experimental station building was burned.

1891.

The Dairy Hall was erected at a cost of $30,000.

General Sibley died February 18th.

The dairy school was opened for the first time.

The school of mines and college of engineering were consolidated.

The first installments, for 1890 and 1891, under the Morrill bill appropriation were first received this year.

1892.

The summer school was opened at the University.

The college of pharmacy was opened.

The two-year teachers' course was established.

The medical department was brought to the University campus.

Millard Hall was erected at a cost of $61,000.

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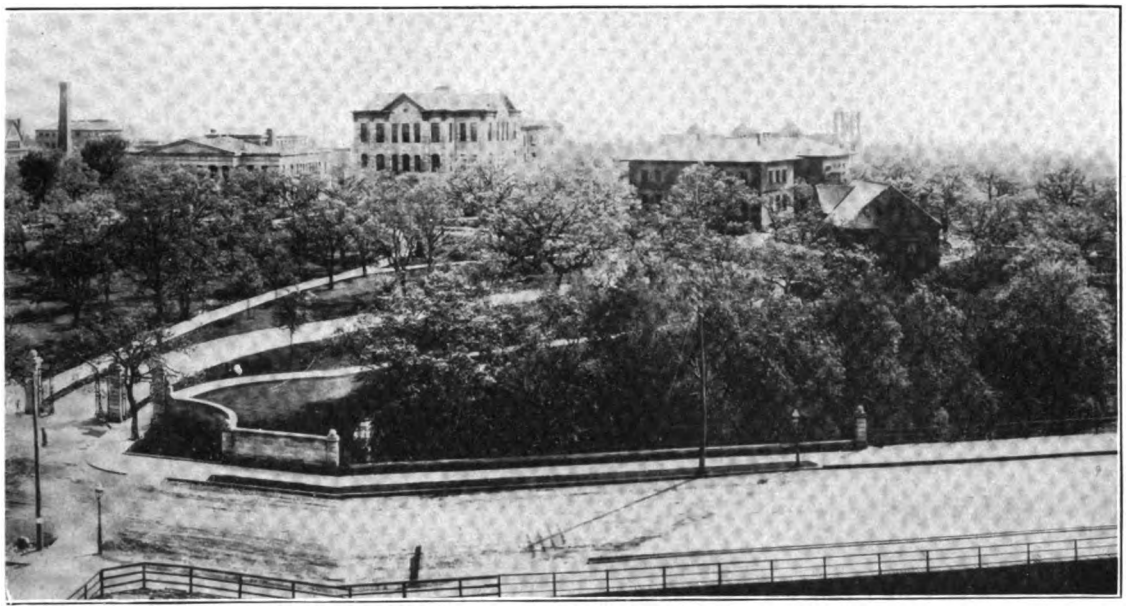

Showing the Old Main.

The astronomical observatory was built at a cost of $11,500 with equipment.

The artisans' training school and the college of veterinary medicine were abolished.

Moses Marston scholarship in English established.

1893.

All junior and senior work in the college of science, literature and the arts, was made elective.

The laboratory of medical chemistry was erected at a cost of $10,500.

A drill hall at the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of $30,000.

The course in architecture was abolished.

1894.

The 15-100 mill standing tax levy law went into effect.

The Library building was erected at a cost of $175,000.

The ore testing works were erected at a cost of $8,000.

The Coliseum was burned July 24th.

The summer course in agriculture and home economics for women was opened, abolished three years later.

The Minnesota Magazine was established.

1895.

Attendance reached 2000-mark (2171).

John S. Pillsbury was made regent for life.

The course in medicine was made a four-year course.

A dining hall for the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of $42,500.

Sub-experiment Station at Crookston started.

Forge shop at the same department was erected at a cost of $5,000.

The Albert Howard scholarship was established.

1896.

The school of mines and the college of engineering were finally separated.

Sub-Experiment Station at Grand Rapids organized.

A medical science building was erected at a cost of $65,000, and the Armory at a cost of $75,000.

1897.

The girls' home building at the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of $37,000.

1898.

23-100 of a mill tax went into effect this year.

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The five-year course in science and technology and the four-year course in drawing and industrial art were established.

1899.

The laboratory of anatomy was erected at a cost of $15,000.

A clinical building was erected at Seven Corners at a cost of $15,000, and a horticultural building at the department of agriculture at a cost of $35,000.

1900.

Attendance reached 3000-mark (3236).

The Pillsbury statue was unveiled.

The Minnesota Daily was established and the work on the geological survey was discontinued.

1902.

The Pillsbury memorial fence was erected by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale.

The Ludden trust fund of $5,000 was established.

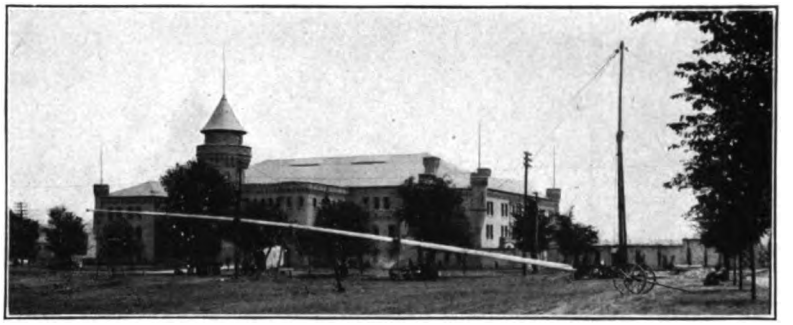
The Elliott scholarship loan fund of $5,000 was established.

The Dorr fountain was placed on the campus.

An agricultural chemistry laboratory was erected at a cost of $30,000.

The laboratory of animal research was erected at a cost of $8,000.

Courses in forestry and home economics were established.



Raising the flag pole.

1901.

October 18th—Governor John S. Pillsbury died.

The Gilfillan trust fund of $50,000 was established.

The Board of Control was created and given jurisdiction over University finances.

Buildings were erected as follows: physics building at a cost of $75,000; veterinary building at a cost of $25,000; engineering shops at a cost of $32,000; and a meat house at a cost of $7,500.

An intermediate year in the school of agriculture was established.

The Woman's League was organized.

A rural school agriculture act was passed.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly was established.

1903.

The school of chemistry was organized as an independent school.

The short course for farmers was established.

School of mines building was erected at a cost of $61,000, and the boys' dormitory at the school of agriculture at a cost of $40,000.

$11,000 was granted by the legislature for campus extension.

The Board of Control took actual charge of the University finances.

1904.

The "Old Main" was destroyed by fire.

Greenleaf Clark died.

The General Alumni Association was organized.

The four-year course in drawing and industrial art was abolished.

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An addition to the law building made at a cost of $28,000.

Live stock pavilion was erected at a cost of $32,000.

Farm machinery building was erected at a cost of $5,000.

Pillsbury heirs donated land valued at $15,000 and Alfred F. Pillsbury enclosed Northrop field with a fence at a cost of $15,000.

$5,000 was added to the Ludden trust fund.

1905.

The Board of Control supervision over University affairs abolished.

The graduate school was formally organized.

The school of agriculture was established at Crookston.

The University council organized.

1907.

$105,000 granted by the legislature to increase salaries.

Professors' salaries advanced an average of about 30 per cent.

$450,000 granted by the legislature for campus extension.

$76,000 granted for additions to the experimental farm.

$250,000 given for an engineering building.

Pasteur institute established.

Folwell Hall erected at a cost of $415,000.

Main building of the department of agriculture erected at a cost of $250,000.

School building erected at Crookston at a cost of $15,000.

Nelson bill became a law.

Old Northrop Field.

College of education established.

$114,000 was left to the University for a hospital by Mrs. Elliott as a memorial to her husband Dr. Elliott.

1906.

Dr. Folwell resigned.

The students' soldier monument was unveiled.

Alice Shevlin Hall was donated and erected.

Office of dean of women was established.

Adams bill became a law.

$20,000 appropriated for additional land for experimental farm.

Institute of public health and pathology erected at a cost of $125,000, including equipment.

Botanical plant house erected at a cost of $10,000.

$15,000 added to Ludden trust by bequest.

$40,000 contributed by friends of the University for a site for Elliott hospital.

1908.

The Minnesota Union organized.

Dormitory and dining hall erected at the Crookston school of agriculture.

Five-year course in engineering established.

1909.

President Northrop resigned.—The Regents refused to accept his resignation and he temporarily withdrew the same.

Dean Jones resigned.

Professors Sanford and Brooks retired.

The legislature appropriated, including the 23-100 mill tax, $2,639,472.07 for permanent improvements and support and campus extension for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11.

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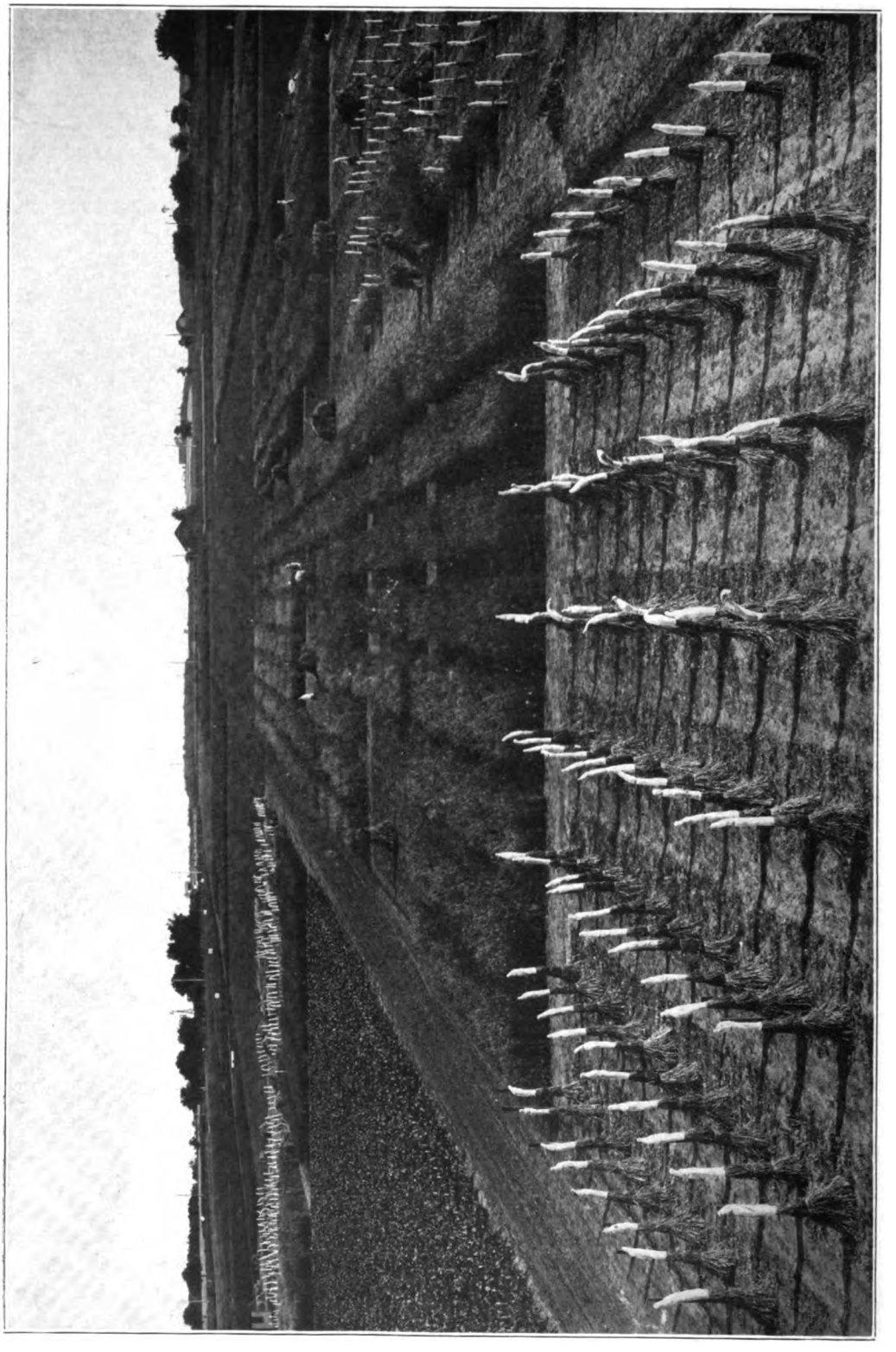

A view of the crop nursery at the University Farm showing the centgeners of grain in process of harvesting. Over half a million of plants are handled each year in this way.

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V. UNIVERSITY LANDS

CONGRESSIONAL LAND GRANTS.

In his second message to the legislature, in 1851, Governor Ramsey recommended the establishment of a University and added—"As an endowment of a University will also naturally, in this connection, attract your attention, it might be proper to further memorialize Congress for a grant of 100,000 acres of land, applicable and available, at a future day, for this most desirable object. The propriety of urging, at this time, the request, arises from the importance of making early selection, with a view to securing a fair proportion of choice lands." This memorial was passed on the 10th of February and Congress passed an act upon the 19th of the same month, reserving two townships for this purpose. The title to this land did not vest in the state until the act of March 2, 1861, *donated* what had previously been reserved for this purpose. The University received from this grant, 46,468.35 acres of land. Of this amount 15,410.85 acres were sold by the regents, under authority of the acts of 1864 and 1866, to pay the debts of the territorial institution. So this grant netted the University 31,057.5 acres. The second grant, by act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862, gave the state 120,000 acres for the endowment and support of an agricultural college, including instruction in mechanic arts and military science.

The record of how this was finally secured for the University is a long and most interesting story, the main facts of which are as follows:

An act of the Legislature of Minnesota, passed March 10, 1858, set aside lands in McLeod county for a site for an agricultural college and for an experimental farm. This institution was to be under the control of the president and executive committee of the state agricultural society. In 1861 the state donated to this college all the swamp lands of McLeod county. Nothing was ever done toward organizing a college at this place. The congressional grant of 1863 was accepted and the lands located and, because the affairs of the University were in such unsettled condition, these lands were made over to the agricultural college at Glencoe, in 1866. The following year, the special board of three made a report showing a wiping out of the debt of the University and 32,000 acres of the territorial grant still untouched. Through the good offices of Regent Pillsbury, then senator, the two grants were consolidated and given to the University. It was provided that the swamp lands granted to the McLeod institution, which amounted to 4,684 acres, should remain in the possession of that institution as an endowment of Stevens Seminary.

By virtue of the act of February 18th, 1868, the act reorganizing the University and under which, with some amendments the University now exists, these lands were made over to the University.

These lands were chosen and certified to the University as follows: 68,928.08 acres at the minimum or single value, mentioned in the act, and 25,511.20, at double the minimum value, counting as 51,022.40 acres, making the total 119,950.48 acres, under the terms of the grant.

The third grant, being really the second grant in point of time of the act of Congress making the same, was that provided for in the enabling act authorizing the people of the territory to set up a state government, passed February 26th, 1857, which granted two townships for the endowment of a state university.

So far as appears no effort was made to secure for the University the land it was entitled to under this act, until the Reverend E. D. Neill, who was at that time chancellor of the Uni-

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versity, brought the matter to the attention of Governor Ramsey and in a communication dated April 5th, 1860, set forth his views concerning the right of the University to 72 sections of land under the Enabling Act. Governor Ramsey took up this matter before the commissioners of the general land office who ruled against the University. Here the matter rested until the special board of three regents was created by the act of 1864. This board immediately took action looking toward the securing of the rights of the University under this act and at their request Governor Miller filed notice of the selection of a portion of said grant in the proper office in Taylor's Falls in February, 1864, in order to test the validity of the claim of the University to these 72 sections of land.

The commissioner of the general land office rendered an adverse decision. The regents appealed from the decision of the commissioner to the secretary of the interior and Governor Marshall volunteered to bring the claim of the University before the secretary and made a visit to Washington for the purpose. No decision was reached at that time and it was recommended that the regents employ an attorney to prosecute the claim of the University before the department. Under authority of an act passed February 18th, 1867, the regents employed Mr. H. B. Beard to conduct the case on a contingent fee of two sections of land to be selected by him. The secretary was finally persuaded that the claim of the University was just but did not feel warranted in reversing the decision of the former officer of the department and recommended a bill be introduced into congress allowing the University the 72 sections of land. Through the influence of Mr. Beard and the Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, representative in congress, and Hon. Alexander Ramsey, in the senate, this bill finally became a law July 8th, 1870, and these lands were made available for the endowment of the University.

A question was raised as to the right of the regents to employ the methods they did to secure this grant of land from the government, especially envolving the agreement with Mr. Beard. This matter was held open for six years and was finally settled by an act of the legislature February 17th, 1876, "legalizing a deed made by the University of Minnesota to Henry B. Beard as compensation for his services as counsel in prosecuting the claim of the state for 72 sections of land for a state University."

Afterward, there was another ruling of the interior department, in which it was held that since 9,764.60 acres of the territorial grant had not been selected and certified, until after the admission of the state into the Union, this amount should be charged against the second grant, reducing the number of acres available under that grant, to 37,079.24. This ruling was later overruled, and the University finally received 45,661.14 acres.

Owing probably to the fact that the records of the early days were not kept with sufficient exactness, many pieces of land chosen by the regents were afterwards entered by settlers and the settlers were given the preference in the matter and the regents were afterwards allowed to select other lands to replace those lost in this way. Many thousands of acres of land had to be thus duplicated.

STATE INSTITUTION FUND.

Under the state law of 1865 certain swamp lands were set aside to be sold for the benefit of state institutions. The state constitutional amendment which was adopted in 1881 acted to repeal the law of 1865 and the law of 1907 was passed to make effective the plain intent of the constitutional amendment of 1881. The fund from the sale of this land had grown to be $780,556.25 at the end of the fiscal year, 1906. This fund is kept intact and only its income apportioned for the benefit of the state institutions. One-half of the interest goes to the common school fund and the balance to state institutions pro rata on the basis of the cost of maintenance.

The latest report of the state auditor shows that the University has received from the two grants to the University $843,069.76. There has been received from the agricultural land grant, $570,747.59; making a total of $1,413,817.35. Of the agricultural land grant but forty

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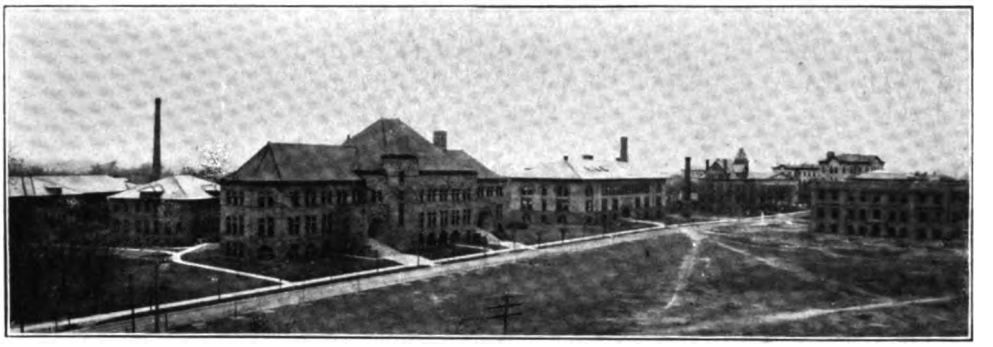

acres remain unsold. This fund came from the following sources: sales of land $824,534.57; forfeitures and right of way, $15,314.71; sales of timber, $497,407.27; mineral permits and leases, $62,178.00; royalty on iron ore, $6,040.07; from the state institutions fund $7,292.73; from internal improvement land fund, $150.00; profits on sales of bonds, $900.

SALT SPRING LANDS.

The United States government, in 1857, ceded to Minnesota 46,080 acres of so-called "salt spring lands." The legislature of Minnesota gave 7,643 acres to the Belle-Plaine salt company to encourage the investigations of this company into the possibility of using the lands for the production of salt. No results were accomplished through this grant, the company disposing of the land at a good figure and doing almost no work in return for the same. A second grant was asked by the same company, and the legislature called Professor Winchell, of the University of Michigan, to investigate and report. His report showed that nothing was to be hoped from such grants, and in 1872 an act was passed creating the geological and natural history survey and granting to that survey, for its support, all of the lands then remaining of the congressional grant of 1857. It was found that of the 46,080 acres granted by Congress, 11,520 acres were situated on lands belonging to the Indians; 6,750 acres had been taken up by settlers, under the homestead laws, and 1,600 acres covered by a previous swamp land grant, making a total of 27,515 acres not available for the endowment of the survey, and leaving but 18,754 acres available for that purpose. Governor Pillsbury introduced into the legislature, and secured the passage of a resolution, asking Congress to cede other lands to cover those which had been lost to the state through no fault of its own. In 1879, this was done, and twenty-four sections, 15,360 acres, were ceded to the state, and by the state made over for the endowment of the survey, making the total amount of land available for the purpose, 34,114 acres. The sales of these lands, to August 1, 1906, amounted to $303,475.23. There was then due on contracts outstanding, $4,815.17. There were about 5,000 acres of land unsold.

THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

The first purchase of land for the present site was made by the University, October 21st, 1854, twenty-five and one-third acres being purchased at that time of Paul R. George and Joshua Taylor. A mistake was made in making out his deed and to correct the same a new quit-claim deed was made by Calvin Tuttle, who quit-claimed the land intended to be conveyed in the previous deed, on July 21st, 1856. The quit-claim deed covered twenty-seven and eight-one-hundredths acres. This piece of land was bounded on the south by the section line running eighty-nine rods from the east bank of the Mississippi river, thence north thirty-nine and three-quarters degrees west to a point approximately at the corner of the present intersection of 14th and University avenues southeast, thence back to the river on a line conforming very closely with the present railroad tracks. The consideration paid by the regents was $6,000, $1,000 in

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cash advanced by friends and $5,000 in notes secured by mortgage, bearing 12 per cent interest. So rapidly did the land increase in value, that the legislature, which met the same year of the purchase authorized the regents to borrow $15,000 secured on the land purchased for $6,000.

No additions were made to the campus until the legislature of 1877 appropriated $18,000 to enlarge the campus. At that time Thatcher's addition was purchased and a part of the land which now lies north of the Great Northern tracks. Two years later the legislature made another appropriation for increasing the campus, $20,000 being given for the purpose, and the following year, 1880, $20,000 more was appropriated for the same purpose. With this money

Alice Shevlin Hall.

was purchased the land to the north of the Great Northern tracks, (save a little strip, on eleventh avenue, twenty-six and one-half by one hundred and eighty-one feet, which was afterward contributed by Mr. S. H. Chute) and four and one-half blocks bordering the south side of the campus, extending to Arlington street. In 1903, the legislature appropriated $11,000 for the purchase of more land and for grading the campus. With this money was purchased four lots in block 3, part of the land now enclosed in Northrop Field. Governor Pillsbury, before his last illness, had begun the purchase of the lots in this block and his heirs gave six lots in this block to carry out what they knew to be his wishes. The city council voted to vacate Arlington street from the river to Harvard street and to vacate Union street from Arlington to University avenue for the benefit of the University.

The legislature of 1907 appropriated $450,000 for the purchase of additional land to enlarge the campus and the same year friends contributed $40,000 for a site for the Elliott Memorial Hospital. The legislature of 1909 added another $350,000 for the purpose of enlarging the campus. When these purchases shall have been completed and some of the streets vacated, the campus will have been enlarged by approximately sixty acres, making the total number of acres in the campus something like one hundred twenty.

The agitation for a greater campus was started in the fall of 1904 by C. J. Rockwood, '79, and took form at a meeting of alumni held at his office. At this meeting a committee was appointed to present the matter to the regents and ask to have a request for an appropriation of $200,000 included in the University budget. It was thought that this would be sufficient to purchase all the land to the south of the campus between Pleasant street and the river and one block to the north of the campus, bounded by University, Fourteenth and Thirteenth avenues and Fourth street. The regents could not see their way clear to ask for this and the matter was allowed to lie dormant until about the time the construction of Folwell Hall was begun, in the fall of 1905. Henry H. Hovland, '94, led

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the opposition to placing the building where it was finally placed and offered $25,000 toward a fund to purchase the blocks along University avenue opposite the campus for a site for the building. He secured pledges from Duluth for $50,000 and tried to get the business men of Minneapolis interested enough to contribute a fund sufficient for purchase of these blocks. He did not meet sufficient encouragement to enable him to carry out this plan, but his enthusiasm resulted in a greater activity in a work of the alumni through the General Alumni Association; the matter was taken up definitely by the association and presented to the regents who were asked to request an appropriation for the purpose of securing all of the land to the south of the campus from Harvard street to the river and the row of blocks across University avenue from the campus. This the board did not do and the matter was brought before the legislature by Senator James T. Elwell and an appropriation secured. Too much credit cannot be given to Senator Elwell for his part in securing these appropriations for campus extension.

THE UNIVERSITY FARM.

In 1868, when the University was re-organized, provision was made for teaching agriculture and as the purchase of a farm was a matter of necessity, the regents purchased 120 acres of land of Messrs. Baker and Willis, for $8,500. This farm was located along both sides of University avenue from Oak street to Prospect park, and was used as an experimental farm until 1882. With the appointment of Professor Porter, in 1881, came a change. Professor Porter reported the farm as being of little value for experimental purposes, recommended the sale of this farm and the purchase of another better suited to the ends to be attained, experimental demonstration of practical methods of farming. Professor Porter finally decided to recommend the purchase of two tracts of land, aggregating in all about 250 acres. This land was purchased by Governor Pillsbury, the tract of 155 acres, of Captain Bass, at $300 an acre and the second piece, of 95 acres, of Governor Marshall and Mr. Langford, for $200 an acre, a total of $65,500.

The old University farm was platted into city lots and a maximum and minimum price fixed for each lot, and the whole put up at auction with the condition that if the minimum price was not bid, the lot would be withdrawn from sale. At the first sale, which took place 1882, only one-half the lots were offered for sale, but the sum of $47,500 was netted. The following spring, 1883, a second auction was held, and together with certain private sales, netted $80,500.00, making a total of $128,000. From the proceeds of these sales, the purchase price of $65,500, paid for the new farm by Governor Pillsbury, was refunded to him and a farm house, barn and station building, costing about $48,000 were erected and the first school of agriculture building was erected at a cost of $20,000, the balance was used to fence the farm, and purchase stock and machinery. In 1906, the state purchased twenty acres, which were added to the farm, at a cost of $20,000. In 1907, the legislature appropriated $76,000 for the purchase of 149 acres to be added to the farm.

The farm, which now consists of 419 acres, is divided, roughly, as follows: forty acres for campus, fifty acres for permanent pastures, and the balance for experimental purposes.

SUB-EXPERIMENT STATION FARMS.

The first sub-station was organized at Crookston by the purchase of 480 acres of land, August 21st, 1895. The second station was established at Grand Rapids by the purchase of 352 acres, July 2nd, 1896. For many years the Coteau farm, owned by O. C. Gregg, located at Lynd, Minn., was used by the University as a sub-station. A five acre tract, located at Owatonna and used as an apple experiment station, is under the direction of the board of regents by virtue of an act of the legislature dated March 2nd, 1887.

MINNETONKA FRUIT FARMS.

In 1878 the legislature authorized the regents to purchase a fruit farm at Lake Minnetonka at a cost not to exceed two thousand dollars and 116 acres were purchased of Culver and Farrington, and Peter Gideon, of Excelsior, was placed in charge of this farm. It was on this farm and under the direction of Peter Gideon that the

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Wealthy apple was originated. For ten years this farm was maintained and many valuable experiments were conducted. It was thought at that time that the work being done at this farm could be as successfully carried on at the experimental station and so the legislature of 1889 authorized the sale of the farm. The total amount realized from the sale was $16,469.43. One thousand three hundred and nine dollars and ten cents of this was turned back into the permanent University fund for the purchase price of the farm and the rest put into the current expense fund of the University.

THE NEW FRUIT FARM.

This farm was purchased by the regents July 20, 1907, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 334 of the laws of 1907. The farm was purchased of Daniel Fink for $105 per acre, there being 77.89 acres, the purchase price was $8,178.45. The land lies in section 7, of township 116, range 23 West (Carver county). It was figured that the cost of the land, exclusive of improvements, was about $75 an acre. The appropriation for this purpose was $16,000, and it is expected that additional land will be purchased.

The University owns a forestry experimental tract of 2,700 acres on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation. This tract was donated by the Weyerhaeusers and accepted by the legislature of 1909 and confirmed by action of the board of regents, June 26th, 1909.

Lands in the state park at Itasca are available for use of the department of forestry for the purpose of practical instruction and the Morris agricultural school farm, which came into possession of the state by act of Congress and which was accepted by the legislature of 1909, is under the control of the board of regents. The farm on which this school is located contains 296 acres, 160 acres under cultivation and the balance devoted to the school buildings, grounds and pastures. This farm is located near Morris in Stevens county, one hundred and fifty miles north of the twin cities.

The University still owns 24,826.72 acres of land granted by the United States Government as an endowment; 5,040 acres are under mineral leases according to state law.

Original University Seal

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VI. THE STORY OF THE COLLEGES

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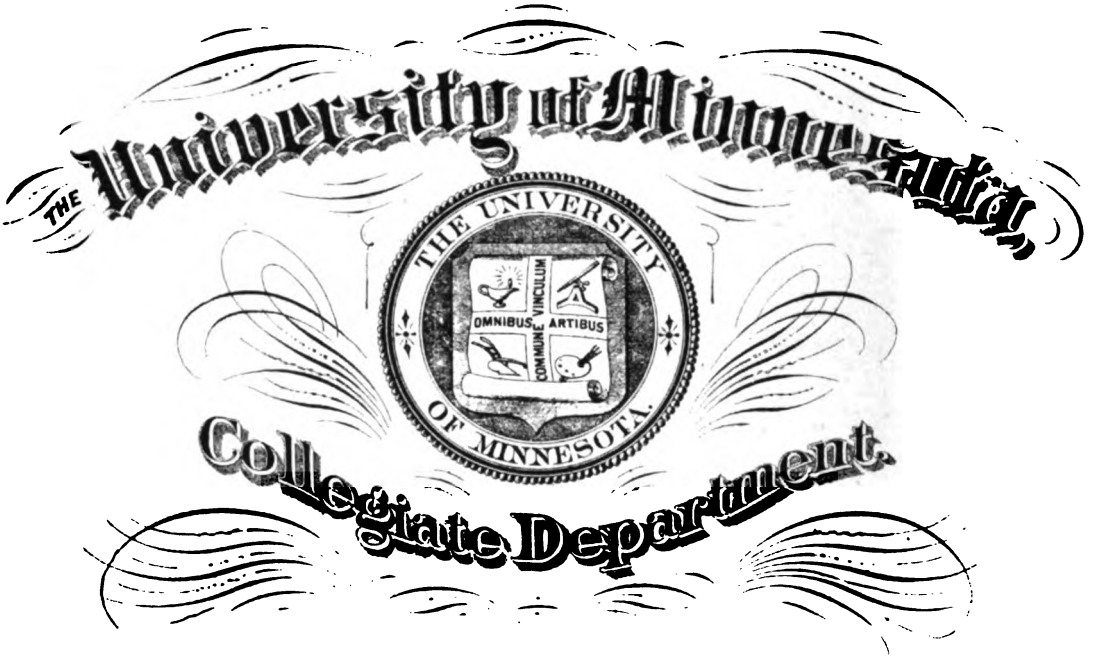

FINAL CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that _____ has completed the Classical Course of Studies in the Collegiate Department and is therefore entitled to be received in full standing in any appropriate "College or Department" of the University.

Dated at the University this _____ day of _____ 188 .

By order of the General Faculty

_____

President

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The Graduate School

Henry T. Eddy, LL. D.
Dean of the Graduate School

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The first degree of master of arts was conferred at this University in 1880 upon Graham Cox Campbell, '77; and the first doctor of philosophy upon Charles B. Elliott. From 1892 on there has been continuously a body of students studying for these degrees as will be seen by the accompanying table which gives the number of degrees conferred and the attendance for each year to the present time.

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The direction of the graduate work was early put in charge of a graduate committee, of which Dr. Jabez Brooks was chairman. This continued until the formal organization of the graduate school in 1906, under the deanship of Dr. H. T. Eddy.

The ripe scholarship of Dr. Brooks and the high ideals he held as to the commanding position which graduate work should occupy in any true university, did much to put that work upon the plane since recognized everywhere as essential.

The graduate school was established by the regents of the University to include in a single organization under one faculty, the graduate work of all colleges and schools of the University leading to the higher non-professional degrees.

The administration of the school is entrusted to the dean, and its faculty consists of those professors in the University who give courses leading to the degrees it offers. Those degrees are respectively that of the master of arts or of science for one year of graduate study, and doctor of philosophy or of science for three years or more of graduate work covered by a thesis exhibiting some original contribution to human knowledge.

A beginning has been made in the endowment of graduate fellowships. Upon the multiplication of these will largely depend the rapidity of the development of the graduate work at this University, as it has at other universities.

LISTS OF DOCTOR'S DEGREES IN SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY GRANTED BEFORE 1910.

Abbetmeyer, Charles D. A. F. Ph. D. '00.—Moral evil in Old English literature.

Avery, Elizabeth Huntington, M. A. Ia. College. Ph. D. '95.—Influence on American history of French immigration.

Berkey, Charles Peter, B. S. '92. M. S. '93. Ph. D. '97.—Geology of the St. Croix dalles.

Brewster, Henry Webb, B. A. '92, M. S. '93, Ph. D. '92.—Sensation and intellection, their character and their function in the cognition of the real and the ideal.

Brohaugh, Gustav O., B. L. '99, LL. B. '93, Ph. D. '09.—The pine lands of Minnesota.

Bergin, Alfred. B. A. Augustana, M. A. Minn. '99. Ph. D. '04.—The law of the West Goths according to the manuscripts of Aeskil.

Carlton, Ernest C., B. A. '98, M. A. '00, Augustana, Ph. D. '09.—Oscar Levertin, a study of literary development.

Chittenden, E. Porter, Ph. D. '97.—The labial series in English sounds.

Colberg, Ernest J., M. S. '09, Ph. D. '09.—The English essay.

Copeland, John, M. A. Princeton, Ph. D. '03.

Crombie, John S., B. A. Univ. of Mich., '76, (Post obitum) Ph. D. '93.—Thesis never completed.

Danner, Harry Ross, B. A. Rutgers, LL. B. '93, LL. M. '94, Ph. D. '99.—Legal status of the Indian tribes.

Deinard, Samuel N., B. A. De Pauw. M. A., Chicago, Ph. D. '05—The New Year's day and the day of judgment of the Jewish calendar.

Downey, Hal, B. A. '03, M. A. '04, Ph. D. '09.—The lymphatic tissue of the kidney of Polyodon spathula.

Elftman, Arthur H., B. L. '92, M. S. '93, Ph. D. '98.—Some points on the structure and composition of igneous rocks of northeastern Minnesota.

Eliason, Adolph Oscar, B. A. & M. A., Harvard B. L. '96, Ph. D. '01.—The rise of commercial banking institutions in the United States.

Elliott, Charles Burke, L. L. B. Iowa State '81, Ph. D. '88.—The United States and the northeastern fisheries: a history of the fishery question.

Elmquist, Anthony F., Ph. D. '00.—Studies in Ezra and Nehemiah with special reference to the return under Cyrus and the building of the second temple.

Erickson, Henry A., B. E. '96, Ph. D. '08.—The ionization of gases at high pressure.

Fink, Bruce, M. S. Univ. of Ill. Ph. D. '00.—Contributions to a knowledge of the lichens of Minnesota.

Flaten, Nils, B. A. '93, M. A. '96, Ph. D. '00.—El poema del Cid.

Freeman, Edward M., B. S. '98, M. S. '99,

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Ph. D. '05.—The seed fungus of lobium temulentum, L., the Darnel.

Geisness, Thomas, B. A. '97, M. A. '99, Ph. D. '02.—A comparative study of moods denoting joy and grief in the Gothic, Old English, and Old Anglo Saxon with reference to the corresponding moods and expressions in Greek and Latin.

Glasoe, Paul M., B. A. '97, M. S. '98, Ph. D. '02.—Camphroxine.

Hemingway, Ernest, M. A. '03, M. D. '08, Ph. D. '04.—The anatomy of placobdella pediculata.

Jayne, Violet (Mrs. E. C. Schmidt), M. A. Michigan, Ph. D. '03.—George Eliot's character portrayal in the chief characters of "Adam Bede," "Mill on the Floss," "Middlemarch," and "Daniel Deronda" with special reference to its bearing on plot development.

Kovarik, Alois F., B. A. '04, M. A. '07, Ph. D. '09.—The effect of changes in the pressure and temperature of the gas upon the velocity of the negative ions produced by ultra-violet-light.

Lantz, Charles E., M. A. '02, Ph. D. '04.—The development of plots and characters in the comedies of Terence.

Lyon, Harold, B. S. '00, M. S. '01, Ph. D. '03.—The embryology of zinkgo.

McDonald, William, B. S. '98, Ph. D. '07.—Reclamation and settlement of arid lands. Sc. D. '09.—Agricultural education in America.

Magnusson, Peter M., B. A. Gustavus Adolphus '90, LL. B. '06, Ph. D. '93.—Some applications of logical and psychological principes to grammar.

Mattson, Peter, B. A. '02, Gustavus Adolphus, Ph. D. '06.—The development of the constitutional idea in Sweden.

Merrill, John E., B. A. '91, Ph. D. '94.—Ideals and institutions: their parallel development.

Miller, Frederick C., B. A. '03, M. A. '07, Ph. D. '08.—The history and organization of the police.

Mott, Alice J., M. A. Iowa, Ph. D. '99.—The ninth year of a deaf child's life.

Nilsson, Victor A., Ph. D. '97.—Loddfafnismal: an Eddic study.

Norlie, Olaf, B. A. '98, St. Olaf, M. A. '01 Wis. Ph. D. '08.—The principles of expressive reading.

Peithman, Ernest, Ph. D. '98.—Investigation on Kant's conception of experience.

Rachie, Elias, B. L. '96, M. L. '97, LL. B. '02, Ph. D. '01.—Taxation in Minnesota.

Ramaley, Francis, B. S. '95, M. S. '96, Ph. D. '98.—Contributions to a knowledge of seedlings.

Sanford, John A., B. A. Brown Univ. M. A. '96, Ph. D. '94.—The stage in the Attic theatre of the fifth century B. C.

Sewell, Hannah R., B. A. '84, Ph. D. '99.—Theory of value before Adam Smith.

Vikner, Edward J., B. A. '01, M. A. '02, Ph. D. '05.—A study of romanticism and the romantic school of Swedish literature.

Wilkin, George F., B. A. Rochester, Ph. D. '02.—Control in evolution.

Zeleny, Anthony, B. S. '02, M. S. '93, Ph. D. '07.—The capacity of the mica condenser and its application as a standard for the comparison of electrical quantities.

Zeleny, John, B. S. '92, Ph. D. '06.—The velocity of the ions produced in gases by Roentgen rays.

ADVANCED DEGREES GRANTED

	1	2	3	Enrollment
1880—91	6	4	1	
1892	1	1	1	57
1893	5	4	2	88
1894	4	4	2	91
1895	3	6	1	88
1896	9	6	0	138
1897	10	7	3	139
1898	10	9	4	156
1899	12	5	4	174
1900	6	2	5	148
1901	8	13	2	160
1902	25	1	4	152
1903	20	1	3	136
1904	15	1	3	116
1905	15	1	3	116
1906	21	2	3	110
1907	21	3	2	95
1908	21	2	3	107
1909	30	6	6	127
Totals	236	76	52	

[1]This list includes 215 degrees of M. A. and 21 of M. L.

[2]This list includes seventy-one degrees of M. S., two of C. E. and two of M. Agr. and one of E. E.

[3]This list includes forty-seven degrees of Ph.D., one of Sc. D., one of Phm.D. and two of D. C. L.

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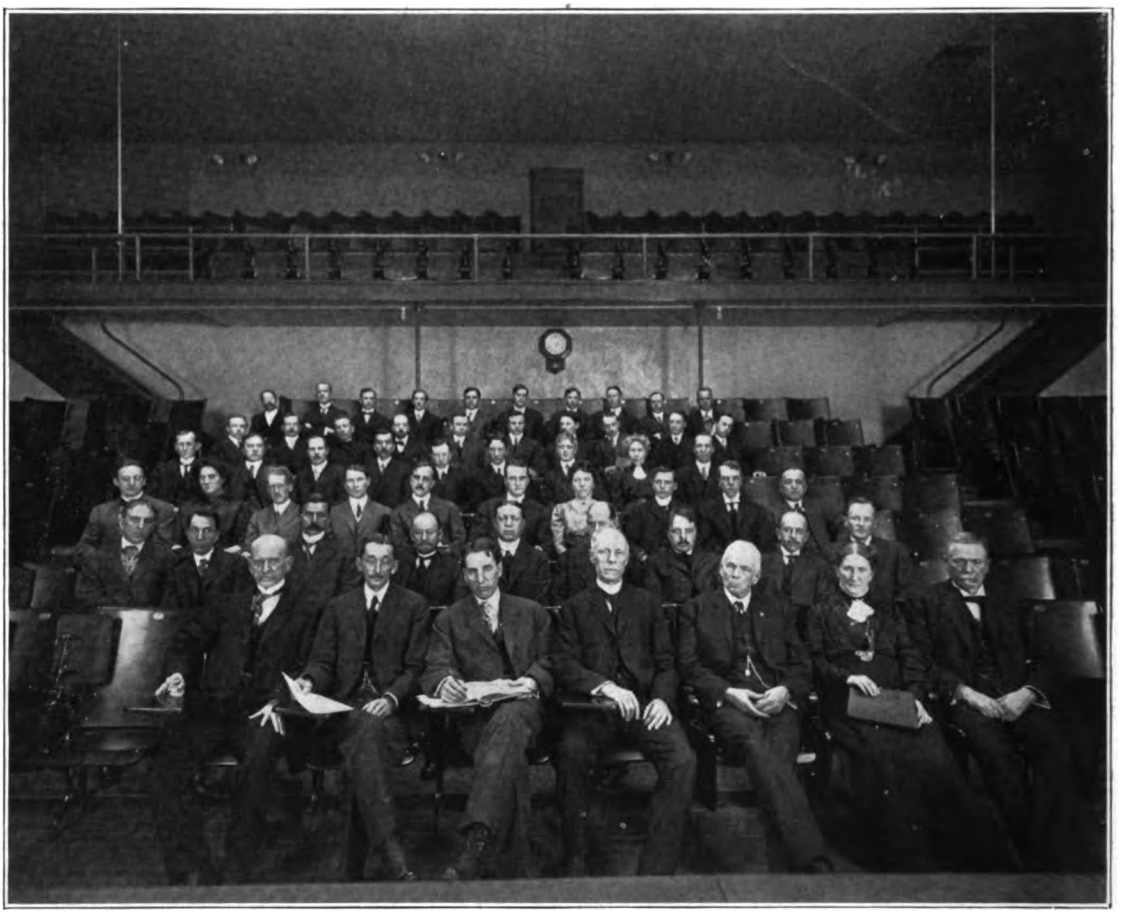
The College of Science, Literature and the Arts



The Faculty.

This college was provided in the charter of the University and was organized by the regents at the very beginning, along with the college of agriculture and mechanic arts. The work of this college extended from the grades to the completion of work for the bachelor's degree, and the revised plan adopted in July 1871, was shaped to provide for advanced work leading to corresponding advanced degrees. The preparatory work was dropped off gradually, preparatory classes being discontinued in 1874, 1876 and the final preparatory class being dropped in 1890.

According to the original plan of organization adopted by the regents this college was one of the group of colleges making up the University. The plan of organization contemplated the gradual dropping of preparatory work up to the junior year, as the high schools were prepared to take over this work, it being expected that the real University work in general and technical lines should begin with the junior year.

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The original plan, as actually put into operation provided for the granting of a formal certificate upon completion of the work of the sophomore year, this certificate admitting the holder to any of the various colleges of the University. The form of certificate granted in the early days is shown in this history of the college. (See page 96.)

Naturally this plan resulted in merging the identity of the course in agriculture and engineering with one of the courses in this college, the work being identical with that of the scientific course up to the end of the sophomore year and the work of the junior and senior years were but slightly differentiated from that laid out for the scientific students. In the early years students used frequently to complete the work required for an engineering degree at the same time they completed the work of the scientific course. This state of affairs, the merging of the identities of the three colleges continued, to greater or less extent, down to the year 1885-86, when the college of engineering was organized as a separate and distinct college with its own course of study outlined from the freshman to the senior years.

Thus it is that the history of the college of science, literature and the arts, down to about 1888, the date of the organization of the departments of medicine and law, is the history of the University. Since that date the college has its own separate and distinct existence and history.

Despite its separate organization, the college remained, in a very considerable degree, "the University" down to the opening of the year 1903-04, when its first dean was elected, and even for some years after his election, President Northrop continued to preside at the meetings of its faculty and to feel for the college a special sense of responsibility.

The increasing tendency toward professional training, especially engineering, has caused many changes in the character of the work offered the students of this college and the relative number of men and women pursuing the same. The college now prepares all students pursuing courses in medicine and law, by giving them their first two years of training, two years of college work being required for admission to medicine at the present time and the same amount is to be required for admission to the college of law after the coming fall. The figures for enrollment in this college for the past twenty years, by five-year periods are as follows:

	91-92	96-97	01-02	06-07	09-10
Men	314	477	544	536	613
Women	223	432	635	882	953

This shows that the increase in the number of men for the past twenty years has been but 299, while the increase in the attendance of women has been above four hundred per cent.

The large increase in the number of women is undoubtedly largely influenced by the fact that the University is located in the Twin Cities where it is convenient for the women to attend and the further fact that the average young woman is not so much concerned as her brothers as to the means of making a living, and the further fact that those who do expect to make their own living look forward to the teaching profession and they secure their training for that profession in the college of science, literature and the arts.

The housing of the students of this college has been as remarkable an example of the growth of the University, as any one thing about the University. In the beginning the "Old Main" housed the whole University; then the college of agriculture building was erected and cared for the work in chemistry. The college of engineering was partly cared for when the mechanic arts building was erected. Pillsbury hall followed soon after and this proving insufficient, the chemistry building was erected, then the library, then the physics building and then, upon the burning of the Old Main, Folwell hall, which houses most of the classes that were provided for in the "Old Main," and now several departments are so over-crowded that new buildings are absolutely needed to provide for them. Buildings on the new campus are being taken to make provision for various departments and already the department of free hand drawing is thus being provided for, and the college shares

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with other departments in the use of the Armory, and to some extent the students of the college elect work in the departments of law, medicine and engineering. Alice Shevlin hall, the women's building, is filling a large part in the lives of the women of this college and the men are looking forward to the enjoyment of a men's building, which it is hoped and expected will be erected upon the campus in the not distant future.

Admission to this college is based upon the completion of a full four-year high school course or its equivalent. The college course embraces four years and leads to the degree of bachelor of arts. The six-year medical course is a prescribed course, the first two years of the course being pursued in this college, and the first two years' work in the college of medicine and surgery, leads to the degree bachelor of science. As originally organized this college provided courses in the classics, in science and literature and the degrees granted were bachelor of arts, science, or literature. In 1899 provision was made for offering work in a so-called civic course, leading to the degree bachelor of philosophy and one class, of ten members, was graduated in 1901. Beginning with the year 1901-02, all distinction in courses was abolished and the course was made more largely elective and all completing the course were given the degree bachelor of arts.

Until the beginning of the year, 1893-94, the work of the junior and senior years was not wholly elective, though from the very beginning some provision had been made for elective work in these two years, the amount being gradually increased until the year 1893-94, when all of the work of these two years was made entirely elective. The work of the freshman and sophomore years was, however, outlined with rare chances to secure options up to about the middle of the nineties, when the elective system, hedged in by more or less stringent regulations, had become fairly well established as a principle. From that time on until the opening of the year 1904, when the work of these years was made practically elective, the principle made progress and finally resulted in the work of the whole course being made elective, with but few restrictions other than imposed by the requirement for a major course and four minor courses for all who graduate. In 1908 the faculty, feeling that the elective privilege, for freshmen and sophomores, had been carried to extremes, collected the subjects open to freshmen into three groups, and required that, at least, one subject should be taken from each of these groups. In 1909 the same action was taken in reference to subjects open to sophomores. The groups for freshmen, in addition to the required work in rhetoric and in mathematics or those who enter with less than three years of mathematics are 1st, language, 2nd, science, 3rd, a group consisting of Greek, history and mathematics. The groups for sophomores are 1st, language, 2nd, science and 3rd, a group consisting of economics and political science, history, mathematics, philosophy and psychology. This college has forty-seven professors, thirty-three assistant professors, fifty-two instructors and fifteen scholars and assistants. This college did not have a dean until the year 1903-04. The affairs of the college are governed, as in the case of other colleges, by the faculty, subject in all matters of unusual importance to the action of the board of regents.

Up to the present time the college has done very little in the way of University extension. This has not been due to any disinclination to enter the field but because no provision has been made for the maintenance of such work and because of the great demands upon the teaching force of the University to care for the regular University classes. The legislature of 1909 made an appropriation for a beginning of University extension work and the same has been organized and courses offered. Provision is made for lecture courses by various departments, also for correspondence courses where there is demand for such courses. The work will be prosecuted as rapidly as conditions may admit.

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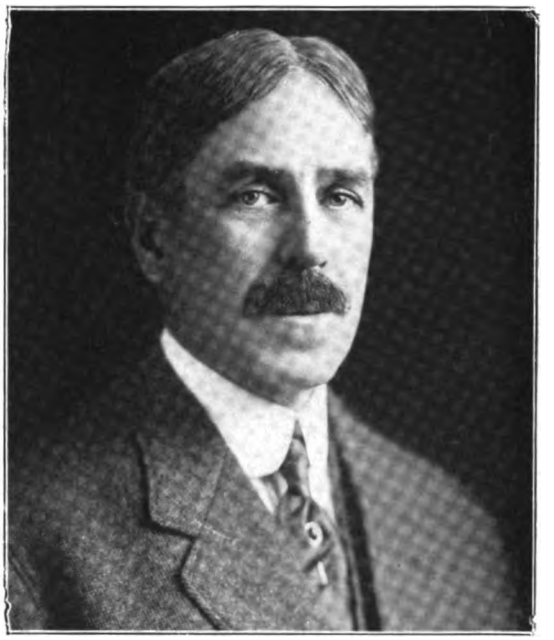
The College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts



Francis C. Shenehon, Eng. '95, Dean.

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Prior to 1872, the college of engineering did not exist, even on paper, as a distinct college. It was a part of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Two courses were offered in 1871, civil engineering, and mechanical engineering; with Arthur Beardsley C. E. as professor of civil engineering and industrial mechanics.

In the University organization of that early period, the years below junior were included in the collegiate department. The junior and senior years in the division of the mechanic arts, alone constituted the vocational school.

While the mechanic arts division appeared ready to receive candidates for the degree of mechanical engineer, no curriculum for a mechanical course was laid down, while a full course in civil engineering was shown. Upon the shoulders of a single professor rested the manifold duties of the technical faculty of an engineering college with classes in arithmetic, algebra and history added. Equipment was sparse in those days, and it is with an apparent great satisfaction that Professor Beardsley states that,—"Towards the middle of the third term (1871)—a compass and a chain were procured, and the class received as much practice in the field with them as could be obtained without going out of hearing of the recitation bell—in the fifty minutes per day, which was all the time that could be spared from other work for this purpose."

This class in field work numbered three men; classes in draughting numbered from one to fourteen.

Professor Beardsley resigned and went to Swarthmore College in 1872. In his report for the year 1871-2, he writes, "The college created by the State legislature last winter, has not been represented during the past year by any students in actual attendance, but will be represented in 1872-3 by a good class."

The reorganization of the University in 1872 permitted the college of mechanic arts to emerge as an individual college.

Professor Mitchell D. Rhame, a graduate in arts at Yale, succeeded to the omnibus instructorship in engineering in 1872, assistant professor in 1873, professor in 1874.

The first graduates in the college of mechanics were made bachelors of civil engineering in class of 1875, three in all. The men were Henry Clay Leonard and J. Clark Stewart, who ultimately became surgeons, and Samuel Addison Rank, who became a mining engineer. Three more bachelors of civil engineering were graduated in 1876. Lewis Singer Gillette, Charles Edward Thayer, and Eugene Alvin Hendrickson. In 1877, Walter Stone Pardee was a lone graduate with the degree of bachelor of architecture. For three years 1880-1882 there were no graduates. Up to 1883 a total of only ten degrees were conferred.

The reports of 1873 and 1874 record an appropriation by the legislature of $50,000 for buildings, and $29,350 for heating, ventilating and furnishing the University. In the two new buildings, the main and the agricultural, the college of mechanic arts, shared in the better quarters; and out of the latter fund money was secured for instruments and tools—for surveying and shop uses. Of course these were days of cramped finances, and small beginnings, but the reaching up towards the ultimate technical school was manifest.

In 1874 Mr. Louis W. Peck was made instructor in physics and drawing.

In the fall of 1880 William A. Pike was made professor of engineering and in charge of physics. Professor Pike was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He had served as a student instructor in civil engineering in that college, had been principal of evening industrial schools in Boston, and had been professor of civil engineering in Maine State college for a term of years. Professor Pike's coming into the college brought a man of keen mind, with full technical training and adequate professional experience. He gathered about himself in instructional capacities, such capable men as W. F. Decker, H. M. Waitt, and later W. T. Carr and John H. Barr. He emphasized the course in mechanical engineering in anticipation of demand. The new engineering impetus expressed itself in a call for a mechanic arts building, and this building was made possible by an allotment of $45,000 from the ap-

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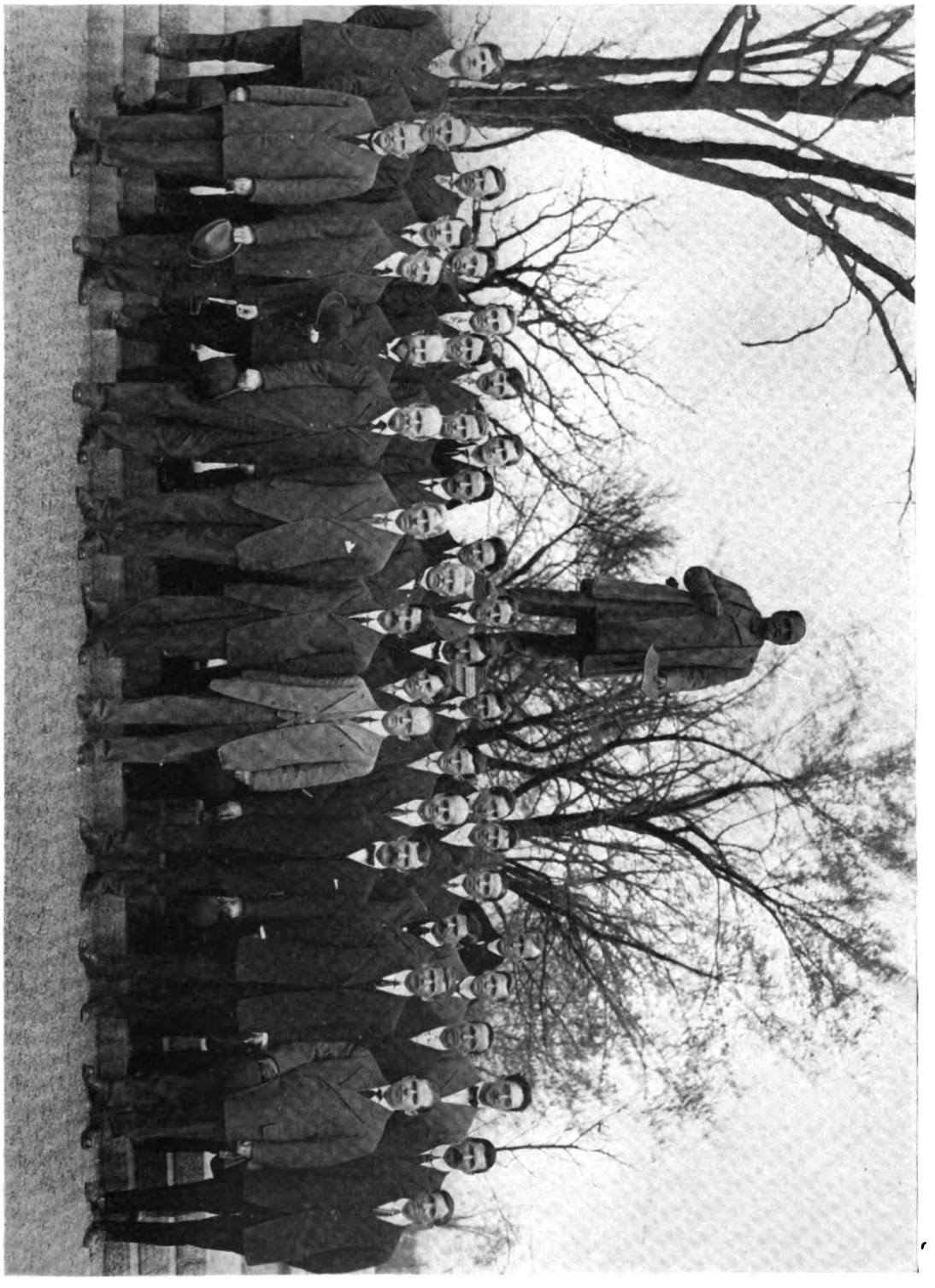

The Faculty.

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propriation under the Act of 1881. The building was erected in 1886, and gave the college "a local habitation and a name."

It is natural that Professor Pike, with his early experience in the Boston evening schools, should wish to transplant these to Minnesota soil. In the fall of 1881 free evening lessons in industrial drawing were given to young mechanics. The course was an immediate success.

Frederick S. Jones, Formerly Dean.

During the same fall, under Mr. W. F. Decker,—"an expert mechanic as well as a well trained scientific scholar,"—as instructor, shop work was offered as an industrial course. In 1883 an artisans' training school, giving evening courses in shopwork and drawing, and day courses in mathematics and drawing, was made a separate department of the college of mechanic arts.

In 1883 only three graduates, and in 1884 only four, were given engineering degrees, with a total of sixteen graduates from the beginning.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. John H. Barr became instructor in mechanical engineering and Mr. W. R. Hoag instructor in civil engineering. At the same time Mr. Frederick S. Jones, who was destined to play an important part in the development of the college, became instructor in physics. He came from Yale with two years of preparatory study in English.

In 1886 Professor Pike was made director of the college, this with a new and separate building indicating that the paper organization of the University, which made it an aggregate of individual colleges, was growing into fact. To round out the college, a course in electrical engineering was established in 1887. The artisans' training school was reorganized some time during the biennial period 1887-1888, and renamed "school of practical mechanics and design." Its scope included wood carving and freehand drawing in addition to its prior industrial courses. Professor Pike was made dean of the college of mechanic arts in 1890.

In 1891 the school of mines was instituted and Professor Wm. R. Appleby made professor of mining and metallurgy. This school was formally opened in January 1892 and was incorporated in the engineering college. The new name of the college was college of engineering, metallurgy and mechanic arts.

In the fall of 1891 Professor George D. Shepardson was called from Cornell to take charge of the electrical engineering department.

In the spring of 1892 Professor Pike resigned to go into private practice retaining only a lectureship in the college. He was succeeded as dean by Professor Christopher W. Hall.

A college is made up of three things, a body of students, a body of instructors, and quarters to get together in, and a fourth element in a technical school,—something of equipment.

In 1892 the college of engineering graduated ten men; in 1893, fourteen; in 1894, six men. The report of the regents for 1893-4 shows 114 regular students in college of engineering, and a considerable number of artisans, and irregular students.

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The faculty shows some changes and much growth. In 1894 Dr. H. T. Eddy became part of the college. In 1895, Professor Arthur E. Haynes, Mr. Frank H. Constant and Frank W. Springer were permanently incorporated into the faculty. In 1894 Mr. W. H. Kirchner was brought in to take over the school of design. The school of design by reason of raised entrance requirements, shortly went out of existence to be succeeded by the school of industrial art, under Professor Kirchner.

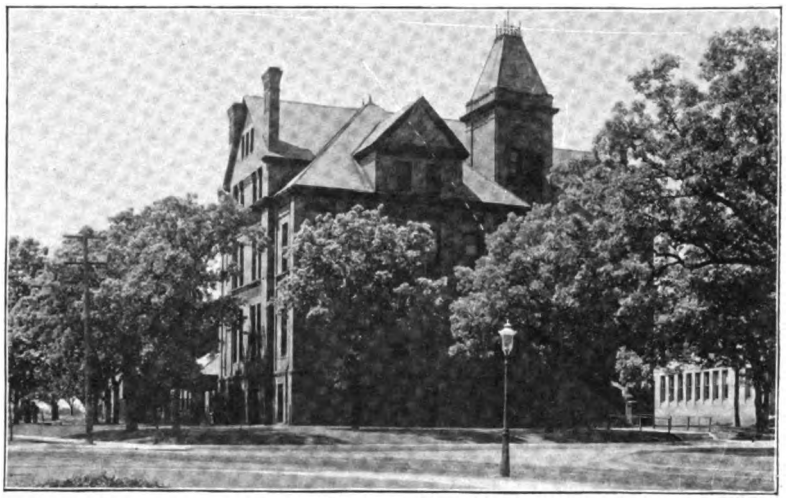
Dean Hall, in the spring of 1897, resigned to resume the more studious life of professor of mineralogy, and President Northrop was elected acting dean by the regents.

Prior to this, in 1896, the school of mines was detached from the college of engineering to form a separate school, and in 1900 Professor Appleby was made dean of mining school.

Frederick S. Jones, professor of physics, was elected dean of the college of engineering and mechanic arts in June 1902. In the words of President Northrop, "he brought order out of seeming chaos in this college."

Professor John H. Barr had resigned in 1891 to accept a professorship at Cornell. He was succeeded by Professor Harry E. Smith. In 1895 Professor Smith was placed in charge of experimental engineering and shop work, and Mr. H. Wade Hibbard was secured as professor of mechanical engineering. He resigned in 1898 to go to Cornell and the chair was permanently filled in the same year by the incoming of Professor John J. Flather, the present head of the department of mechanical engineering. In 1901 Professor Smith was succeeded by Professor W. H. Kavanaugh, the present head of the department of experimental engineering.

Meanwhile the number of students was increasing, money became available for equipment and buildings. During the years 1897-98 a structural laboratory was installed for tests of materials. New equipment was added to the departments of mechanical and electrical engineering and in 1901-2 each of these departments was housed in a building of its own. In 1903-4 a new wing was added to the mechanic arts building; and additions were made to the power plant operated by the mechanical and electrical departments.



The Mechanic Arts Building.

The number of students has increased until the aggregate exceeds four hundred. In 1907, the legislature appropriated $250,000 for new engineering buildings. The erection of these buildings has been delayed by reason of campus purchases and settlements.

In the fall of 1909 Frederick S. Jones re-

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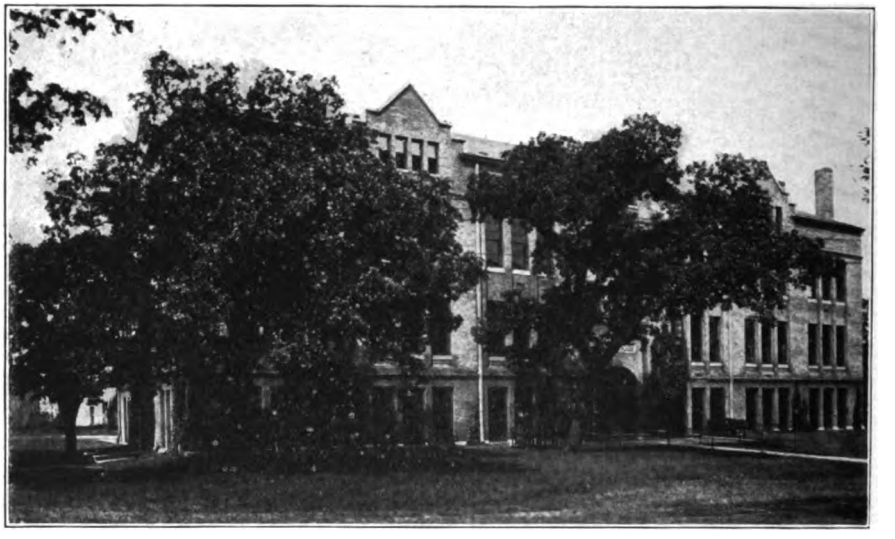
tired as dean to accept the deanship of the college at Yale. He was succeeded by Francis C. Shenehon, a graduate of the college of engineering of Minnesota.

The college of engineering has grown to be a great technical school, thronged with serious students, with a faculty of unusual strength, and equipment good in the present, and excellent in the near future. The number of students ranges between three and four hundred. Graduating classes exceed in some years, seventy men. The technical faculty has thirty-five men, in addition to the faculty appertaining to other colleges.

The college has three buildings, and by another year, will occupy in addition two magnificent new buildings on the greater campus. The college already is two years on with its five year course in engineering leading to the degree of bachelor of science in engineering at the end of four years, and civil, mechanical, or electrical engineer at the end of the fifth. A course in architecture is announced to begin another fall.

The future seems full of promise. The standing of the college is already high. Its growth seems assured, and more apprehension is felt lest it grow too fast, than that it may lack growth. Looking ahead a decade, the engineering group of buildings, ten in number covering two city blocks, will be alive with young men preparing themselves for a life of beneficent activity and helpful citizenship.



The School of Mines Building.

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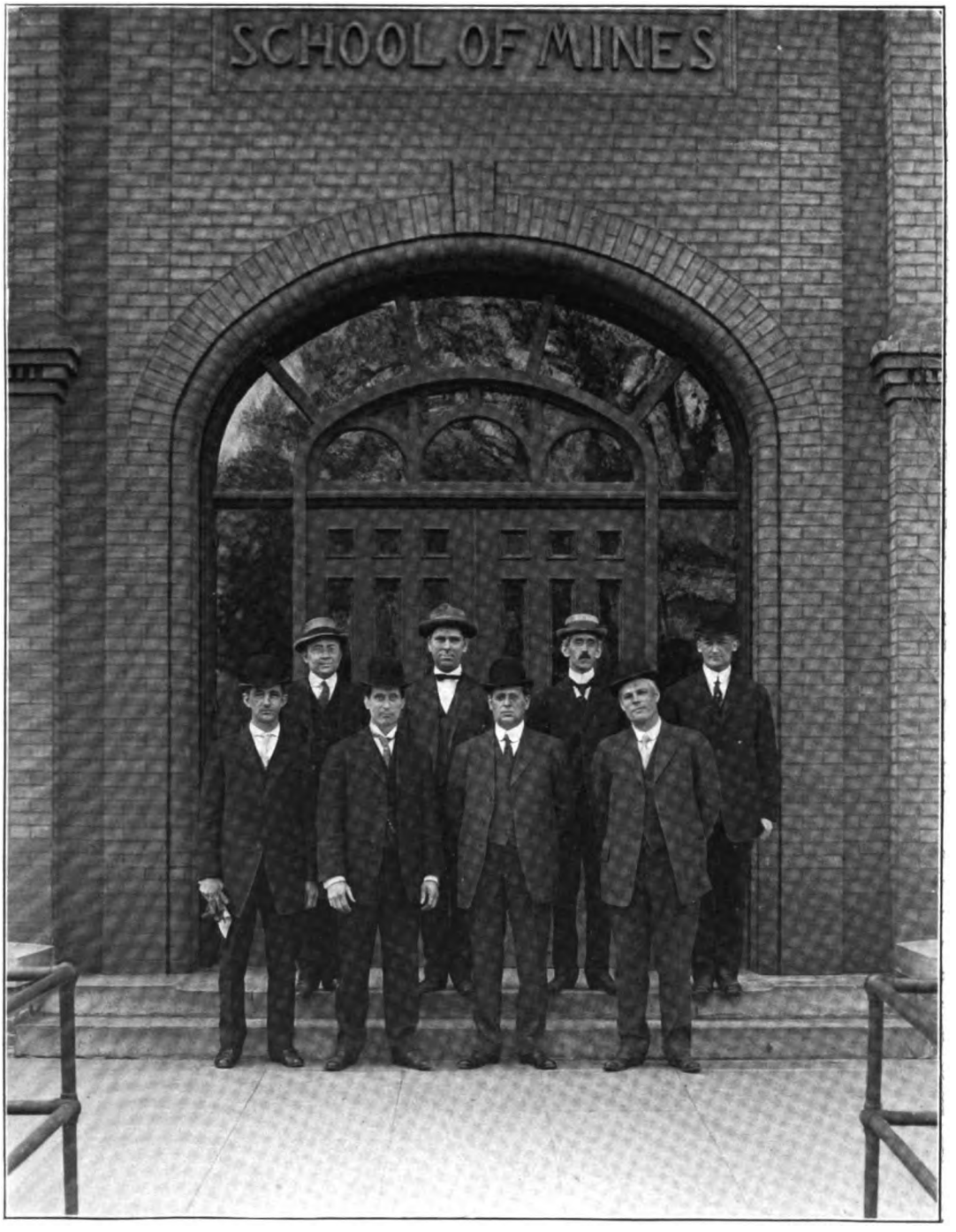

The Faculty.

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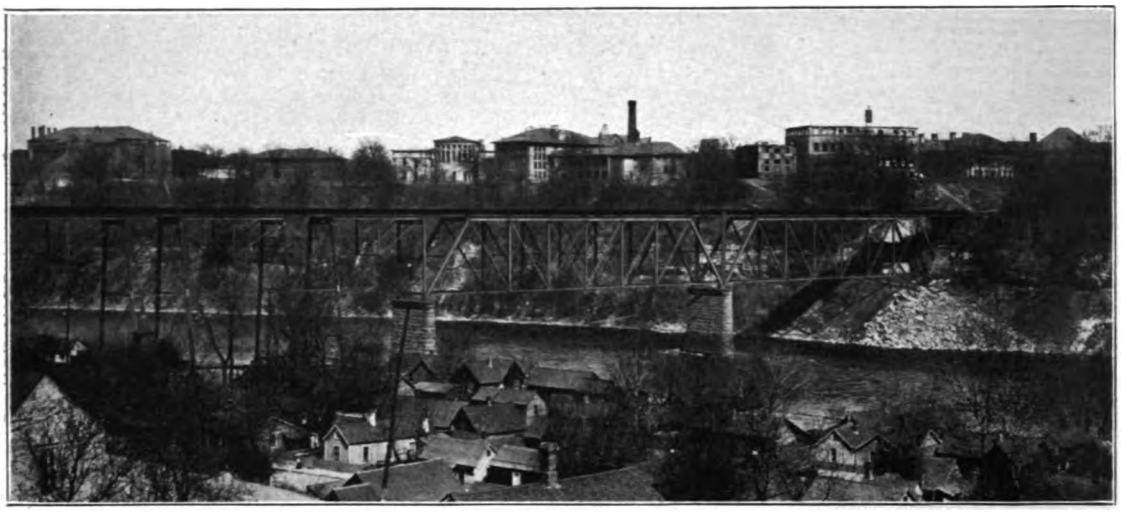

View from across the Mississippi.

In Minnesota, with its large mining interests, a school of mines is a very important part of the University. Originally the school of mines was organized as an independent school, this was in 1888. For three years it existed as a separate organization when it was consolidated with the other branches of engineering under the college of engineering, metallurgy and the mechanic arts. Three years later another reorganization took place and the school of mines was made independent and given its own course of study and faculty and four years later Professor William R. Appleby, who had been in charge of the department of metallurgy, since 1890 was made dean. The college is housed in its own building and in an ore-crushing plant, both on the river bank. It is one of the most completely equipped departments on the campus. The legislature has recognized it in a special way by making a special appropriation for its support and the school is doing a most excellent work in the preparing of mining engineers. In its internal affairs it is governed as the other colleges are, by its own faculty but in this college the dean and faculty have introduced, to a greater extent than has been attempted in any other department of the University, the idea of student self government and to a very great degree the affairs of this school, so far as they relate to student conduct, are in charge of a committee of students representing the various classes of the school. The plan has worked unusually well and the sense of responsibility which has been placed upon the students has resulted in a corresponding feeling of responsibility for the welfare of the school. Since its organization the graduates of this school have found ready employment upon graduation and have made good wherever they have located. Practically all of the graduates of the school are engaged in various lines of mining engineering.

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Wm. R. Appleby, M. A., Dean of the School of Mines.

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Faculty of the School of Chemistry.

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The School of Chemistry.

George B. Frankforter, Ph. D., Dean.

The school of chemistry was organized in 1896. At that time the demands for technical and applied chemistry were so limited that it did not seem wise to offer a course along those lines. A single course was, therefore, established in analytical chemistry for the purpose of fitting men and women for teachers, analysts and investigators. As this work was more or less closely associated with the work in the college of science, literature and the arts, the school was

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affiliated with that college. In 1903, however, the school had grown sufficiently to warrant making it independent. In that year it was reorganized as the school of analytical and applied chemistry with George B. Frankforter as dean. Through a marvelous development of the chemical industries of the country the demands for trained chemists so increased that it was found necessary to broaden the scope of work by additional courses. Accordingly, two additional courses were offered. The three courses offered were as follows:

1. Analytical chemistry, leading to bachelor of science in chemistry.

2. Arts and chemistry, leading to bachelor of arts and bachelor of science in chemistry.

3. Applied chemistry, leading to bachelor of science in chemical engineering.

It is important in this brief history to give an adequate idea of the scope of chemical work pursued by our graduates. Among these may be mentioned:

1. Teaching of chemistry.

2. Pure research work as indicated by the bureau of standards at Washington.

3. Strictly technical work, as indicated by the work done in the treasury department at Washington.

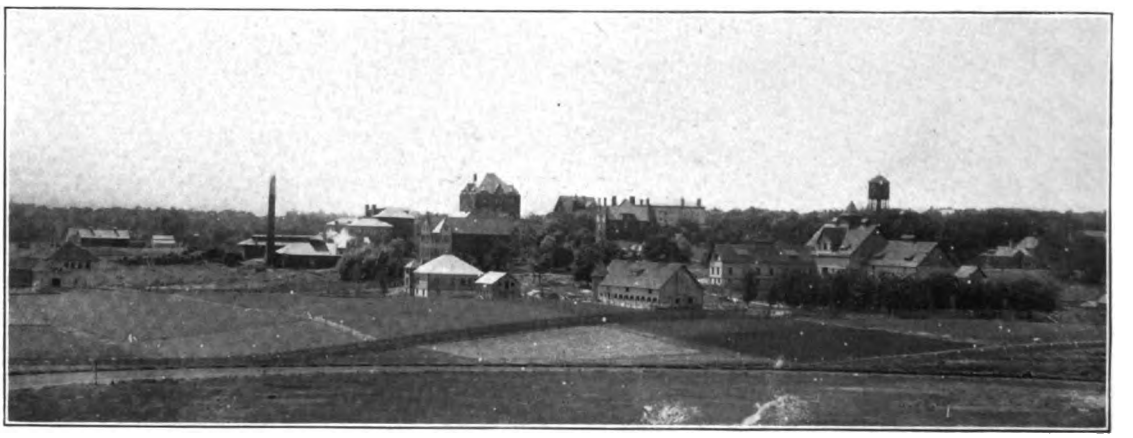
4. General industrial work including paper, leather, paints and dyes.

5. Highly applied work as the chemistry of sugar, starch, glucose, cement, iron and gas.

6. Food chemistry as indicated by the work required in the federal and state laboratories in enforcing the pure food laws.

During the last three years the number of students has increased rapidly. There are at present in all of the courses about one hundred students. The faculty has likewise increased. The number giving instruction in the school is fifty-eight with twenty of that number giving instruction in chemistry alone.

GEORGE B. FRANKFORTER.



General view-Department of Agriculture

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The Department of Agriculture.

Albert F. Woods, M. A., Dean.

The history of agricultural education as a state enterprise, in Minnesota as in other states, had been, prior to 1888, mainly the story of a great Idea, present in the consciousness of multitudes of farmers and of many educators, but undeveloped, and unable to formulate itself in either language or satisfactory achievement. Farmers everywhere, possessed with a just conception of the innate dignity of their calling were clamoring for its larger recognition in the educational work of the state. Why should that work be confined, they asked, beyond the "little red school house," to educating lawyers, doctors, engineers, and business men, while the farmer was neglected; as if he had no educational need which could not be satisfied with the curriculum of that red "landmark of civilization?"

The Morrill law of 1862, by which Congress donated a great tract of land to each state, for the establishment of a college where the leading object should be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the

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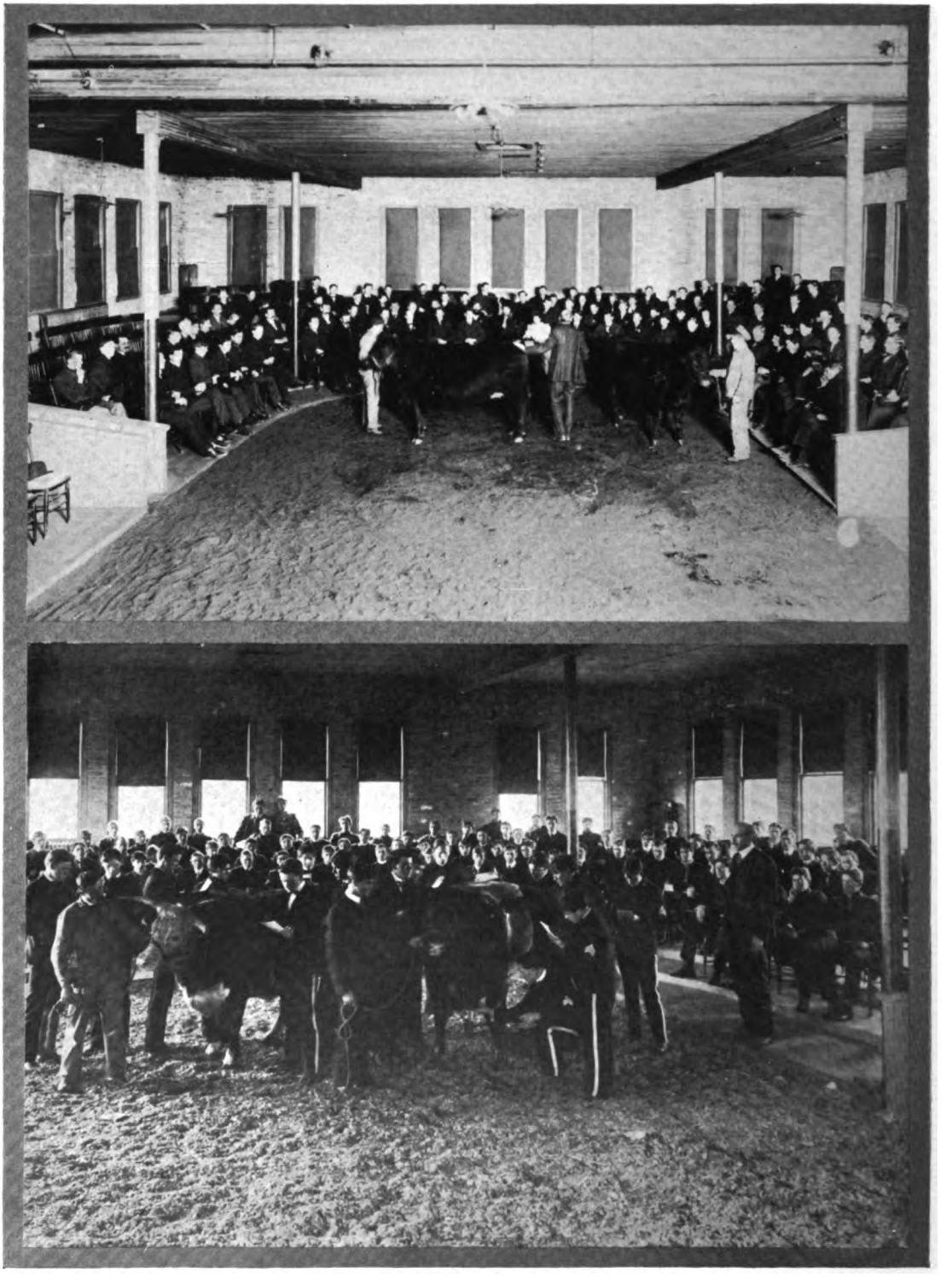

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mechanic arts," was the fruit of the farmers' protest against what they deemed one-sided educational conditions. So also was the incorporation, at an earlier date, in the organic act of the University of Minnesota, of a requirement that the University should include a "college of agriculture." The aggressive movement of the Farmers' Alliance in "the eighties," to separate the college of agriculture from the University, arose from what was a very natural belief, on the part of farmers, that the regents had failed to make good the purpose for which Congress had bestowed the land grant of 1862. And really the showing of students, during nearly a score of years after it was opened, in the so-called college of agriculture—the number being so small as not to be deemed worth recording in federal reports down to 1886, when there were five—seemed to justify the contention that the regents were giving the state an agricultural college only "on paper."

Regents, faculty and farmers were in fact working in the dark. Rather, one might say, it was a case of the blind leading the blind; with a good deal of doubt, at times, as to which were the leaders and which the led. Neither regents nor professors had any clear conception of the farmer's needs, and the farmer didn't know exactly what he wanted. The former deemed that, having provided courses in a large number of arts and sciences having more or less relation to agriculture,—having manned the chairs with competent professors, and issued an invitation to all youths desiring an education in these branches of learning to enter the University, on terms as easy or easier than those exacted of other students—they had done their whole duty. The farmers, on the other hand, were possessed with a vague feeling that they were purposely proffered something they couldn't use.

The editor of the Western Farmer fitly compared the errors made in those early days of agricultural education with those made in the first endeavors to educate the southern negroes, during the restoration period. Said he:

"The early agricultural college taught similar subjects, with some mathematics, zoology, and astronomy added, possibly that more exact knowledge of the moon's action in its first, second and third quarters, on dressing pork, planting potatoes or setting fence corner blocks might be known.

"At all events, the results were similar. The negroes' education was a complete failure. The agricultural college, up to 1888, so far as the farmers were concerned, was also. Its graduates, which were few and far between, looked for positions away from the farm. Its tendency was diametrically opposed to the agricultural education of today."

With the year 1886 a new and better chapter was opened in the history of the agricultural department of the University. It was resolved

Col. Wm. M. Liggett, Formerly Dean.

to test the cultural value of manual training, in association with a curriculum made up of studies related to the actual work of the farm. There had been an awakening to the fact that what the farmer most needed was not a course in advanced sciences, such as the University had tendered him, but an institution which should perform the same office, in fitting his youth for agricultural prosperity, as the ordinary high school performed in fitting others for business life or for college.

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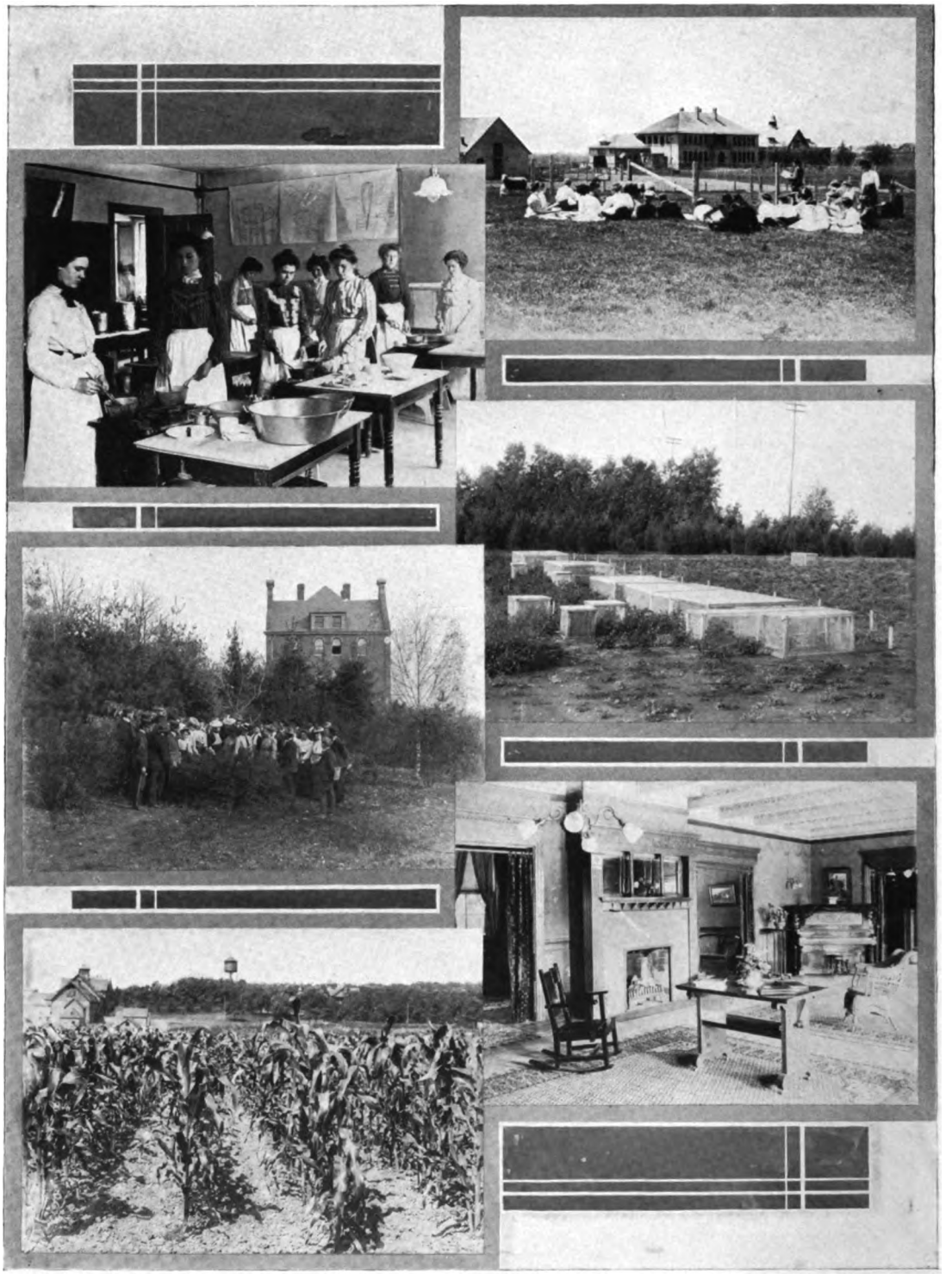

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The foremost agent in this awakening was Dr. David L. Kiehle, superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio regent of the University from 1881 to 1893. He had followed the leadership of Dr. C. M. Woodward, of Washington University, St. Louis, in the battles which for successive years had been fought in the National Education Association, over the recognition of manual training in the schools; and had become an enthusiast in the advocacy of "the education of hand and eye" as a primary necessity in any system which should adequately meet the needs of an American population.

In the spring of 1888, Dr. David L. Kiehle submitted to the public press and to the board of regents of the University a plan of organization for a school of agriculture, which will be found in full in the general history of the University in this volume.

In a circular of information issued by the United States Bureau of Education, concerning the "History of Education in Minnesota," is embodied a contribution from Regent S. M. Owen; in which, referring to Dr. Kiehle's plan, he says:

"No proposition suggested in the foregoing met with more adverse criticism than the one to hold the school during the winter months, when, it was said, practical agriculture could not be taught, since the opportunity for object lessons in crop growing and conditions of practice would be wanting. But experience has confirmed the predictions of Professor Kiehle. Many of the disadvantages of teaching practical subjects in the winter have been overcome by means of plants, animals, machines, charts, models, and other illustrative material which from year to year is being collected. The boy receives instruction during the winter that he is eager to put in practice on the farm during the succeeding summer. While at work there, he discovers defects in his education that cause him to look forward with pleasant anticipation to the second term of the school, when the defects may be remedied."

The consideration of this plan by the board of regents was followed by its prompt adoption. This course was facilitated by the circumstance that, in the experiment farm at St. Anthony Park, the University already possessed not only an ideal location for the new school, but a staff of trained specialists in several branches of agriculture, admirably qualified to assume the office of instructors; also a considerable equipment, which could be utilized in the work of practical instruction as well as of experimentation.

Aside from the two hundred and forty-nine acres of excellent land, this equipment consisted, in part, of a fine farm house and barn, a chemical laboratory (occupying the site of the present dairy hall); a very full assortment of

The "Home Building."

agricultural implements; cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, harnesses, wagons, etc.; a well and a water system.

As for instructors, the presence, at the beginning, of such specialists—already identified with the college of agriculture as well as the experiment station—as Professors Willet M. Hays, Samuel B. Green, Otto Lugger, David N. Harper, and Olaf Schwartzkopff, was in verity of more advantage to the school than a large endowment. These gentlemen accepted with enthusiasm the new responsibilities laid upon them by the establishment of the school; and to their quick comprehension of the needs of the situation, and the thoroughly practical way in which they addressed themselves to the work, must be mainly attributed the almost instantaneous success which followed. We have Dr. Northrop's word for it that "instruction in

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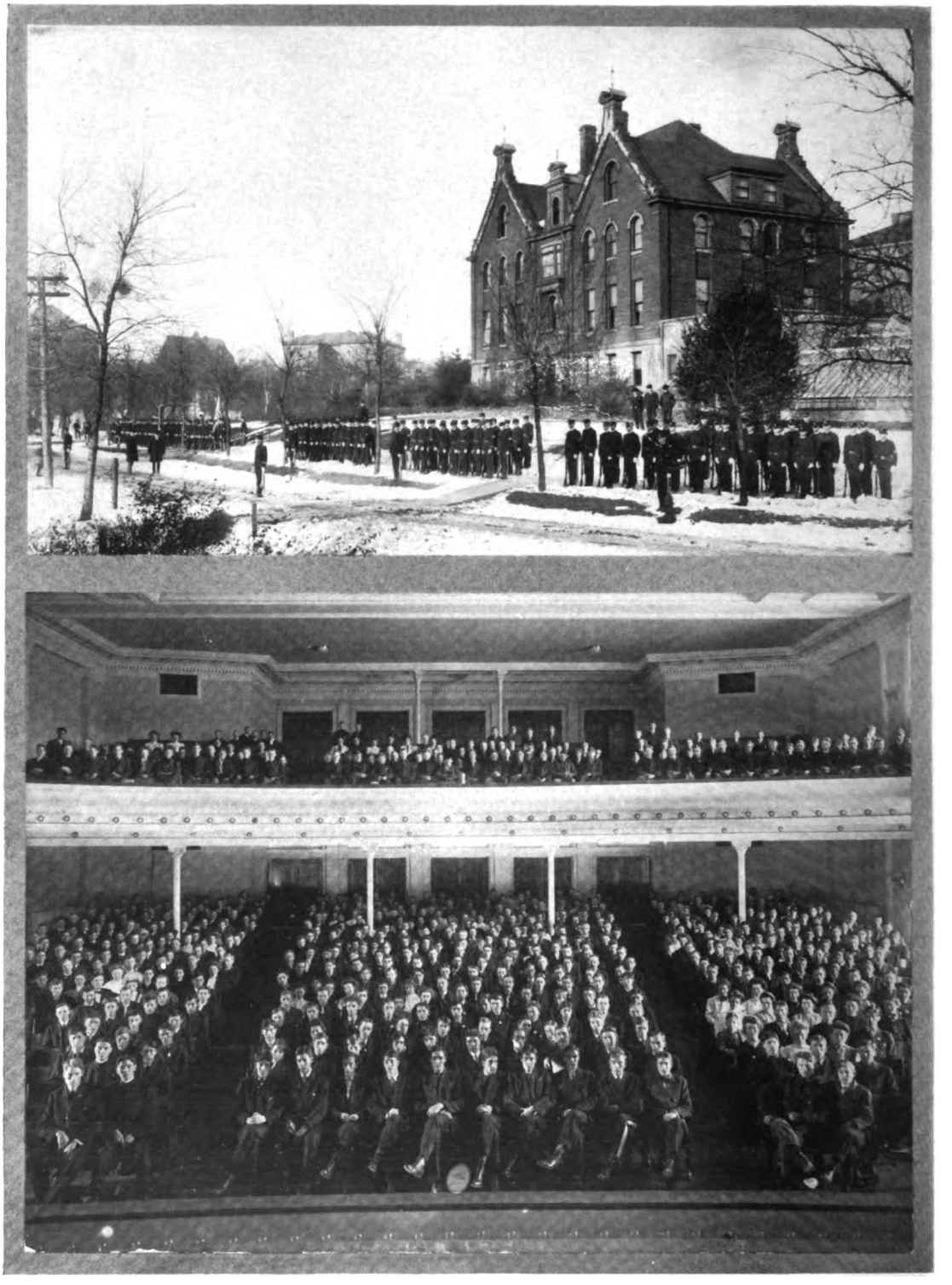

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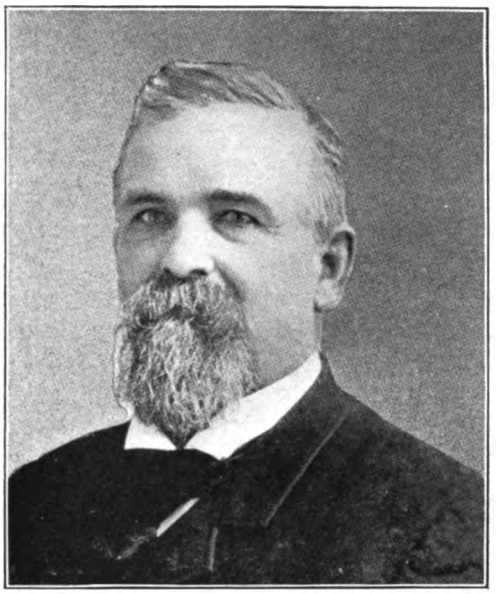
agriculture was offered at the opening of the college in 1869." A comparison of the relative progress of such instruction, during the twenty years following and including that date, and during the twenty years beginning with 1888, affords a very interesting illustration of the superiority of the new ideas represented by these instructors, over the old ideas of agricultural education.

To the buildings already existing on the experiment farm, the regents added a single one, designed to afford under one roof "the conveniences of educational, culinary, and dormitory service," at a cost of about $40,000. It had dormitory accommodations for thirty-five persons. In this building the school was opened, October 18th, 1888, with eighteen students; a number increased, however, during the term, to forty-seven. This building, by the way, is still in use (1910) under the name of the "Home" building. Its prominent sign, declaring it to be the "School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota," evokes no little amusement among visitors, as they compare it with the statelier structures of the group of twenty-five now sharing the honor of housing the school.

The conditions under which the work of the school was begun are well described by Dean Liggett, in an address delivered at the thirteenth annual commencement, March 21st, 1902:

"There was a well-defined purpose, enforced by much enthusiasm, but that purpose was to start a school of agriculture, and was not backed by any clear and comprehensive knowledge of what a school of agriculture should be. There were no precedents. Agricultural education was in a most chaotic condition. There were many theories, and some so-called 'agricultural colleges' had been maintained for some years previous, but as a rule they taught very little agriculture. Likewise there were no text books; and no one had formulated a practical curriculum for a school of agriculture of a high-school grade. It was evident that the work must be experimental. A two-years' course was laid out, and instruction commenced. As we look at this course now, we see there was but little agriculture in it, and this was, under the conditions just rehearsed, to be expected. There was difficulty in securing experienced teachers (or, to put it more accurately, there were no experienced teachers), and this added much to the difficulties to be overcome. It is true that two members of the faculty were graduates of agricultural colleges, and the school perhaps owes more to them than to any others for an early infusion of agriculture into the course of study. Professors Hays and Green were persistent and successful



W. W. Pendergast, First Principal.

advocates of agricultural education in fact as well as in name, and to them is due the highest praise for their splendid work in laying the foundations of the agricultural work of the school."

The instructors engaged, and the course of study arranged, under the conditions so described, are shown by the following list, copied from one of the earliest announcements of the school:

W. W. Pendergast, Principal—Physics, Physical Geography.

H. W. Brewster, A. B., Assistant Principal. —Mathematics.

C. R. Aldrich, Manual Training.

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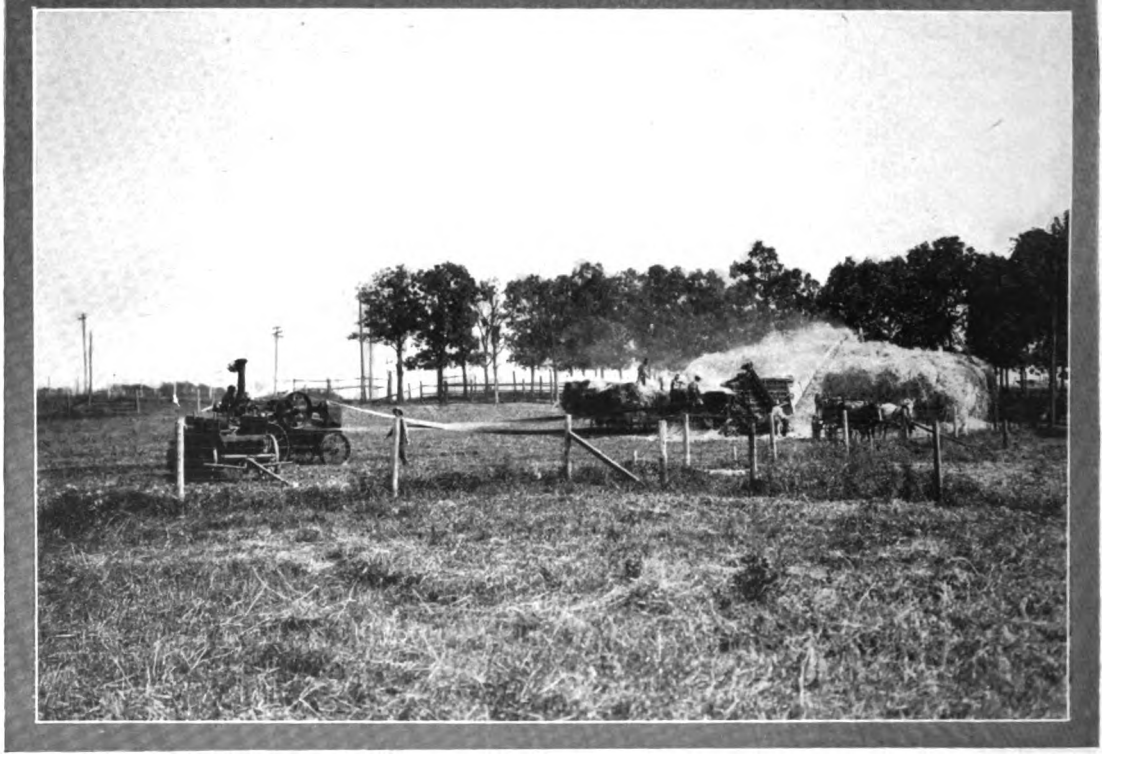

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Olof Schwartzkopff, V. M. D., Physiology, Veterinary Science.

D. W. Sprague, Penmanship, Accounts.

Samuel B. Green, B. S., Horticulture, Applied Botany.

W. M. Hays, B. S. A., Agriculture, Stock.

Otto Lugger, Ph. D., Entomology.

D. N. Harper, Ph. B., Agricultural Chemistry.

Mrs. Florence A. Brewster was the first matron of the institution.

THE TENTATIVE STAGE.

The tentative or experimental stage in the growth and establishment of the school may be said to have covered the first four years. The proper correlation of its work with that of the experiment station was a matter of much thoughtful consideration. The arrangement of the two-years' course so that it would articulate with that of the college of agriculture was a perplexing problem. The absence of text-books made it necessary that, in addition to their other duties, some members of the faculty should spend much time in their preparation. These text-books were practically the first of their kind ever published in America. Their practical nature, and their adaptation to the purpose for which prepared, have secured for them a welcome in many another state; and they contributed much to foster the leadership which Minnesota soon assumed in this type of education.

The attendance of students grew from forty-seven in 1888-89 to seventy-eight in 1889-90. In the latter year the first graduating class, fourteen in number, received diplomas. The building now known as Pendergast hall, containing dormitory facilities for sixty-five students, an assembly room, recitation room, etc., was erected in 1889, also a veterinary building. In 1890 the accommodations of the school were still further increased by the erection of a chemical laboratory; a small building devoted to offices and laboratory having previously been burned.

These additions, and the growing reputation of the school, resulted in an attendance during the third year, 1890-91, of one hundred and four students. In addition, five of its graduates entered the college of agriculture in the University proper, for the purpose of taking the advanced courses in the sciences pertaining to agriculture, and thus fitting themselves for teaching and experiment work. The secret of attracting the aspiring youth of the farm to such a college—toward which President Northrop was vaguely feeling his way when, early in 1887, he said, "I am certain that our present plan of starting the agricultural department lower down in the course of study than heretofore is the correct one,"—had at last been found. The school of agriculture, taking the place, for the farm boy, of the high school in the ordinary course of education, between the common school and the college, supplied the vital but heretofore missing

Willet M. Hays, Formerly Vice-chairman.

requisite. Henceforth the college of agriculture would never lack students. Scientific agriculture was becoming one of the "professions." More acutely felt than ever was the painful scarcity of teachers and of men competent to take up the growing work of the bureaus—soon to become "departments"—of agriculture, federal and state. This scarcity inspired the regents to encourage those graduates from the school, who seemed adapted to the work, to take the advanced course and thus aid in supplying the demand. A similar plan has been pursued in other states. But so rapidly has agricultural education ex-

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Pendergast Hall Home Building Dining Hall

panded, and so remarkable has been the differentiation of single branches into several others requiring special knowledge for their teaching, that after twenty years the demand is intensified rather than lessened. The competition of the different schools, and of the government, for the services of the best men, shows how eager have become our people for the advancement of a department of learning for the needs of which the common school was once deemed amply sufficient.

In 1891 Dairy hall was built at a cost of $15,000. Although its dimensions were considerably smaller than at present, it was well equipped for giving practical instruction in butter and cheese-making, beside containing a large lecture-room arranged for the admission of animals before the classes, and affording splendid facilities for lucid demonstrations by instructors; also for the time being, it accommodated many of the administrative offices of the school and experiment station.

Preliminary to the completion of this building, the board of regents, early in 1891, announced the opening of a dairy school, in terms as follows:

"A course in home dairying to be given this autumn, beginning November 16th and ending December 19th, is provided for the regular students of the school of agriculture, and for such other young men as cannot take the full course in that school and desire to take the dairy work only.

"It is the desire of the regents, however, that the dairy school should have a more immediate effect on the dairy interests of the state than can be accomplished by the education of the young people alone. A course of instruction designed especially for the persons now actually engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese in the factories will therefore be given, beginning on the 5th of January next and continuing six weeks. The instruction in this course will afford opportunity for the careful study, under the tuition of specialists, of the best methods practiced in the most successful factories, and will be directed towards inducing the general adoption of uniform methods of manufacture throughout the state."

Such was the beginning of a department of the school which has lifted dairying in Minnesota to a greatly higher plane, and secured for the butter manufactured here a reputation superior to that of any other state.

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There had been also organized, as a separate department of the University, a "department of veterinary science." This arrangement, however, was of brief duration; the work of the department being, in 1893, merged in the regular courses of the school and college.

Meanwhile the school faculty had grown from nine to thirteen members. In 1891, William Robertson, B. A., was added to the list as instructor in physics and language; John A. Vye succeeded Mr. Sprague as teacher of penmanship and accounts; Clinton D. Smith became professor of dairy husbandry; T. L. Haecker's name first appears as instructor in butter-making; that of W. H. Philips as instructor in cheese-making; while Florence A. Brewster combined the offices of matron and librarian. In 1892 the only noticeable change in the faculty was the coming of Harry Snyder, B. S., to the position of chemist, in place of Mr. Harper.

THE PERIOD OF PROGRESS.

By 1892 it had been shown that a two-years' course was inadequate, either to prepare the average student for the varied requirements of the farm or to fit him to enter on the college course in agriculture. The period was therefore lengthened to three years, and the course of study arranged accordingly. As formulated, the curriculum represented the result of the most painstaking thought and of four years' experience. Its excellence has been attested by the fact that—although the course of study has since been brought up annually in the faculty meetings, and various suggestions have been received and discussed,—very few changes of moment have been made. Such as have been made have been rather in the way of amplification of existing studies than of radical departure from established lines.

In the sixth year, 1893-4, a still larger growth demonstrated the hold which the school was gaining upon the people of the state and country; for already it was attracting students from other states, and the liberal policy of the regents forbade their exclusion.

The "plant" of the institution was enlarged, in 1893, by the erection of "Drill hall," the largest of the buildings on the campus up to that date. Besides a large drill hall and gymnasium, it supplied rooms for drawing and wood-working, office, lecture and recitation rooms for the professors of horticulture and entomology, a museum, a temporary blacksmith shop, and dormitory facilities for eight students. Despite this last addition, however, dormitory accommodations remained painfully inadequate, and it is no small tribute to the educational attractiveness of the school that so many students were willing to endure the disadvantages of boarding in distant dwellings in order to share the benefits of its courses of study.

Dr. David L. Kiehle, who originally formulated the plan for the School of Agriculture.

In 1894 another element was added to the growth and usefulness of the school by the experimental opening of a summer school for young ladies. The term was only four weeks; and, to quote Mr. Owen again, it was "devoted mainly to instruction in dairying from the stand-

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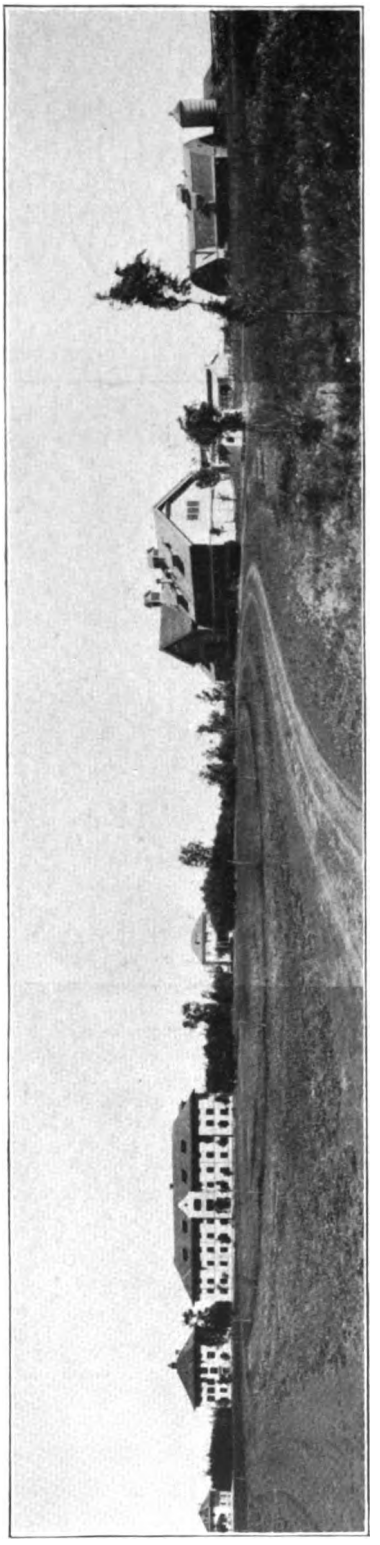

General View of the Crookston Station and School Buildings.

point of the home—home butter and cheese making—and to cooking and domestic economy, though lectures on small fruit growing, entomology, chemistry of foods, and hygiene, were given." The results were so gratifying that the regents were encouraged to lengthen the term to six weeks in 1895.

Drill hall was eclipsed in size by the erection, in 1895, of a new building known as the Dining hall. Besides a dining room forty by one hundred and thirty feet, in which about five hundred persons could be seated, and kitchen facilities on a large scale, it has dormitory accommodations for sixty persons. It cost about $40,000. During the same year, Dairy hall was enlarged; doubling its capacity and making it, according to Mr. Owen, "the largest dairy school building in the country, if not in the world." A substantial blacksmith shop, with room for twenty-five forges, was also erected; and the importance of the American hen was recognized by the provision of a poultry building.

A further advanced step was taken in 1897, when the legislature appropriated $25,000 for a dormitory for girls, that the school of agriculture might better fulfill its mission, through the admission of farmers' daughters to the winter course on equal terms with the young men. The handsome structure afforded accommodations for ninety young ladies.

This advanced step was not taken, of course, without much previous debate and some opposition. Commenting on a letter from Professor Brewster, favoring the plan of co-education, the St. Paul Pioneer Press very cogently said:

"It has been generally conceded that the higher education of women is as important as that of men, and that the same arguments that have at last proved that proposition to the satisfaction of the world, apply to the special education of women engaged in a particular line of work. The girls who are reared on farms commonly marry farmers. They need, as much as their husbands, the widening influences which come from education, and which fit them to teach their sons and daughters in their turn. There is not only no reason why education should not play

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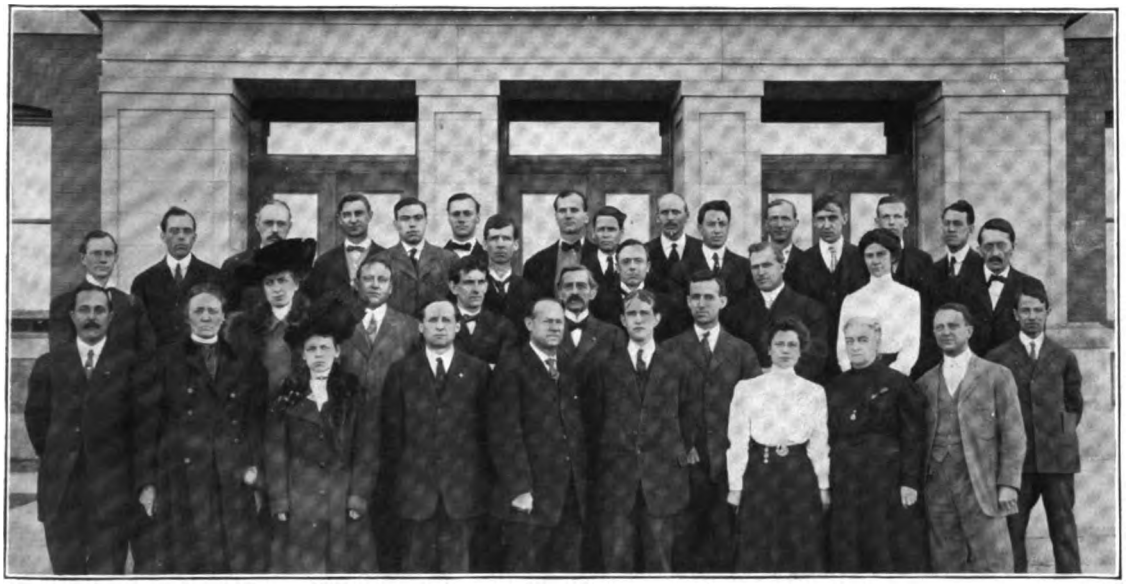
an important part among the influences of farm life, but there is rather every reason why it should do so. Removed from the great centers of intellectual life, and deprived of many of the advantages which we of the cities esteem perhaps too highly, they are dependent on the store laid up and the stimulus received in their school-days for whatever progress they may make in the direction of culture. The mainspring of such activity in the home almost invariably centers in the wife and mother. It is the farmer's daughter of this generation who will mold the mind and character of the voter of the next.

"With this conviction we cannot approve too strongly the movement of Professor Brewster and his colleagues in favor of the extension of the course of study at the agricultural college to the girl of the farm."

Discussing the same topic, in his commencement address of 1892, Dean Liggett says of young women:

"With the development of co-education in agricultural schools there will be special fields for them which they only can fill. In government work there will be many positions opening to the young woman of scientific agricultural attainments. For the benefit of the young women I want to relate an incident which occurred at the commencement exercises of the University of California last year. When, in the roll of departments, the college of agriculture was reached, it was learned that there was but one graduate, and that graduate a young woman. The humorous side of the situation struck the audience, and the announcement was received with much laughter. It seemed at first thought a most incongruous state of affairs that an agricultural college should be graduating a woman, and a woman alone. But after the young woman made her graduating address there was no more laughter, but only applause and expressions of pleasure and astonishment, for the young woman was equal to the occasion. She not only made an excellent address, but so impressed everyone with her attainments in her chosen line of work that Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, who was present, immediately expressed the highest appreciation, and publicly offered her a position in the department at Washington; where, as he said, there was great need for just such intelligent and expert attainments."



The Faculty

Between 1892 and 1897 the only noticeable

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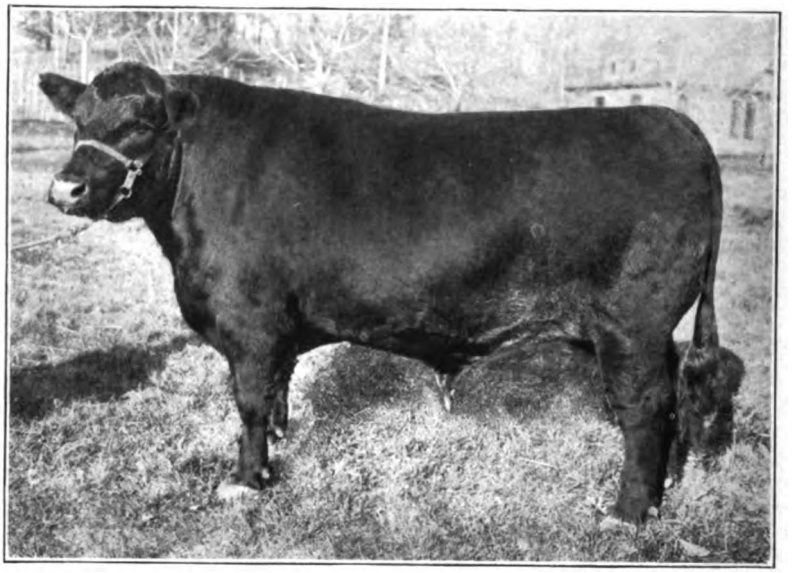

Clear Lake Jute, The Prize-Winner.

changes in the faculty were these: After five years of inestimable service, W. W. Pendergast resigned the office of principal in September 1893, to accept that of state superintendent of public instruction. He left upon the school however, the imperishable impress of a noble, pure and beneficent manhood. To him, more than to any other man, may be attributed what may be called the "moral bent" which has from the beginning characterized its institutional life. He seemed to regard himself as quite as much responsible for the development of character, in the students who came under his influence, as for their advancement in the course of study. He lived with the students in the home building, and made it really a center of those heaven-born influences which are the attributes of a true Christian home. Wherever today may be met one of the earlier students of the institution, there will be found a man eager to bear witness to the good which came to him through his contact with Mr. Pendergast. He was succeeded by H. W. Brewster. The office of assistant principal, heretofore held by Mr. Brewster, was abolished. Christopher Graham, appointed in 1892 instructor in physiology and veterinary science, was succeeded, the following year, by M. H. Reynolds. Thomas Shaw entered the school in 1893 as instructor in animal husbandry; J. M. Drew as instructor in arithmetic and blacksmithing; and Lieut. George H. Morgan, U. S. A., as instructor in military tactics. In 1895, Andrew Boss joined the faculty as instructor in dressing and curing of meats. In 1896, William Boss became instructor in carpentry and farm engineering; Alvin Gaines, A. M., was appointed instructor in language, history, civics, and music; and Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, U. S. A., succeeded Lieut. Morgan as professor of military science and tactics. There were, in each successive year, a number of new names in the list of teachers in the dairy school. These appointments were usually but for a single session.

In 1897 a radical change was made in the organization of the faculty. The jurisdiction of the principal had not extended over the specialists of the experiment farm when engaged in the duties of that department, nor over the instructors in the school when they were engaged in the duties of professors in the college. Situations frequently arose where the need of a common head for all the divisions of the University's department of agriculture was clearly recognizable. Other departments of the University had

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The Prize Guernsey Herd.

each a dean; why not provide a dean for this department also? The question was answered in the appointment, by the regents, of William M. Liggett, one of their own number, to the office.

Mr. Liggett had no previous connection with agricultural education, beyond a few years' service as one of the regents. If the uninterrupted prosperity of the department of agriculture in all its branches, during the ten years of his administration, is to be taken as a criterion, the appointment could scarcely have been bettered. Much depended on the attitude of the legislature toward the department; much, too, on keeping alive the growing interest of the regents in its work.

The advantage accruing from Dean Liggett's alleged bent toward "politics" was noticeable in his tactful presentation of the needs of the school to the lawmakers, on many an occasion, both in print and in personal appeals to committees and to individuals. He had a way of "getting what he went for" from the legislature. His membership in the board of regents insured for his department a vigorous championship in the deliberations of that body; and whatever small jealousies it may have provoked among the friends of other departments not thus officially represented on the board, there can be no question as to the advantage it gave the school of agriculture. So long as that school shall continue its beneficent work, so long will Dean Liggett's memory be preserved as one of its foremost benefactors.

The year 1897 was made epochal in the history of the school, not only by the admission of young women to the benefits of its regular winter courses, and by the installation of a dean, but also by the additions of eight more members to its faculty. For convenience of comparison with the faculty of 1898, and with that of the present day, the list is here given in full, as it appears in the announcement for 1897-98:

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President; William M. Liggett, Dean; Henry Webb Brewster, Ph. D., Principal, Mathematics; Samuel B. Green, B. S., Horticulture, forestry; Otto Lugger, Ph. D., Zoology, entomology; Charles R. Aldrich, Carpentry, drawing, farm buildings; Florence A. Brewster, Librarian; William A. Robertson, B. S., Physics, botany; J. A. Vye, Penmanship, accounts; Harry Snyder, B. S., Chemistry; T. L. Haecker, Dairy husbandry; M. H. Reynolds, M. D., V. M., Physiology, veterinary science; Willet M. Hays, M. S., Agriculture; Thomas Shaw, Animal industry; J. M. Drew, Blacksmithing, poultry; Andrew Boss, Dressing and curing meats, machinery; William Boss, Carpentry, engineering; Alvin D. Gaines, A. M., Language, civics, music; Harry A. Leonhauser, Lieutenant U. S. A., Military drill; E. W. Mahood, M. A., Arithmetic and athletics; Juniata L. Shepperd, M. A., Cooking; Margaret Blair, Sewing.

Besides these, Messrs. B. D. White, A. J. Glover, E. W. Major, N. H. Fulton, J. R. Hobart, and H. C. Haecker were employed as

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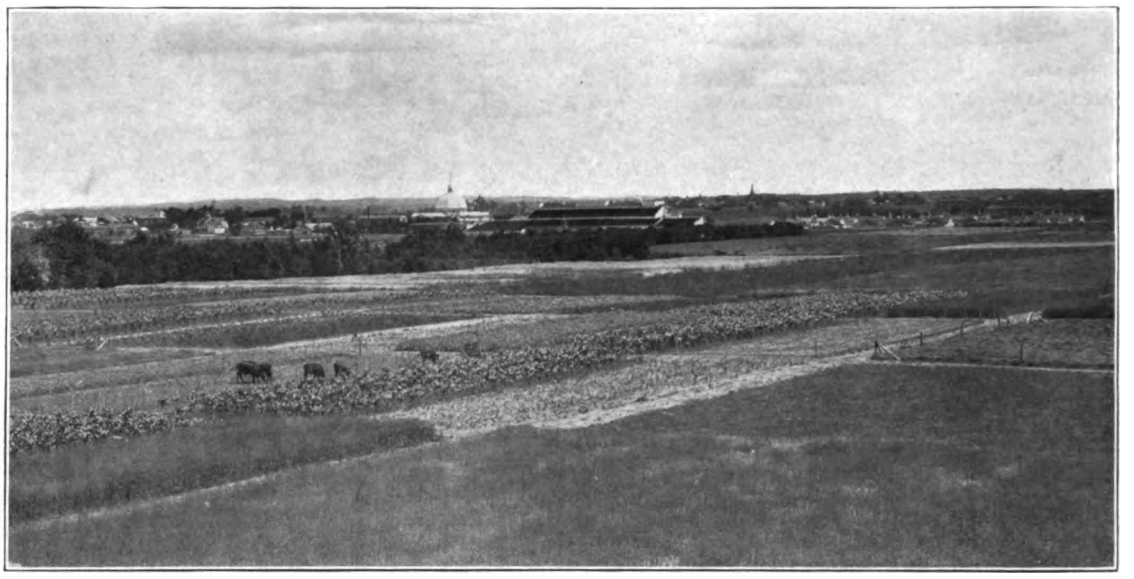

General View of Plant Breeding Fields.

special instructors in the dairy school; bringing the total membership of the faculty up to twenty-eight.

Of the total number, sixty were young women taking the regular agricultural course; the summer school for women having been discontinued with their admission to the regular winter sessions. The only change in the faculty this year consisted in the addition of Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith to the corps of instructors, with the title of preceptress.

In 1899 the legislature appropriated $35,000 for the erection of the beautiful Horticultural hall; thereby providing Professor Green's department with much needed class-rooms, offices, and illustrative collections. $10,000 was also voted for an enlargement of the heating and lighting plant.

In the faculty, 1899, Charles F. Keyes succeeded Alvin D. Gaines as instructor in language and music, and Louise Gilman Kiehle became instructor in physical culture for girls.

By this time the benefits accruing to the farmer from the instruction given the young men attending the school had become so widely recognized that a demand was heard for the extension of these benefits to persons of mature age. To meet this demand in the annual bulletin for 1900 it was announced that such persons would be admitted to a special lecture course during the ten weeks of the winter term. A fee of ten dollars was to be charged for the course; which soon came to be known as the "Farmers' short course." The subjects discussed have been those relating to the practical work of the farm; and the endeavor has been to familiarize those attending with the progress constantly and rapidly being made in all departments of their work. Thus it happens that graduates of the school of agriculture often return, after several years of practical work, to learn of new principles and methods developed since they left school. This new departure, added to the normal growth of the institution, increased the total enrollment for 1900-01 to five hundred and thirty-nine.

The name of Sophie M. Pendergast, B. L., appears in the faculty this year, as instructor in English.

At the close of the school year, 1900-1901, Professor Henry Webb Brewster resigned the office of principal; which, with the chair of mathematics, he had so ably filled since 1894.

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He had been conspicuous among the "builders" of the school; especially along the lines of its social and family life. In this he was admirably seconded by his excellent wife—matron of the school from 1888 to 1892, and librarian for a further period. This couple share, with Mr. Pendergast, the credit for the "moral impulse" given the work of the school at its beginning—an impulse which has not yet lost its force, and which has been, beyond question, an important factor in winning for the institution the reputation it has gained as a place where thorough and conscientious work is done and required. His acquaintance with the social needs of the students doubtless had much to do with the zeal with which he worked for the admission of young women to the advantages of the school on equal terms with their brothers. In bringing the co-educational movement to a success he was a conspicuous leader.

Short Course Class in Lecture on Corn

Professor Brewster was succeeded by Frederick D. Tucker, B. A., a Congregational minister, and a man whose masterly abilities and engaging personality soon won for him unusual popularity in the school and community.

In 1901 the school, college, and state sustained a severe loss in the death of Professor Otto Lugger. Of German birth, trained in the universities of Munster, Bonn, and Berlin, he came to America in 1865 with a rare equipment for scientific work in many fields. His coming to the University of Minnesota in 1888 was preceded by years of varied service, as an engineer in the U. S. Lake Survey; as an entomologist with C. B. Riley, in Missouri; as curator of the Maryland Academy of Science; as professor in Johns Hopkins University, and as a member of the scientific corps of the Department of agriculture at Washington. But the greatest work of his life was done as professor of entomology and zoology in the University and as state entomologist. The volumes he wrote while here have become standard text books. The methods he devised or perfected for combating insect pests, such as locusts, grasshoppers, chinch-bugs, etc., have saved the country many millions of dollars. This was one of the names, connected with its faculty which did so much to attract to our school and college of agriculture so many students from abroad and to give ours such high rank among kindred institutions.

The increasingly liberal spirit of the legislature toward the school of agriculture was manifested in 1901 by appropriations aggregat-

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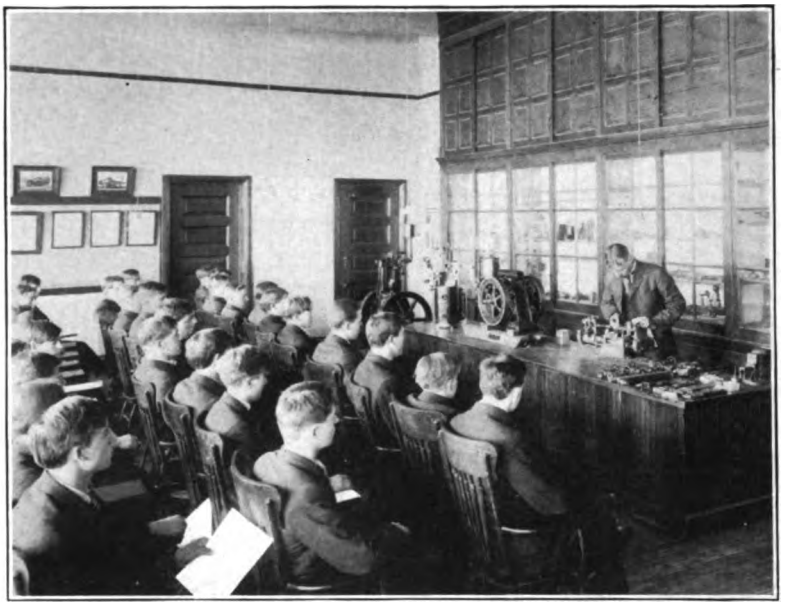

Class in Engine Running

ing $75,500 for its further equipment. $25,000 of this was for a veterinary and live stock building; $12,000 for an additional girls' building; $7,500 for a meat house; $3,000 for a blacksmith shop; $3,000 for a swine barn; and $25,000 for the construction of a new chemistry building. The last item, however, was not to be available before July 1903.

In 1902 another new departure was made in the establishment of an "intermediate year," or course, supplementary to the regular three-year course; to enable students, desiring to enter the college of agriculture, to do so on even terms with the graduates of city high schools—that is, so far as concerned that part of their work to be done in the college of science, literature, and the arts. This intermediate course is devoted to algebra, geometry, English, general history, and economics.

This year, also, the name "short course for farmers" was adopted for the "special course" announced for several years previously. The name of Frederick L. Washburn appears in the faculty as successor to Otto Lugger in the chair of zoology and entomology. William A. Wheeler, B. A., M. S., becomes instructor in agricultural botany, Lieut. Haydn S. Cole assumes the position of instructor in military science—a place which had been vacant for two years owing to the call for officers in the Philippines. Catherine Comfort, B. L., appears as instructor in English. The faculty is still further enlarged by the addition of eight "assistant instructors," making a total of thirty-two names for the school proper, beside nine more in the Dairy school—forty-one in all, as compared with twelve in 1888.

The altruistic spirit prevalent among the young men and women receiving the benefits of the school, and their eagerness that others should share in them, was pleasantly illustrated when the class of 1902 left with the faculty a fund of $100 "to assist by temporary loans, at a reasonable rate of interest, deserving students needing such help, who are not below the B class in the school of agriculture."

Quite possibly it was this example of self-sacrifice for others on the part of a body of youths, whose pecuniary resources were certainly none the largest, that impelled John A. Ludden, of St. Paul, shortly afterward to give to the University $5,000 to be invested and the income

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applied to the assistance of students of either sex in the school of agriculture.

About this time also, under an act of the legislature, the department of agriculture of the University was charged with the preparation of "leaflets and other material which will aid in introducing into rural schools studies calculated to build up country life and the business of farming." Here was the beginning of what is now called the extension work of the department, with its "industrial contests," etc.

In 1903 the legislature recognized in a marked degree the importance of the agricultural department by granting a special appropriation of $250,000 for the erection and equipment of a main or administrative building.

The Farm House

The legislature also voted $50,000 more to the school; $40,000 for an additional dormitory; $5,000 for a machinery building; and $5,000 for the equipment of the chemical building—all to become available, however, only on July 31st, 1904.

In the college faculty this year, appears the name of H. H. Chapman as instructor in forest exploitation, and that of M. L. Erickson as assistant instructor in forestry. Here was the first recognition by the University of forestry as a branch of scientific endeavor worthy of independent teaching. It is also noteworthy that Chapman and Erickson were graduates of the forestry class in the University college of agriculture; and that, outside the ranks of such graduates, and those of the Yale School of Forestry, there were then practically no teachers obtainable.

This year the name of Charles R. Aldrich, one of the "old guard" who had been with the school from its beginning, first as instructor in manual training and later in drawing and farm buildings, disappears from the roll of the faculty, having resigned to take up professional architectural work. He was succeeded by Clarence B. Randall.

In 1903 also, came the resignation of Frederick D. Tucker as principal of the school. Of a bold, masterful disposition, he was temperamentally unfitted for a subordinate position. The line between the duties of principal and dean had never been accurately defined. There were frequent disagreements and clashes of authority between Mr. Tucker and Dean Liggett, his official superior. As a majority of the regents sided with the dean, Mr. Tucker's retirement became a matter of necessity, very much to the regret of a large portion of his associates in the faculty and of the students generally.

He was succeeded, however, by Professor Dexter Dwight Mayne, who came fresh from the educational field in Wisconsin and Michigan and who at once proved equal to a very trying position. He still remains as principal, an active force in the school work.

The growth of the school again so impressed the legislature of 1905 that it appropriated $60,-

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000 for the main or administrative building in addition to the $250,000 appropriated by the legislature of 1903; $10,000 for enlarging the kitchen in the dining hall; $500 for a water tower and tank, and $3,500 for other equipment. The main building, completed in the summer of 1908, is now the most conspicuous architectural feature on the campus; and the conveniences which it affords for carrying on the work of the school are probably unsurpassed in the country. Especially fine is its assembly room, seating 1,000 persons and having a commodious stage.

The legislature at the same session, passed an act creating a school of agriculture at Crookston, and placing it also under the direction of the board of regents of the University. $15,000 was appropriated for the construction and equipment of a building. The interest of the legislature in agricultural advancement was further shown by the grant of $1,000 per year for two years to aid the work of the "farmers' club," a state-wide organization then recently formed, composed of students and former students and members of the faculty of the school of agriculture. The objects of the club were set forth as being "to foster and strengthen the ties between the school and its former students and to extend the work of the school and experiment station among the farmers of the state."

In the spring of 1905 the institution sustained another great loss in the resignation of a leading member of its "old Guard," Professor Willet M. Hays, to accept the position of assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington. Identified with the school and the experiment station from their earliest beginnings, he was wholly absorbed in the promotion of their work. As that work grew and branched, he grew with it, meeting every new demand with new capacity. Especially did he distinguish himself in the improvement of field crops and of the methods of handling them. His achievements in the breeding of new varieties of cereals won him a more than national reputation. Small wonder that the department at Washington coveted his services, and lured him away by the offer of yet larger opportunity!

The Farm Barn

From this date onward the faculty grows so rapidly in numbers and the changes become so numerous, that it is vain to attempt their enumeration here. For 1906-7 the list of members, including nine special instructors in the dairy school, reached a total of fifty-three. Among the recently added names appears that of A. D. Wilson, assistant in agriculture, and now (1910) superintendent of farmers' institutes and of the division of agricultural extension. His case affords another of the many instances where the school has educated the professors who are to carry on its work.

The faculty list for 1907-8 for the last time included the name of William M. Liggett as dean. He had for some months been in-

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capacitated by illness and in 1909 ceased his earthly labors.

The legislature of 1907 appropriated $22,000 for remodeling the heating plant and remodeling Dairy hall; $15,000 for a dairy barn, and $12,000 for sewers. It will be noted that the aggregate of these appropriations for minor accessories, is $9,000 more than was deemed sufficient for the housing of the whole school of agriculture in 1888.

E. W. Randall succeeded in 1908 to the office of dean, left vacant by the prolonged illness of Mr. Liggett which made it necessary for him to lay down the burdens of administrative work. As the secretary, for many years, of the Minnesota agricultural society, whose fair grounds adjoin those of the school, he had been in constant touch with the work of the institution, and had shown administrative qualities of a high order. But he resigned the deanship the following year to accept an advantageous business engagement. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. W. Olsen, at the time superintendent of public instruction; the understanding of the regents being that this arrangement was to be only temporary—to endure only until a man could be found who should possess, in larger measure than Mr. Olsen, the special training deemed necessary in an institution like this.

The demand for the intelligent teaching of elementary agriculture in the public schools led to the inauguration in 1908, of a short summer course for teachers, principals, and superintendents. To give those having regular summer school work the opportunity to attend, the course was planned for three weeks, commencing the first year, June 8th and closing June 27th. The instruction was to be given by the leading professors of the school, the program to include not merely lectures, but practical laboratory and shop work and field practicums.

There was also established, this year, a Summer School of Forestry, at Itasca State Park, which the legislature had placed under the control of the board of regents, to be used as a demonstration ground for the state forest school. The school is open to students "of good moral character, over sixteen years of age, with sufficient training to enable them to benefit by the course." The course is planned for six weeks. It includes elementary silviculture, forest mensuration, botany, entomology, geology, and surveying.

The Forestry Float—Union Carnival of 1909.

Still another new departure, in 1909, was the establishment of a short course in traction engineering, with a term of four weeks, in May and June. It is intended to meet the steadily growing demand for competent men to manage

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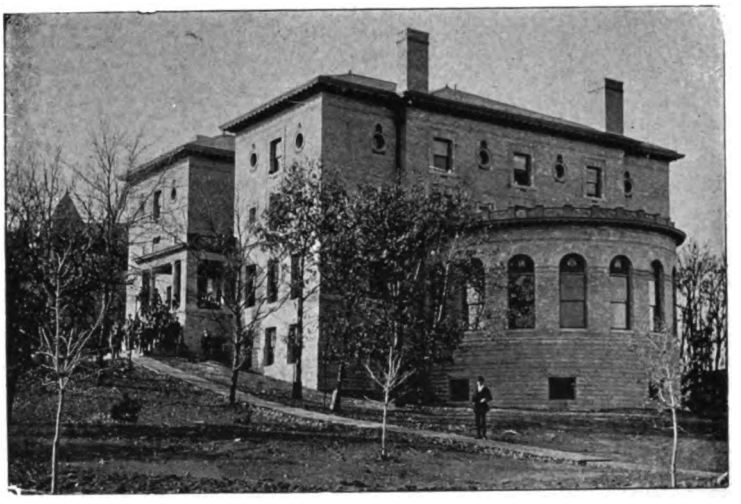
and keep in repair the necessary number of traction and other engines used on the farms; and its course is arranged accordingly.

The legislature of 1909 outdid all its predecessors except one in the liberality of its appropriations for the school of agriculture. It gave $100,000 for a new mechanical building; $50,000 for an additional ladies' dormitory; $15,000 for the completion and equipment of the Dairy pavilion; $15,000 for remodeling and equipping Dairy hall; $13,000 for repairs to Pendergast hall; $6,000 for a denatured alcohol plant; $6,000 for coal bunkers and $10,000 for miscellaneous repairs and improvements; making a total of $215,000. Part of this was to be available in 1910, the balance in 1911.



The Dining Hall

But the need of such a great enlargement of the school's facilities was shown by the fact that the total enrollment for 1908-9 reached the figure of one thousand, three hundred and eighteen; having practically doubled in four years. To guide the efforts of this army of students, it had become necessary, in 1909, to so increase the faculty as to raise its membership to a total of seventy.

After much deliberation and correspondence —growing out of a determination to secure "the best available man" for the position—the regents at last fixed upon Mr. Albert F. Woods, A. M.,—then holding a responsible position in the department of agriculture at Washington, and already, though comparatively young, occupying an eminent position in the scientific circles of the capital,—to fill the office of dean. He entered upon the performance of his duties February 1st, 1910. Surely—with an institution so splendidly equipped for its work; with so large and enthusiastic a body of instructors; with a legislature eager to co-operate in its advancement, and with an entire population looking on with manifest good will—the gates of opportunity open wide before him.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

The beneficent reach of the University's department of agriculture over the agricultural interests of Minnesota was further enlarged by the passage, by the legislature of 1909, of a bill introduced by Senator Hackney, to establish a "division of agricultural extension and home education" in the University. It looked to the conduct of "comprehensive elementary courses in the various phases of husbandry," under the direction of a joint committee appointed by the board of regents and the board of administration of the farmers' institutes. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for carrying on this work

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Attendance—Agricultural Department, 1888-1910

	School		College	Dairy School	Short Course	Summer Forestry	Summer Teachers	Crookston School
	Men	Women						
1888-89	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890-91	104	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92	101	...	3	28	...	...	...	...
1892-93	114	...	7	30	...	...	...	...
1893-94	144	...	7	59	...	...	...	...
1894-95	204	59	9	90	...	...	...	...
1895-96	223	46	10	97	...	...	...	...
1896-97	265	70	14	91	...	...	...	...
1897-98	272	37	23	83	...	...	...	...
1898-99	253	60	21	75	...	...	...	...
1899-00	327	80	23	73	...	...	...	...
1900-01	301	86	27	101	24	...	...	...
1901-02	328	122	21	114	33	...	...	...
1902-03	358	123	17	82	57	...	...	...
1903-04	375	147	30	106	47	...	...	...
1904-05	387	143	34	87	121	...	...	...
1905-06	381	155	45	109	95	...	...	...
1906-07	385	175	68	106	81	...	...	...
1907-08	401	179	116	93	141	...	...	...
1908-09	462	192	188	107	169	18	90	101
1909-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

during the years 1909-10. The first joint committee was made up of Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president of the University; Professor Samuel B. Green, president of the farmers' institute board, and Hon. A. E. Rice, chairman of the agricultural committee of the board of regents. The work was brought into harmony with that of the farmers' institutes by placing Superintendent A. D. Wilson at the head of the working force, as superintendent of institutes and extension. The work will employ various specialists in rural school education, live stock, home economics, etc., as writers, editors, lecturers and demonstrators, in rural school and field. The division has already begun this work; also the distribution of popular editions of bulletins

The Main Building.

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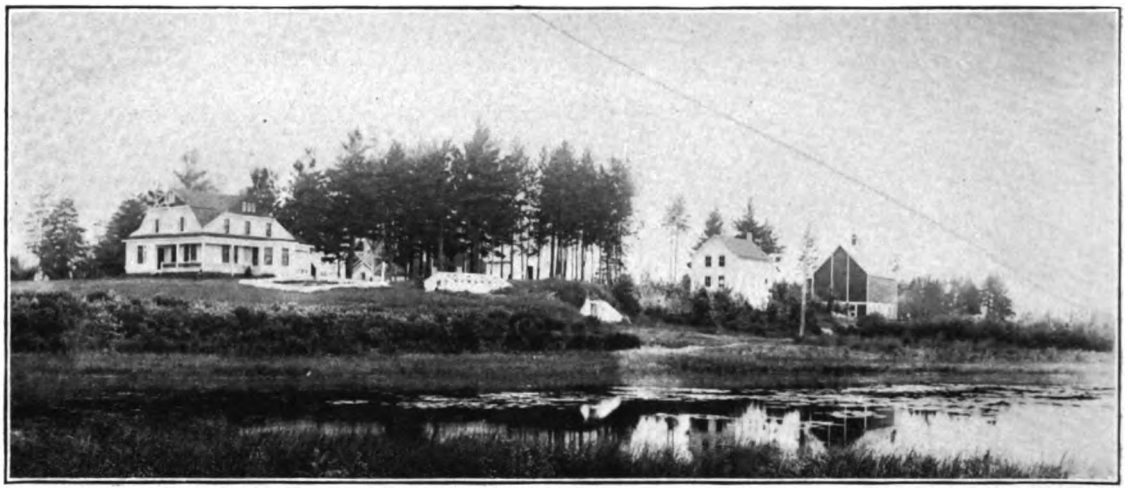
issued by the Minnesota and other experiment stations. It is conducting correspondence courses; co-operating with farmers' clubs; supplying short courses in agriculture in state high schools; and seeking in various other ways to kindle popular enthusiasm for agricultural advancement among those who cannot attend the school at University farm.

THE "OLD GUARD."

In the foregoing narrative, opportunity has been offered for personal references to but a few of the members of the "old guard" as President Northrop has been wont affectionately to call the little body of staunch supporters who, entering the service of the school and college of agriculture and of the experiment station in their earliest days, have continued "in harness" down to the present writing.



Grand Rapids Experiment Station.

Conspicuous among these are Professors Samuel B. Green, T. L. Haecker, Myron H. Reynolds, William Robertson, Harry Snyder, and John A. Vye.

Professor Samuel B. Green joined the institution as one of the original family of 1888. Although his specialties have been those of horticulture and forestry—topics sufficiently inclusive, one would think, to absorb all one's powers—his broad interest in agricultural education, marked talent for business, tact in dealing with difficult situations, and personal magnetism, have made him a valuable counselor in all the general concerns of the school. Legislators have found him "a good man to tie to," in deciding upon appropriations. His has been, in the main, the taste and judgment which has dictated the location of buildings and the beautiful arrangement of the grounds. As a teacher, his methods are luminous and impressive. He has been particularly happy in discovering, drawing out and placing in the way of advancement, students who showed that they might become successful instructors or investigators. His knowledge of forestry, reinforced by study and observation in Europe, has made this department of the school second only to that of Yale; and for that university he trained one of its professors, H. H. Chapman. He is the author of several text books, on Fruit Growing, Vegetable Gardening, and Forestry; is chairman of the farmers' institute board, and a member of the state forestry extension board.

To Professor T. L. Haecker, beyond any other one man, is due the advanced position occupied by Minnesota as a "dairy state." His coming to the school of agriculture, in 1891, has been spoken of as "worth more to the prosperity of the state than the coming of thousands of ordinary immigrants." For the farmers of Minnesota had not before really awak-

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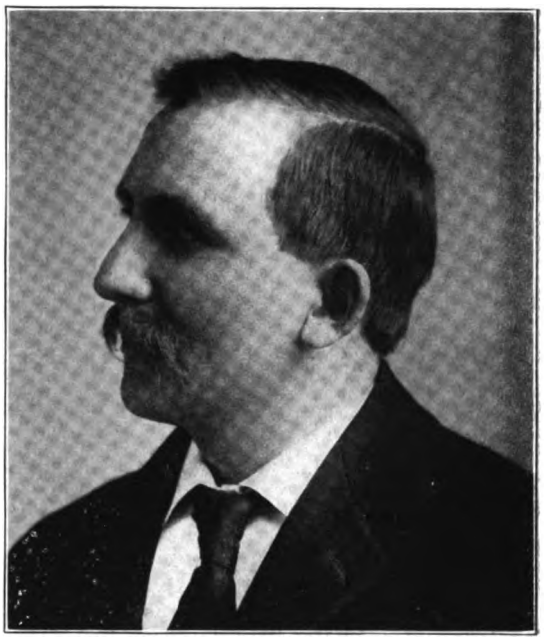
ened to the fact of the vast superiority of their dairy resources over almost any other form of the state's potential wealth. With climate, soil, and native grasses of unsurpassed quality, pointing toward dairy farming as holding the secret of the largest future, they had yet set their faces toward other branches of agriculture. Much of the dairying done was crude and antiquated in its methods and unsatisfactory in its results. Professor Haecker may be said to have given them their first introduction to the "science" of the dairy. He taught them the importance of improving the quality of their herds; of "balanced rations"; of selecting cows according to the quality of their milk as ascertained by testing; and of absolute cleanliness in every process. He impressed upon them the enormous value of the cooperative creamery. The results of his labors are seen in the winning by Minnesota, for seven years, of the first prizes for the quality of its butter, in interstate contests.

"No cattle, no farm." The inability of the farmer to successfully contend with disease among his live stock has been, in times past, one of the greatest drawbacks upon agricultural prosperity. The importance of veterinary knowledge was recognized by the University even before the school of agriculture was founded. Over this department, in school and experiment station, Myron H. Reynolds has presided since 1893. He came to the school in that year, the bearer of degrees from three colleges. But he has never regarded his education as complete; has all along been a student as well as a teacher—the attitude best of all adapted to the establishment of sympathetic relations between professor and pupil. He, also, has been a writer of text books among which one on Veterinary Science is notable; and has contributed many valuable bulletins to the number issued by the experiment station. His work, like that of others in the "old guard," has done much to extend the reputation of the school.

William Robertson's name first appears in the annual of the school for 1901, as instructor in physics and language. The first-named branch of instruction soon, however, demanded all his attention. He continued as instructor in agricultural physics until 1905, when his abilities received complimentary recognition in his appointment as superintendent of the northwestern experiment farm and school of agriculture at Crookston; a position which he held until his sudden death in January, 1910.

Harry Snyder, since 1901 professor of agricultural chemistry and soils, has been doing a work the fundamental value of which, in agricultural education, cannot be too highly appreciated. The analysis of soils, carried on in his



Harry Snyder.

department, has been an important factor in determining the uses to which the farming areas of Minnesota could be most profitably put. Dairy chemistry, too, in which he has been a patient investigator, has counted largely in the development of the dairy interests, not only of Minnesota, but of the whole country. In association with the federal department of agriculture, he has carried on a series of important practical experiments to determine the nutritive value of different foods. He is the author of

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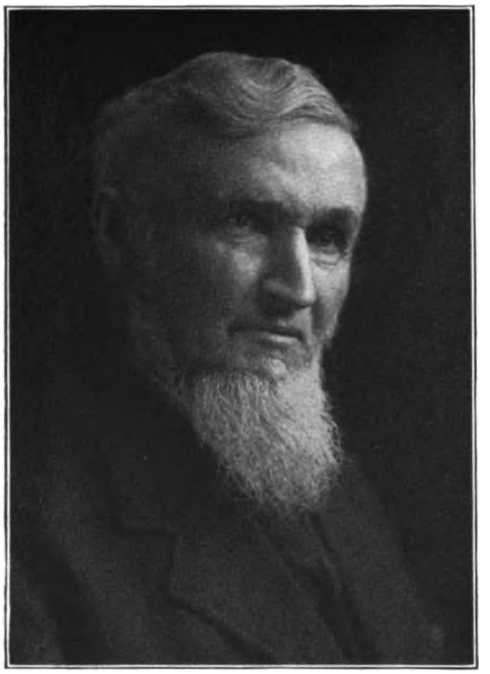
"The Chemistry of Plant and Animal Life," and "Dairy Chemistry," and other works, all used as text-books, and of numerous bulletins and magazine articles, the literary as well as the scientific quality of which is noticeable.

What George B. Cortelyou was to three successive presidents, John A. Vye has been to as many deans of the department of agriculture. To his work as instructor in penmanship and accounts, in which he began his connection with the school in 1891, was soon added that of secretary to the faculty and to the experiment station. He rapidly acquired such a familiarity with all the details of the work of the school, in all its departments, as made him, with his methodical habits and ready command of documentary material, of great value to the administrative work of the school and station. His knowledge of institutional affairs has lubricated many a situation which, but for him, would have been a difficult one to successive deans and boards. Again recurring to Washington, for an illustration, he recalls one of those under-secretaries, without whose presence the new head of a department would often be at a serious loss. Besides all this, Mr. Vye has, in his class-room work, borne a beneficent part in bringing home to the students the importance of well-kept farm accounts, in determining the business outcome of their work. He is the author of a text-book on Farm Accounts, and of a treatise on Creamery Accounting.

C. R. BARNES.



O. C. Gregg.

Mr. Gregg, as superintendent of the State Farmers' Institutes, for more than twenty years, rendered a service of inestimable value to the University and the State. He is the man who made the Minnesota Institutes the effective force they have been for the uplift of agricultural conditions in this State and in the northwest.

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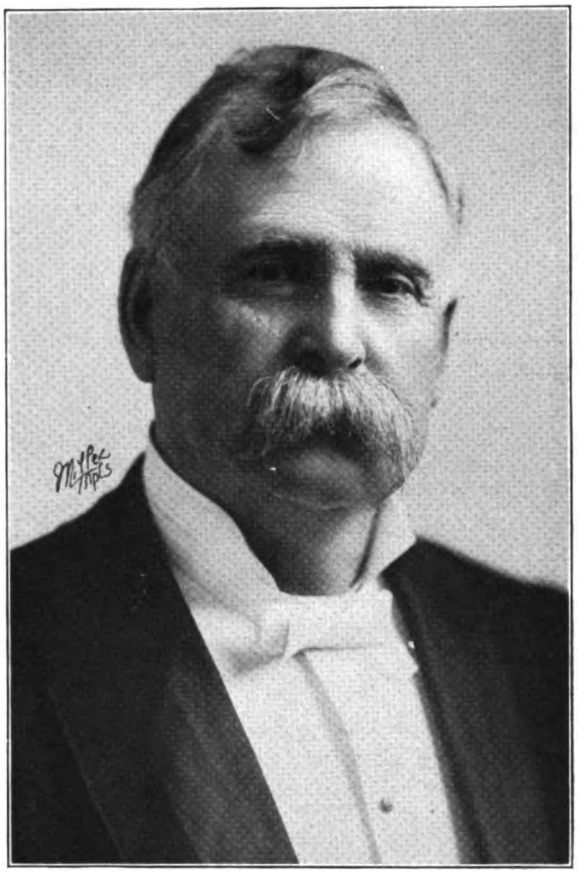
The College of Law.



William S. Pattee, LL. D., Dean.

The act of the territorial legislature providing for the establishment and organization of the University of Minnesota provided for a department of law (Gen. Statutes, 1849-1858, Chap. 23, Sect. 10), and the legislature of the State of Minnesota by an act reorganizing and providing for the government of the University, also made provision for the establishment of a college or department of law (Gen. Statutes, 1862, Chap. 1, Section 2). It was not, however, until the 28th day of January, 1888, that the regents established or provided for such college by electing Wm. S. Pattee, of Northfield, Minnesota, professor of law, and on April 26, 1888, he was made dean of the college. A corps of lecturers was selected from the bar of the state, embracing several of the most eminent practitioners in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Among the number were Honorable Gordon E. Cole, Frank B. Kellogg, Chas. A. Willard, Honorable George B. Young, Honorable C. D. O'Brien, George N. Baxter, then United States district attorney, and Chas. W. Bunn, all of whom generously responded and

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Library Shevlin Law

later became lecturers in the newly organized college. At the same meeting of the board the terms and the courses of study, and rules regulating the department were adopted.

On the 11th day of September, 1888, the department was formally opened with an address by the newly elected dean upon the subject "The science of jurisprudence." This address was given in the chapel on the third floor of the Old Main building in the presence of the regents, the faculty of the then existing departments of the University and twenty-seven law students who had presented themselves on this opening day as the first class in the recently organized department of law. On the next day the dean met the law students, thirty-two in number, in the Hermean room in the basement of the Old Main building which room had been set aside for the use of the college. Besides necessary chairs, the room contained the dean's law library which he had brought from Northfield, his place of practice. It consisted of the reports of Minnesota, of New York, and of Massachusetts, the session laws of Minnesota and a line of text books upon the most important branches of the law, such as are generally found in a practitioner's office.

For these books a rough book-case was constructed by a carpenter and fastened to the walls with nails and a coat of dark colored stain was put upon it by the dean himself. Later, he placed the books upon these shelves and the department was ready for business. There was no other piece of new furniture provided for the department nor was there a new book purchased, nor a single item of expense incurred by the regents for the new department or college of law.

In this room and amid such surroundings, the work of legal education in the University of Minnesota began. The dean was the only resident professor of law. He was wholly unassisted, except by the lecturers who came from their practice when their business engagements did not prevent it. The subject of contracts was the first subject considered. This was taught by the dean and one recitation was had daily for six days in the week. The recitations were conducted at two o'clock in the afternoon upon the theory that the students could do their studying better in the morning than they could in the afternoon, a practice which was continued for several years, during the early history of the school.

In addition to this day class, an evening session was held for the benefit of those students who could not attend during the day. During the first year, the evening class consisted of twelve students. They were engaged during the day in business employments which prevented their attendance at the University, but they could control their time or a part of it each day for the purpose of study. This class occupied the same room as the day class and re-

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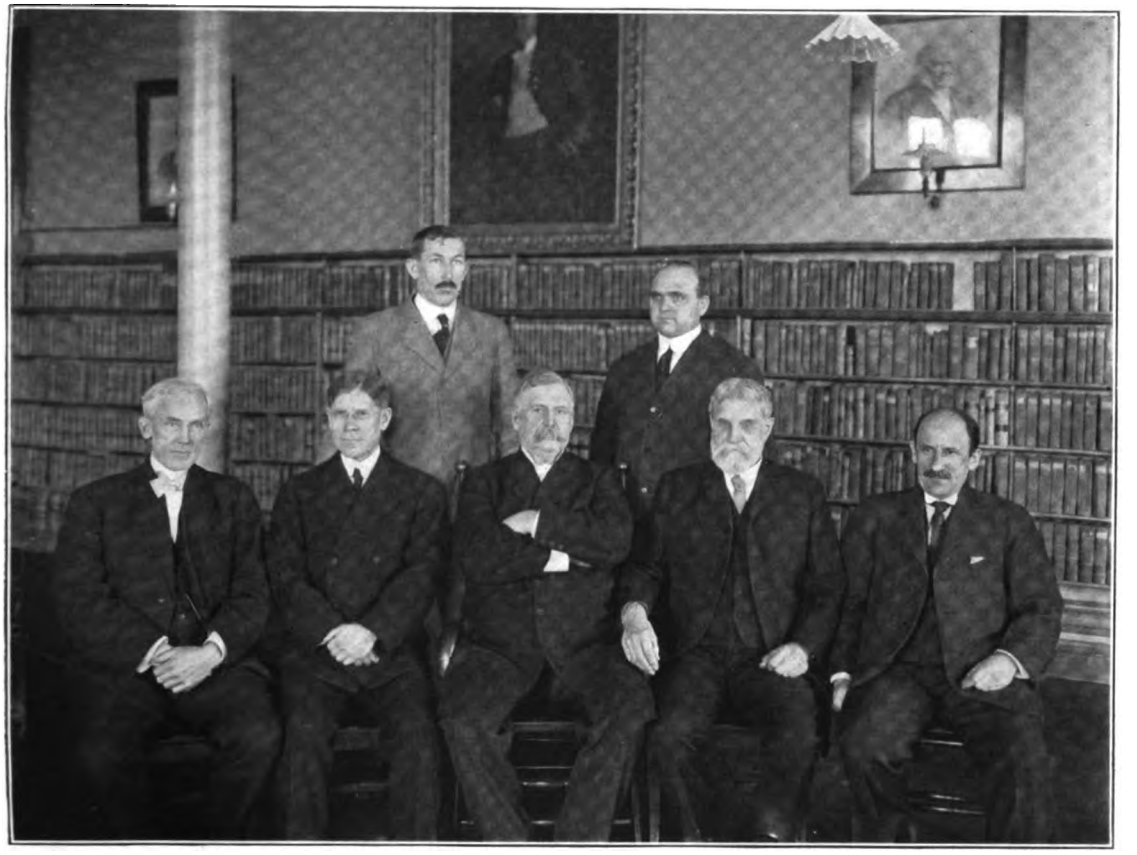
cited five evenings each week, the dean being their only teacher the first year. From this beginning developed the night law college which has been one of the most prominent, helpful, and useful features of the college of law from its organization up to the present time. Two law colleges were therefore in reality established in the University, at the very beginning of the school year in 1888, and they have continued in operation without interruption to the present time—the day school and the evening school.



Fletcher Willis Paige Pattee Mercer Hickman Kolliner

The requirements for admission to this college leading to the degree of bachelor of laws were similar to those required by the leading law schools of the country at that time. Any person of good moral character, eighteen years of age, who could satisfy the faculty that he had such a general education as would enable him to pursue the study of law with advantage to himself and justify his entering upon the practice of law at the close of his college course, was allowed to matriculate.

The course of study extended over a period of two years and at the end of that time those students who passed satisfactory examinations upon the work of the two years were granted the degree of bachelor of laws. The curriculum at the start, embraced the main branches of jurisprudence, and the method of instruction adopted was that generally used in other law schools at that time,—a good text book supplemented by lectures with the reading of such reports as the instructor considered desirable. The dean, who devoted all his time, day and evening, to the work of the college, used the text book as the basis of all his instruction, believing that was the method best calculated

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to thoroughly ground the students in the fundamental principles of jurisprudence. He soon learned, however, that text books prepared for the practitioner were wholly unsuitable for the work of a law school; that the opinion of the text author was not what the student needed so much as he did the opinion and arguments of the learned judges of English and American courts from which the text book writer was obliged to gather his opinions and information. Consequently, this method of instruction was gradually displaced by the use of reported cases as the basis of instruction.

During this first year, sixty-seven students matriculated, two of whom, having had a year's work in other law schools, and one, having studied extensively in an attorney's office, were allowed to graduate in June, 1889, constituting the first class to receive their degrees from the institution.

In the early part of 1889, and during the first year of the college's history, the legislature, recognizing the assured success of the college of law, appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the erection of a building for its exclusive use. It provided also that any person, having received a diploma from the college of law, should upon presenting the same to the supreme court be admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota, without examination as to his learning, ability, or time of reading.

The building was constructed during the succeeding summer and on the 8th day of October of that year, the college took possession of its new quarters, both day classes gathering in the assembly room on the second floor in the westerly wing of the building. The dean addressed them, congratulating them upon their new surroundings. He urged them to remember that their environment would not make them either men or lawyers, but that the attainment of these ends was a work for them to perform personally. Judge James O. Pierce then delivered to the classes assembled a lecture upon constitutional law which was the first formal lecture delivered in the new law building.

During the first year of the school's history, courses of lectures were given as follows: W. D. Cornish lectured upon the subject of insurance; C. W. Bunn, upon mortgages; Gordon E. Cole, upon corporations; James O. Pierce, upon domestic relations; C. D. O'Brien, upon criminal law; George N. Baxter, upon common law pleading; Frank B. Kellogg, upon torts; Chas. A. Willard, upon law of bailments.

The students matriculating in the school the first year of its history were distributed as follows: fifty-five in the day and twelve in the evening school. These students were, as a rule, men of maturity in years and understanding, and many of them have attained high renown as lawyers at the bar and others are holding high judicial positions at the present time. Charles Sumner Whiting of Rochester, Minnesota, was the first graduate of the law college to attain the distinction of becoming a judge upon the supreme bench, holding the position of associate justice of the supreme court of South Dakota, having been a judge upon the district bench of that state several years prior to his promotion. Of the sixty-seven matriculating in the first year, forty-two graduated June 4th, 1890 and were, on June 5th, 1890, admitted to the bar before the supreme court upon the presentation of their diplomas.

During the second year, the numbers matriculating in the college exactly doubled, there being sixty-seven the first year and one hundred thirty-four, the second. The courses and years of study remained as at first provided until the opening of the school year in September, 1891.

It has been the policy of the department to enlarge the curriculum, increase the years of study and to exact higher entrance requirements as rapidly as conditions and circumstances amid which the college was operating would, in the judgment of the authorities, warrant or permit. Consequently, in September, 1891, three years' work was offered to those students who wished to pursue their legal studies further than was possible under the established day and evening course of two years. It was provided also to confer the degree of master of

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laws upon those students who should satisfactorily complete the work of this additional year. At the beginning of this course, such important subjects as could not be sufficiently considered in the preceding course of two years were offered, the design of the additional year being to supplement the work of the undergraduate course.

Some of the subjects in this graduate course were Minnesota law and practice, international and constitutional law, and in order to awaken the interest of the students in a wider range of study, general jurisprudence and constitutional history were added as a part of this graduate work. The first year, thirteen students matriculated in this course and four completed the same, receiving the degree of master of laws in June, 1892. This graduate course has been maintained with increasing interest and efficiency since its organization and one hundred ninety-one persons have received their degrees and many others have taken the course, but have failed for one reason or another to complete the work required for graduation. This course has proven a great stimulus to a wider range of reading and many of the students pursuing it have acquired a taste for philosophical and ethical inquiry and have acquired useful habits of thorough investigation and original research.

At the beginning of the school year in September, 1892, the evening undergraduate course was also lengthened to cover a period of three years of nine months each. This placed the evening course upon substantially the same basis as the day course with reference to the number and extent of the subjects pursued. The students in this evening school have been, as a rule, older and more mature than those in the day school, and have pursued their studies somewhat more rapidly. The extension of the course from two to three years greatly increased the efficiency and usefulness of the evening department.

Pursuing the policy of enlargement, at the beginning of the school year in 1895, the day course was also increased in length from two to three years and a special course of one year

Dean Pattee

was added for students not wishing to work for a degree, but desiring to pursue legal studies especially useful for business. This additional course embraced most of the contract subjects, liens, master and servant, and a few others. The object of this special course was to meet an urgent demand for legal knowledge on the part of young business men and thus to make the school as useful to as large a number of the young men of the state as possible. By these additions, the regular day and evening courses were both placed upon an equal basis of three years and they continued so until 1907 when the evening course was again lengthened to cover a period of four years. This is the requirement at the present time. It should be stated, further, that the extension of the period of study of law from two to three years in both day and evening courses and the later extension of the period of study from three to four years for the evening department was adopted first in the west by the Minnesota college of law. In these respects, it took the initiative, there being no other law school west of the Alleghany Mountains to adopt this extended course until some years later.

In 1897 an additional course of graduate work leading to the degree of doctor of civil law was provided and in September, 1898, a

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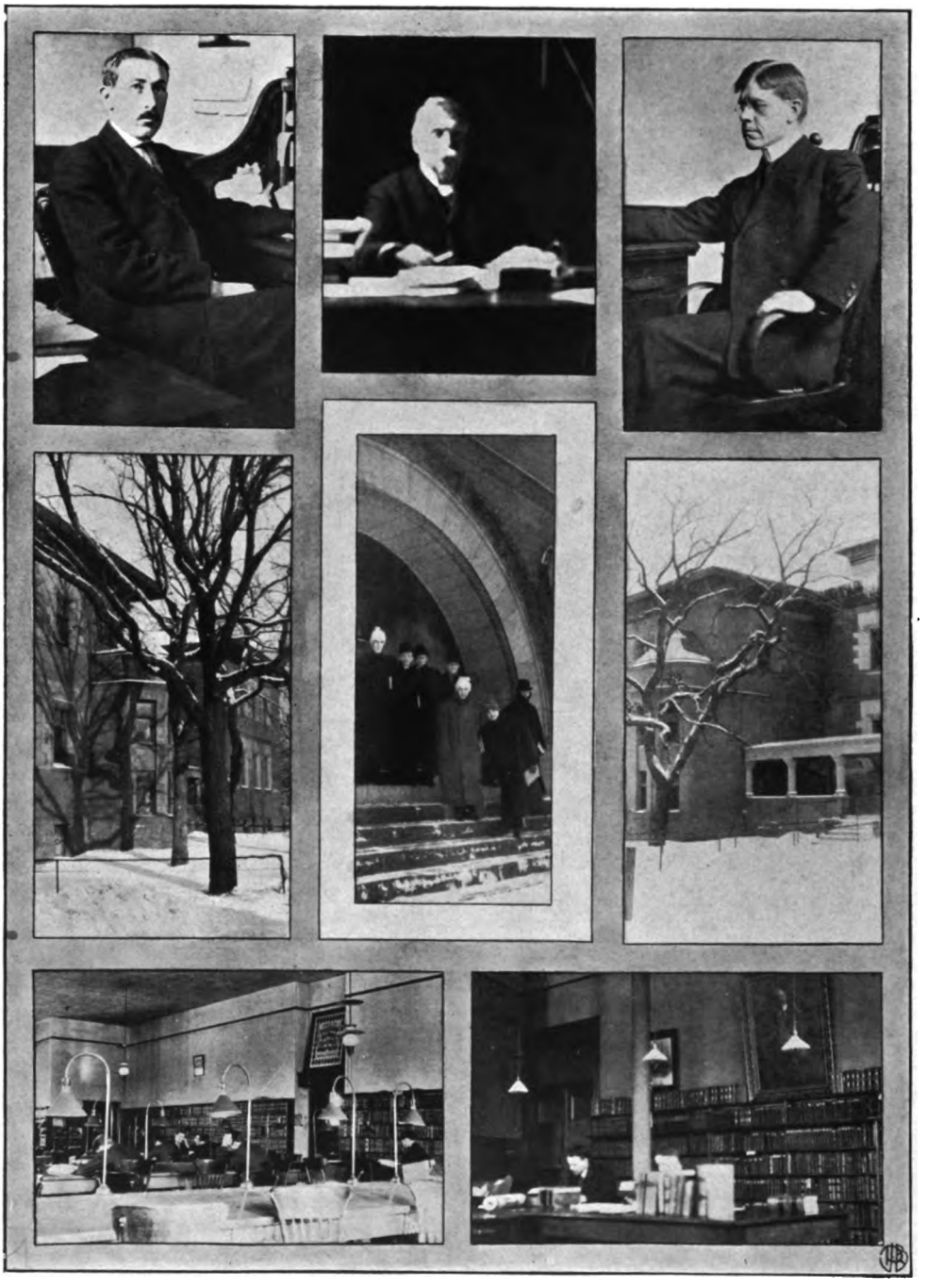

class of thirteen students who had received their master's degree entered upon the work of this course. Studies were offered in Roman law, political science, comparative constitutional law, and the philosophy of jurisprudence. The student was required to investigate these subjects

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under the guidance of lecturers and to prepare a thesis based upon original research and distinguished by its especial excellence. Of those entering these classes, three finally qualified themselves and have been voted their degree.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

In harmony with the requirements for entrance adopted by the leading law schools of the land at the time the department was organized, any person could matriculate and work for a degree who could satisfy the faculty that he had such a general education as would enable him to pursue the study of law with advantage to himself and warrant his entering upon the practice of law when his course in the college was completed. From the very beginning, students were urged to prepare themselves extensively for the study of the law. The completion of a high school course and even the completion of a college course were urged upon the student contemplating the study of jurisprudence.

In September, 1892, graduates from universities, colleges, state normal schools and high schools of the State of Minnesota were admitted upon presentation of their diplomas to the faculty; but others matriculating for a degree were to be examined among other subjects in English history, mathematics and some of the sciences. But persons not qualified to enter for a degree were to be admitted as special students, if qualified to study law with advantage to themselves and they were permitted to elect such branches of the law as were apt to be especially useful to them in the business in which they were engaged or to which they expected to devote themselves.

But in September, 1895, the requirements for admission were increased so that any student entering for a degree must be able to enter the freshman class of the University in the literary course, although a knowledge of foreign languages was not required, as the schools of the state did not generally include those subjects in their course of study. In September, 1901, further entrance requirements were demanded. While graduates of universities, colleges, normal schools and State high schools were admitted upon presentation of their diplomas, others were required to pass examination in those studies required for admission to the freshman class of the college of "science, literature and the arts."

In September, 1901, another advanced requirement for entrance as a regular student was demanded and the work of one year in the University or some other institution of equal grade was required. Those students who had completed a high school course of four years were permitted to enter as special students. It has further been provided that in September, 1911, no one can matriculate as a regular student in the college of law who has not completed two years of college work.

The effect of these requirements of college work has greatly reduced the numbers attending the college and the numbers must be still further reduced when in 1911 two years of college work will be required. With the urgent demands for legal education, the aptitude of many high school graduates to study law with as great success as many college men, and in view of the growing demand for legal education on the part of young business men, it is not an easy question to decide just who may and who may not enjoy the advantages of legal education offered by the State University. But in the matter of entrance requirements as in the matter of extending the length of the course of study, the law college of the University of Minnesota has, with the exception of Harvard and Columbia, been among the first in the land to require college work as a preparation for legal education. In all instances, the advanced step has been taken as early in the school's history as its conditions and circumstances would, in the judgment of the authorities, warrant and permit.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

In the study of jurisprudence, as in the study of any other branch of learning, the object is two-fold. It is, first, to educate and discipline the mind, and, second, to acquire knowledge;

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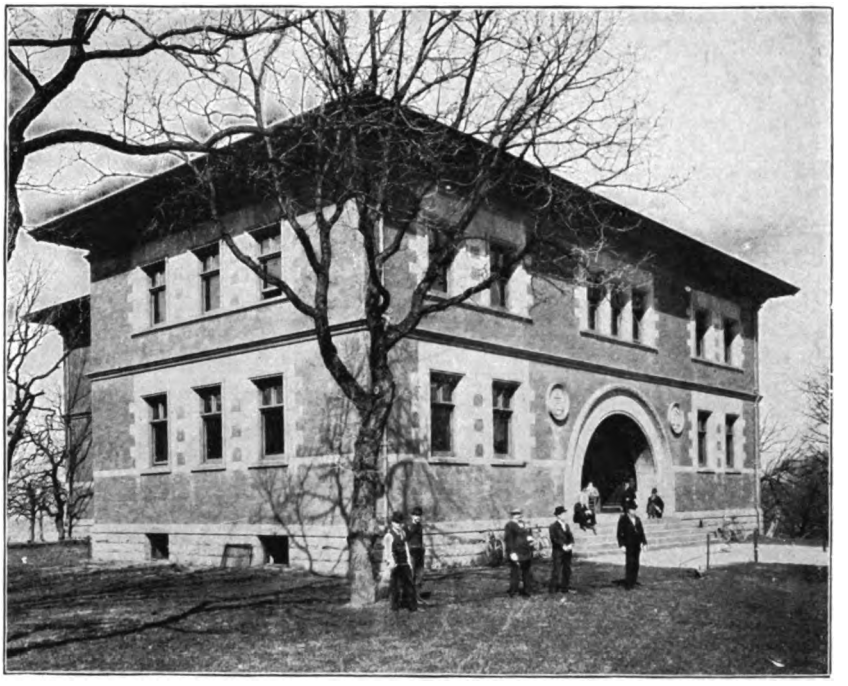

The Original Law Building.

or in other words, to educate the mind by means of study and reflection. Education, not simply information, is the prime object. The power to think clearly, to reason cogently, to perceive distinctions clearly, to investigate intelligently and thoroughly, to generalize accurately and to express their thoughts lucidly and forcibly are some of the mental traits which students of law or of any other subject should acquire in the course of undergraduate work.

Experience has demonstrated that law students must go to original reports of courts of last resort as the fountain heads of positive law. It is in them that the student finds the fundamental principles of jurisprudence first recognized, discussed and finally formulated. The text writer must go to this original source for the materials of his book and in practice the lawyer is called upon to write a small text book in every important case under his consideration. Early, therefore, in the history of the college, students were directed to original reports of courts of last resort in England and America and to these original sources of knowledge they are conducted throughout their entire course of undergradute work.

But going to that fountain of knowledge is one thing and possessing one's self of what that fountain contains is quite another. The issue involved in the case, the law invoked by the judge, the essential facts before the court, must be thoroughly comprehended by the student, before he understands the significance of the case before him. Experience has taught that the practice of stating in writing the issue involved in each important case, and a statement of the law invoked by the court, and in addition a terse, briefly written statement of the essential facts so expressed as to show the logical relation of the law to the facts in the case is a most efficient method of securing clearness of understanding, and accuracy of expression upon the part of the student. "Writing," says Bacon, "makes an accurate man." Only as he writes carefully such an analysis of the cases can the student acquire ability to state clearly to the court the essence of the case cited. Therefore this method has been generally pursued in this college as

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the necessary part of the regular daily work of the student.

While this written analysis was first generally adopted in the Minnesota law college, it has been adopted in whole or in part by other institutions of legal education. While this combined use of cases as a basis of instruction and the written analysis as a means of securing clearness of thought and accuracy of expression has been generally in use, a few subjects have been presented through the use of the text book, such as pleading, evidence, and taxation. Expositions of the law, summaries of conclusions, actual impartation of information regarding many points of practice not found in books, must of necessity be given in the form of lectures by the professors in their respective subjects.

Methods of work in the graduate courses have varied somewhat from time to time, according to the nature of the subjects considered. As already stated, the master's course was offered as supplemental to the two years' undergraduate work, and constitutional and international law, Minnesota practice and the principles of taxation were considered. Text books were used to some extent in these subjects, but when the undergraduate courses were lengthened to three years, the character of the graduate work changed. General jurisprudence, philosophy of jurisprudence, essential nature of law, ethical basis of jurisprudence, comparative constitutional law, the theory and nature of the state, constitutional history and jurisprudence, and Roman law, became the subjects of study, and each teacher adopted topical research, text books, lectures, or a combination of some or all of these methods as seemed best suited to the requirements of the subject under investigation. In later years, the ethical basis of jurisprudence has been made a subject of special consideration in the graduate work. In the undergraduate courses, the student's attention is repeatedly called to the fact that the moral law is the basis of positive law; that courts are constantly appealing to the moral law; that immoral conduct finds no favor with the judge; and yet, it has been found very desirable that in the graduate course, it should be made very clear just how and in what manner positive law grows out of and rests upon and draws its vitality from the great moral order in which finite beings find themselves implicated. In other words, there has been a conscious effort to make perfectly clear to the student how positive law, to teach which the college of law was established, rests upon moral principles as its immutable and eternal foundation. In order to make plain to all that the great work of the college rests upon an ethical basis and the science of jurisprudence is a branch of ethical science, there has been a conscious effort to quicken the moral sensibilities of young men and to induce them to adopt and incorporate into their lives those controlling ethical principles to apply which to the complicated affairs of mankind is to constitute their daily occupation in the future.

At the end, therefore, of these twenty-two years of the college's history, we find a day course of study extending over a period of three years, an evening course extending over a period of four years, and a special course extending over a period of one year, and a graduate course leading to the master's degree, extending over a period of one year, and an advanced graduate course leading to the degree of doctor of civil law, requiring at least two years of resident study and whose entrance requirements are such that, except the first class, the number of applicants for admission thereto, has not warranted the organization and expense of another. Starting in 1888 with twenty-seven students, the number has increased to six hundred fourteen at the close of the year 1909.

The entrance requirements in 1888 permitted any one of good moral character and possessed of a good common school education to enter, but in 1910, a year of college work, and in 1911, two years of college work are necessary for admission to the department as a regular student.

It might also be stated here that in 1905 the school had increased in numbers to such an extent, and the library had become so extensive

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and valuable, that the legislature generously appropriated $30,000 for an addition to the law building, and in the same summer, the building was accordingly enlarged by a suitable addition, providing superior lecture room and library facilities, besides making ample provision for court rooms and offices.

FACULTY.

At the beginning of the college's history in 1888, Dean Pattee was the only professor of law. James Paige and A. C. Hickman were both made professors in the year 1896. Henry J. Fletcher became professor of law in 1902. Robert S. Kolliner was elected professor of law in 1909. Hugh E. Willis was made assistant professor in 1907; Henry S. Mitchell was made instructor in 1909.

These gentlemen devote their entire time to the work of the college and in addition to the work of these gentlemen, instruction is given by lecturers who devote a portion of their time to the school. It is interesting to note the distinguished promotions gained by many of these lecturers since their first connection with the department. Chas. W. Bunn who lectured upon suretyship and mortgages during the first year, subsequently became general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railway company and holds that position at the present time.

Frank B. Kellogg was also a lecturer in the college in 1888 and has since become distinguished as special counsel for the United States in prosecuting the case of the United States vs. the Standard Oil Company. Charles A. Willard, lecturer upon bailments, became one of the justices of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands and later was appointed judge of the district court of the United States. During the third year of the school's history, Charles B. Elliott became lecturer upon wills and administration. While a lecturer, he was elected to the district bench of Hennepin county and later to the supreme court of Minnesota, and still later, was appointed one of the justices of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands. He afterwards was appointed as commissioner in the executive department of the Philippine Islands, with the portfolio of commerce and police.

Edwin A. Jaggard began his work as lecturer in 1892 and was elected to the district bench of Ramsey county and later to the supreme bench of Minnesota. Howard S. Abbott who began his work in the department in 1897 was selected as special master in chancery, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad which important position he held for a term of six years. Hon. John Day Smith gave his first course of lectures in the year 1894 and was afterwards elected to the district bench of Hennepin county. T. D. O'Brien, who was made special lecturer in 1907, was appointed to the supreme bench of Minnesota in 1909.

F. V. Brown of Minneapolis, a lecturer for several years in the department, was also subsequently elected to the district bench of Hennepin county.

George B. Young, lecturer upon the "Conflict of Laws" was a member of the supreme court of Minnesota. Hon. Gordon E. Cole was attorney general of the State before he became regent of the University and later lecturer upon corporations in the college of law.

Besides these gentlemen, nearly all of whom were called to their respective places of official distinction while lecturers in the college, many others from among the most eminent practioners at the bar of the state have given instruction from time to time to the students of the law department of the University. Of this number are to be found, Hon. C. D. O'Brien, Jared How, Hiram F. Stevens, J. W. Willis, A. B. Jackson, Ralph Whelan, Selden Bacon, T. Dwight Merwin, C. M. Ferguson, F. W. M. Cutcheon, Herbert S. Spencer, Francis B. Tiffany, A. D. Keyes, John C. Sweet, Ransom J. Powell, A. B. Choate, Fred E. Hobbs, J. F. McGee, H. V. Mercer, Honorable Daniel Fish, Honorable Edmund S. Durment, Rome G. Brown, and Arthur L. Helliwell.

ALUMNI.

At the close of the 21st year of the college's history, one thousand six hundred and eighty-three persons have graduated with the degree

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bachelor of laws, and one hundred and ninety-one with the degree master of laws, and two with the degree doctor of civil law. To these numbers must be added at the close of this 22nd year of the department's history about eighty who will probably receive their bachelor's degree and ten who will receive their master's degree.

Members of the alumni are located in twenty-three different states of the Union besides those in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. As nearly as can be estimated, only about one half of the graduates ever intended or have actually entered upon the practice of law, the others having engaged in various business occupations or enterprises. But of those engaged in practice, many have already risen to places of distinction at the bar, in the judiciary, or in other positions of public distinction. Of the alumni are many of the most promising young members of the bar, not only in Minnesota, but in the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and other western and southwestern states.

During the last four years, of the eighty-five county attorneys in Minnesota, over one-half were graduates of the University law college. A large proportion of the state's attorneys in both North and South Dakota are also graduates of this institution. Two of the alumni are on the district bench in Minnesota, one in North Dakota, one in South Dakota, and one on the supreme bench of that state, and one upon the district bench of Montana, and another upon the district bench in Idaho. One has also occupied the distinguished position of judge of the district court of the United States. In each position, the occupant has served his state and country with distinguished ability and honor.

Clarence B. Miller of Duluth is the first of the law alumni to become a member of Congress, having been elected to the lower house in 1908. But from ten to fifteen of the graduates in law have been members of either the house or senate in the Minnesota legislature during the last three sessions. One of them was the speaker of the house of representatives during the session of 1908-1909. During the last ten years, they have appeared as members of the legislature in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and other Northwestern states. During the last two sessions, particularly, they have been a very prominent and potent factor in the legislature of Minnesota.

LIBRARY.

Starting with the books brought to the college by the Dean, the library has gradually increased until at the present time there are about 17,000 volumes, containing two sets of the English Reports, the Canadian Reports, all of the state reports, the United States reports, two sets of the Reporter System, and duplicate sets of the Reports of Minnesota, of Massachusetts, of New York, and of other states of the Union; besides a full line of text books, digests, encyclopedias and legal periodicals, and the law library of one thousand volumes donated by Judge R. R. Nelson upon his retirement from the Federal Bench. For the daily use of the college the library is ample, but constant additions are being made consisting of works of legal literature, and such other additions as should be found in a first-class law library in a State University.

WILLIAM S. PATTEE.

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Administration Officers and Assistants.

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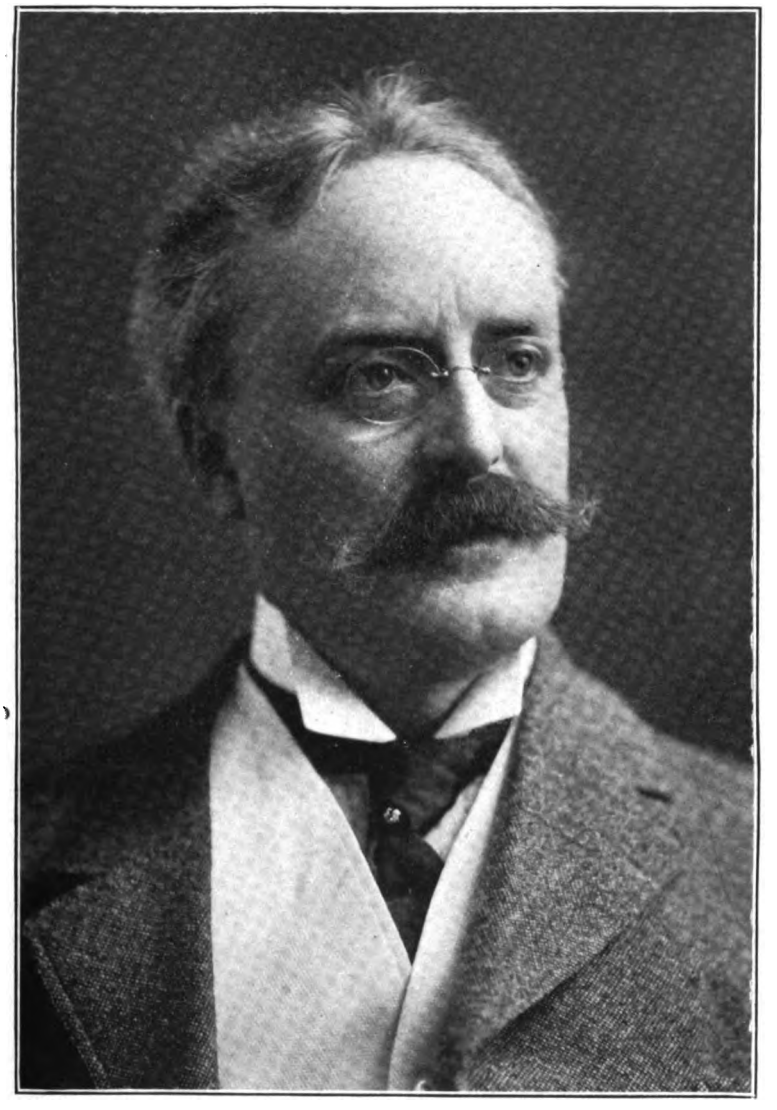
The College of Medicine and Surgery.



Frank F. Wesbrook, M. D., Dean.

In the year 1882 the University of Minnesota took the initial step toward availing itself of its constitutional privilege, under the state constitution of 1853, of creating a department of medicine.

The credit belongs to Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, of Red Wing, for many years secretary of the state board of health, and long a member of the University faculty, for the impetus to this important step.

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On June 29, 1882, he presented a communication to the board of regents proposing the organization of the department of medicine.

The board of regents responded to the proposal by appointing a committee to present a plan of organization, consisting of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, Dr. Wm. H. Leonard, and President Wm. W. Folwell.

The action of the board of regents upon this report is matter of record and reads as follows:

Proceedings of the board of regents.

St. Paul, January 5, 1883.

The following resolution, offered by Regent Nelson, was adopted, to-wit:

"Resolved, That there be and hereby is commenced at and in the University of Minnesota a college or department of medicine substantially in conformity with the plan embraced in the report made and submitted by Drs. W. H. Leonard and Chas. N. Hewitt and Wm. W. Folwell, and this day ordered spread upon the records of the board."

The following resolution, offered by Regent Nelson, was also adopted, to-wit:

"Resolved, That Regents Hubbard, Pillsbury and Clark be and hereby are appointed a committee to select and nominate to this board names of persons to constitute the medical faculty."

A true copy.

Attest:

(Signed) J. B. GILFILLAN,
Recording secretary.

The creation of the department of medicine of the University of Minnesota, its faculty to be a non-teaching and purely examining body, was an historical response to the recognition, awakening to alarm the minds of medical men throughout the country, of the undue multiplication, the low educational standards, the competitive struggle for a doubtful existence, and the precarious financial support of the private medical colleges.

The University of Minnesota took the first of several steps, subsequently taken by the educational and professional agencies of the state, in the direction of establishing a state medical quarantine.

The first faculty of the new department of medicine of the University of Minnesota had initially five members, but one of whom survives:

Dr. Chas. N. Hewitt, of Red Wing.
Dr. Daniel W. Hand, of St. Paul.
Dr. William H. Leonard, of Minneapolis.
Dr. Franklin Staples, of Winona.
Dr. Perry H. Millard, of Stillwater.

The last served as secretary of the faculty. To this number the board added later:

Dr. Charles E. Smith, of St. Paul.
Dr. Charles Simpson, of Minneapolis.
Dr. George B. Wood, of Fairbault, and
Prof. J. A. Dodge, of the University Department of Chemistry.

The legislature of 1883 passed an Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Minnesota, requiring all physicians to be licensed under the act and conferring upon the faculty of the department of medicine of the University the functions of an examining board, with power to approve and accept diplomas of recognized medical colleges, as evidence of fitness to practice, or to require the applicant for license to be examined by the board.

In this instance public sentiment, as expressed by the legislature, fell short of the purposes of the University, which were not only to subject the diploma to scrutiny, but to demand a professional examination of the applicant besides.

The act, in common with similar measures in many other states, was known as "The Diploma Law," and represented the first attempt at the state regulation of medical practice. Under the provisions of this act, as well as under the authority of the board of regents, the faculty of medicine organized.

Its first meeting occurred on April 23, 1883, and it put itself at once into the relation of an adjunct to the teaching colleges of medicine, and among its first acts it adopted the following interesting definition of a recognized medical school:

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KEY—Top row—*Dunn, *Millard, Northrop, Riggs, E. J. Abbott; 2nd row—MacLaren, Fulton, *Hendricks, *C. J. Bell, Moore; 3d row—Bracken, Greene, Vander Horck, Ritchie, Dunsmoor, A. W. Abbott, Stewart; 4th row—Beard, Hunter, Jones, J. W. Bell, Cates; 5th row—Stone, Allport, *Wells; 6th row—Wheaton, *Laton.

* Deceased

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"Whenever any physicians, holding the degree of M. D. of a college recognized and approved by the board of regents, upon the recommendation of the faculty, to the number of four or more, in towns having a public hospital of not less than twenty beds, under the professional control of said physicians, shall associate themselves as a teaching body, and offer and give such text-book instruction, oral and written examinations and clinical instruction for such periods and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the faculty of this college, they shall be recognized by said faculty as a 'school of medical instruction'."

Accordingly, the department offered three forms of examination:

(1) An entrance examination, preliminary to the study of medicine, in writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, United States history, general history, Latin grammar, and Caesar, or, equivalent to the latter, in French and German.

(2) A scientific examination in the so-called pre-medical subjects of physical geography, natural philosophy, elementary botany, chemistry and drawing; and

(3) A professional examination for the degree of M. B.

To the graduate in medicine it offered the further degree of M. D. upon the presentation and satisfactory defense of an approved thesis.

The first faculty of the department of medicine of the University of Minnesota, during the brief period of its history, fulfilled a larger function than that which attached to it merely as a state examining board. It served as an educational influence which was felt in the teaching colleges of this and other states and to none of its members is a larger meed of credit to be given than to the memory of its secretary, Dr. Perry H. Millard. Despite a habit of caution which made him often hesitant in action and indirect in policy, he was a man of large conceptions of his calling. He was a curious combination of the statesman and the politician in medicine. He could see ahead of his times, if he could not always keep abreast of his own ideas. He was certainly a projection point in the medical period in which he lived. He gave to the faculty of the first department of medicine much of his own initiative.

On May 4, 1887, after directing the affairs of the examining faculty for three years, he resigned. That resignation was recognized as the prelude to two important and progressive steps in the history of medical education in Minnesota, with which he had much to do. It meant the introduction into the legislature of 1887, of a new medical practice act, to be thereafter known as the examination law and creative of an independent state board of medical examiners.

That act was a direct challenge to the efficacy of the medical diploma as a test of the fitness of the candidate to practice. It put the State of Minnesota to the forefront in the educational councils of medicine. It and its legislative archetones have, perhaps, done more than any other single influence to elevate the standards of medical education in the entire country, to test the fitness of the efficient schools and to secure the extinction of the notably unfit.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

That movement was accompanied, in the same year, by a petition to the board of regents to establish a teaching department of medicine of high grade in the University of Minnesota, and to the legislature to provide for its maintenance. The logic of the situation appealed to most of the medical teachers of the day, and on February 28, 1888, the faculties of the Minnesota hospital college and the St. Paul medical college appeared before the board of regents, in support of the petition, with the offer to surrender their charters and with the tender of their properties for the temporary use of the state. A month later, the Minnesota college of homeopathic medicine followed suit.

These proposals were accepted by the board of regents; and faculties of the new department of medicine, to include colleges of medicine and surgery, of homeopathic medicine and surgery, and, later, of dentistry and of pharmacy were named and organized.

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The building of the Minnesota hospital college was nominally leased as the temporary residence of the department and instruction was carried on there during the ensuing five years.

The faculty of the college of medicine and surgery included twenty-nine members, headed by Dean Millard, who was, at the outset, also dean of the entire department.

In October, 1888, the first entrance examinations were held and were conducted by a committee of the college of science, literature and the arts.

The qualifications for admission upon credentials, were the matriculation of a college of science, literature and the arts; a high school or normal school diploma; a first-class teacher's certificate; or the certificate of the State high school board.

The examinations required, in lieu of these credentials, included an English composition of two hundred words, legibly written; the translation of easy Latin, German, French or Scandinavian prose; elementary algebra or plane geometry or botany; and elementary physics.

If these preliminary requirements seem low to the student of today, he must measure them by the prevalent standards of twenty years ago and he will then appreciate the lusty efforts that were required to establish and maintain them.

The course of study covered three years of six months each.

The fees were $35.00 a year for residents, and $60.00 for non-residents of the state, exclusive of dissecting material and laboratory charges.

The first faculty meeting was held on June 8, 1888, when by-laws and rules were presented and were adopted at the session of January 29, 1889; many of them remaining in force unto this day. In March, 1889, the first medical announcement was issued.

The record of the successive years of the department's history is full of interesting reminiscences to those who have participated in its progress. Space will permit of the suggestion of only the more markedly epochal incidents, or of events which have served as milestones by which may be measured the length of the road which has been traveled. In this brief recital, mention will be made of many who figured prominently in the affairs of the Faculty but whom death has entered upon a higher roll-call.

In the year 1890, the medical college term was extended to eight months. The comparatively slender curriculum of that period is seen in the limitation of histology to sixty-four laboratory hours; embryology to ten lectures; bacteriology to twelve didatic hours; pathology to thirty-two hours; anatomy, chemistry and materia medica were limited to one hundred twenty-eight hours each; therapeutics to fifteen hours; and physiology to ninety-six hours.

Students of today may congratulate themselves that they are not required to condense their study of these major subjects into these massive doses and that a principle of dilution now obtains by which these concentrated solutions of fact undergo dissociation and, consequently, possibly absorption. For the purpose of this dilution, the faculty and the regents extended the college course in 1894 to four years.

In the previous year, 1893, the legislature provided for the removal of the department of medicine to the University campus, an event which the members of the department hailed with joy.

The board of regents, in that year, built Medical hall and the little chemistry building. the former afterwards re-christened with the name of Dean Millard.

In the latter edifice, smaller, then, than it is now, chemistry, histology, pathology, the infant bacteriology, and, later, pharmacy, were all housed; while Medical hall accommodated all the rest. Nevertheless, to the teachers who had taught and to the classes who had studied, in the old college building afterwards inhabited by Asbury Hospital, the new quarters appeared spacious enough.

In this year the several colleges of the department were reorganized upon a definitely individual basis and a dean was elected to the charge of each.

In 1895-6, the laboratory of medical sciences

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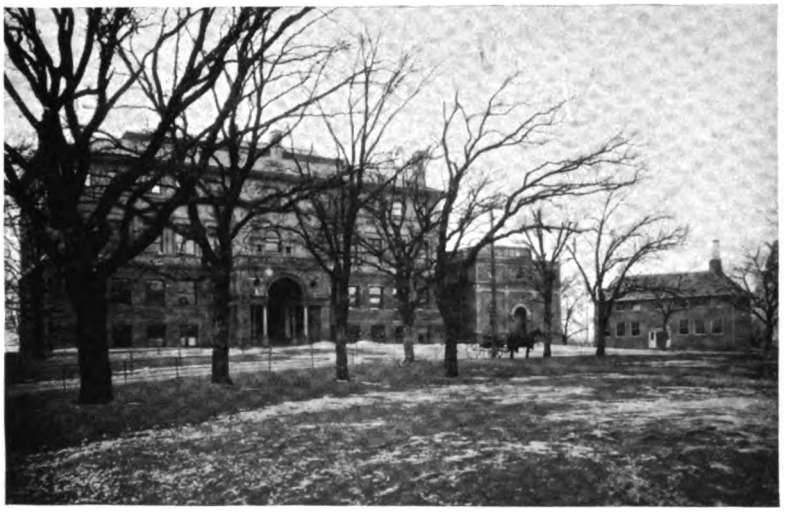
was added to the medical buildings, and to it histology, pathology and bacteriology, physiology, and the college of pharmacy were removed; "the undivided occupancy of the chemistry building being left to the department of medical chemistry. At this time, the present graded system of study was definitely developed.

The session of 1895-6 was distinguished by the coming to the University of the present dean, to occupy the chair of pathology and bacteriology.

The following year was sadly signalized by the passing of the first dean of the department and of the college, Perry H. Millard, who died February 2, 1897.



Medical Group–Three Buildings.

No history of the department of medicine would be faithfully written which did not write large the name of Dean Millard upon its records, as it was later written large upon the tablets and in the title of Millard hall.

The memorial which stands upon the minutes of the faculty of that day than which no truer words can be spoken, should be a proper part of this history.

MEMORIAL TO DEAN PERRY H. MILLARD.

Adopted by the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery of the University of Minnesota, February 3rd, 1897.

The faculty of the college of medicine and surgery, of the University of Minnesota, records, with sincere regret, the untimely death of its Dean, Doctor Perry H. Millard.

In his death, a loss is sustained—not by this faculty alone, but by the medical profession of the State of Minnesota and by the cause of medical education throughout the country.

He was a self-made man, of large natural resources, of indomitable energy and perseverance, of unswerving devotion to his chosen purposes; and those purposes had, at heart, the good of his profession.

To that profession he devoted twenty-five years of his life—achieving an enviable success in its service. In it, he filled many positions of trust with faithfulness and places of honor with modesty.

His services to the State of Minnesota are written upon her statute-books and in the history of her medical institutions. He was the author and inspirer of the laws which have regulated the practice of medicine in the state, and, particularly, of that progressive measure known as the Minnesota medical practice act, which has become the type of legislation for more than one-half of the states in the Union.

He was one of the most active organizers of the American medical college association, a body which has been eminently serviceable in elevat-

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ing the average standards of medical teaching in this country.

His most signal service was rendered in the projection, organization, and development of the department of medicine of the University of Minnesota. It was in his brain that this institution, which has taken rank among the foremost professional schools of America, first took shape. It was his influence which secured the surrender of the charters of those private colleges which united in its establishment. It was largely through his unceasing labors and his persistent enthusiasm that it was placed upon the University campus under the roof of Medical hall. It was his first ambition, his daily duty, his well-justified pride to forward its interests throughout the years of his fatherhood of its faculty.

He passed from its immediate service, under the inevitable compulsion of a death-warning he had too long refused to heed, to a death summons which commands the sorrow of his associates and inspires this memorial to the duty he has wrought.

On the 28th of May, 1897, by nomination of the faculty and appointment of the board of regents, Dr. Parks Ritchie was installed as dean, in succession to Dr. Millard.

In the same year the faculty lost two of its most valued members, in the death of Dr. Charles L. Wells, professor of diseases of children, in which field of practice he was highly distinguished; and in the resignation and removal from the state of Dr. Frank Allport, of the chair of ophthalmology and otology, one of the most progressive of Minnesota's medical educators.

In 1898-9, a uniform entrance examination was agreed to for the medical departments of Minnesota and Hamline universities, alike; an arrangement which was maintained until, in 1902, a year of university work was adopted as a preliminary requirement by this faculty.

At this time, a seven-year course, leading to the degrees of B. A. and M. D., was made possible by the establishment of the principle of election of work, in the medical sciences of the first year in medicine, by students in the senior year of the academic course.

Clinical Building-Seven Corners.

Death, again, in this year, levied its heavy tolls upon the faculty of this college, in the removal of Dr. Albert E. Senkler, professor of practice of medicine, and of Dr. George A. Hendricks, professor of anatomy,—men of the most genial natures, of faithful service and of scholarly attainments.

In 1900-1, the entrance examinations to the college of medicine and surgery were made identical with those to other departments of the University, and the partial principle of election was provided for in many special medical subjects. At the opening session of 1901-2, the

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college year was extended to nine months. In October 1901, the faculty lost one of its most active workers in the resignation of Dr. Chas. A. Wheaton, of the chair of surgery, who, in the following year, was made emeritus professor in that branch.

In the year 1902-3, the faculty was called upon to lament the loss of another, among its younger clinical teachers, in the death of Dr. Rollin E. Cutts, whose widow, herself an alumna of the college, has endowed a memorial prize-fund which bears his name.

During this session, the board of regents was petitioned, by this faculty, to establish a six years' medical course in the colleges of science, literature and the arts and of medicine and surgery, looking to the double degrees of B. S. and M. D.; the former to be conferred at the close of the fourth year and the latter at the end of the sixth year. The board appointed a joint committee from the two colleges to present a plan for such a course and this committee is still concerned in its management. The plan for the six years' medical course, evolved by this committee, was adopted and offered by the board of regents, in 1903-04.

The subject of much skepticism at the time of its initiation, the course has met with a measure of success unexpected even to its projectors. The students taking the first two years of the course numbered thirty-four in 1903-4; thirty-seven in 1904-5; fifty-three in 1905-6; seventy-four in 1906-7; eighty-eight in 1907-8; one hundred in 1908-9.

In the succeeding summer, the ranks of the faculty were again invaded by the untimely death of Professor Charles J. Bell, of the chair of chemistry, a man of rare genius in his special field.

In the following year, another great loss to the faculty and the University was suffered in the sudden taking off of Dr. James H. Dunn, the successor to Dr. Wheaton in the Chair of Surgery.

The resignation at this time and the subsequent death of Dr. W. S. Laton, of the chair of laryngology, regretted both as a teacher and a professional associate, are to be recorded.

Laboratory of Medical Chemistry.

In December, 1905, the University of Minnesota received the announcement of the bequest of $115,000, from the estate of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Elliott, by its executor, Walter J. Trask, Esq., to be devoted to the building of the Elliott Memorial hospital, an event which has been the promise of a great and coming good in the focussing of its clinical, as well as its laboratory, service upon the new University Campus.

In May, 1905, Dr. J. W. Bell, one of the original members of the medical faculty, the tale of whose faithful service to the profession and to the University, is not yet told, resigned the professorship of physical diagnosis and was elected to the emeritus professorship, and to the

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rest from active work which he had so well earned.

The legislature, during this year's session, made appropriation for the building of the Institute of pathology and public health, which, in 1906-7, was completed and occupied jointly by the department of pathology and bacteriology and by the laboratories of the State board of health, which had for several years been under the management of the chief of the associated department, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook.

In June, 1906, Dean Parks Ritchie, who had given to the conduct of the college nine years of faithful service, presented his resignation to the board of regents. His successor was named by the board in the person of Dr. Frank Fairchild Wesbrook, the present incumbent of the deanship.

In the winter of 1906, a group of philanthropic citizens of Minneapolis, interested in forwarding the clinical interests of the college of medicine and surgery and in seconding the efforts of the University to secure the aid of the legislature, in the support of a hospital service, presented to the board of regents the sum of forty-four thousand dollars, for the purchase of a hospital site. With the Elliott Memorial hospital bequest and this land-purchase fund in its hands, the board of regents secured from the legislature a tentative appropriation, for the maintenance of the hospital, of $25,000 per annum.

The college is anxiously awaiting the development of plans for the new campus and the settlement of certain of the vexing problems which have thwarted that development, for the selection of a site and the erection of the first of the hospital buildings and the permanent attainment of its own clinical service.

With the opening of the season of 1908-9, the standards of medical education were again advanced, and in most important, because essentially cultural values, by the requirement of two years of university training for entrance to the study of medicine, a measure which the faculty had advised the board of regents to adopt as early as 1905.

As further means of applying the work of these preliminary years of university culture to medical training, the faculty has ruled that courses representing one year of study in physics, inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, biology, and in either French or German shall be made obligatory features therein.

The direct result of the two years' university requirement, with these necessary courses embodied in it, is to enter practically the entire medical student body for the six years' medical course; the first two years of which are conducted in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and include these prescribed studies; the remaining four years being given in the college of medicine and surgery. The immediate influence of this, as of former advances in preliminary requirements, has been clearly seen in the higher quality of the student body.

An indirect benefit arising from the general adoption of this course for medical students, is to be seen in the opportunity it affords for the demonstration of the cultural value of the foundational medical sciences in comparison with other and older cultural studies.

THE HAMLINE MERGER.

On the eleventh day of February, 1908, negotiations were opened by the medical department of Hamline University for its adoption by the University of Minnesota. Upon February 20, 1908, a plan of adoption was presented, for action, to the faculty, by which the medical students of Hamline University should be received and their medical education completed, for the bestowal of the Hamline University degree, within four years; by which certain members of the Hamline department faculty were invited to positions upon the University corps of instructors; and by which the equipment of the retiring college was to be purchased. The plan was approved by the faculty, and ratified by the board of regents on March 4, 1908. Thus passed from the field of medical education in Minnesota the last of the private medical institutions of the state and one which, under great financial burden and in competition with a state-endowed college,

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had maintained its recognized position through an almost unbroken period of twenty-five years, within which a rapid succession of advances in medical education has been made.

On May 29, 1908, the faculty had to record the loss of Dr. Jacob E. Schadle, professor of diseases of the nose and throat, a man of scientific and professional attainments of unusual degree and of singular devotion to his calling, with whose decease the death-roll of the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery is painfully complete.

ills is one in nature with the cure of vice and crime,—that health is a function of the whole man,—which is leading us to the introduction, also, of proposed courses in psychology, social economics and social pathology.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

To the Elliott Hospital fund, the legislature of 1909 added the sum of $40,000, bringing it up to a total of $165,000. Plans for this building are approaching completion and the erection of the building will have begun in the early spring of the present year.

Anatomy Building—Before the Fire.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

In 1904, Musser observed that "in but few medical schools is there a serious attempt to educate sanitarians." It was doubtless his own recognition of the fact that the medicine of the future is to be very largely the science of disease-prevention and of health preservation, which prompted that criticism. It is its own recognition of the truth which is leading the faculty of this college to develop this important phase of medical education, and to thus fit the student of medicine the better to fulfill his normal function in society. It has submitted to the board of regents a recommendation for the establishment of a post-graduate course leading to the degree of doctor in sanitary science.

It is the recognition of the larger truth, that disease is not only physical, but mental and moral disorder, as well, and must be so treated by society, that the cure of bodily and mental

In the meantime, the board of regents has put at the disposal of the faculty four buildings upon the new campus for temporary hospital service. These houses have been suitably equipped and provide beds for forty-two patients and for the housing of an adequate force of nurses. This service, the first under direct University control, is already lending itself to the large improvement of the clinical opportunities of the school.

The private practice and the private hospitals of the two cities have long and generously fed the clinically hungry student out of their privileged stores. The public hospitals, in their management, have not yet risen to the conception to which those of older civilization than ours have reached; the conception that they have, not a single, but a double function to fulfill; that while, first, they serve the needs of the public for medical care; secondly, they are the proper ob-

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ject-lessons of medical education; that, so far from favoring the medical profession by the offer of their clinical opportunities, they are a favored means of promoting the public good in the higher education of medical men and women for the service of the people.

The University hospital service is unique in respect of the fact that it exists primarily for educational purposes. It serves the needs of the entire state in the care of patients, suitable to the service, who are unable to pay physician's fees or hospital charges. It receives these patients only upon the certificate of the medical attendant as to their indigence.

Its devotion to educational ends is a sufficient guarantee of the high character of the service.

The faculty expects, by means of state support and private endowment, to develop a clinical hospital system of four to five hundred beds.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

A training school for nurses, under charge of the faculty of medicine, has been organized by authority of the board of regents and is the first school of its kind under University control. It, also, exists, primarily, for educational purposes while it will, at the same time, enable the faculty to train an efficient force of nurses for the hospital service.

THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDINGS.

The legislature of 1909 appropriated the sum of $400,000 for two medical buildings, the one to be known as the Institute of Anatomy and the other as The New Millard Hall, which the department of physiology and pharmacology and those of medicine, surgery and obstetrics will occupy.

The buildings will be in process of construction during the year. They and the Elliott Memorial hospital have been placed on the new medical campus situated upon the bluffs overlooking the east and west bend of the Mississippi River.

THE FACULTY ORGANIZATION.

Educational success is estimated too frequently in terms of numbers, which, while not a just index to achievement, are of statistical interest.

A faculty which, in 1888, numbered 29, now includes 122 teachers of medicine. Subjects of instruction have undergone necessary subdivision and new subjects of medical interest and import have arisen; departments which were then conducted by a single man, are now employing from three to thirty teachers and their helpers; laboratories which did not then exist and were many of them non-existent in any institution in the country are now suitably manned and fairly equipped.

For many years, members engaged in the conduct of the executive affairs of the College have felt the need of a better organization of so large a force and of so varied interests. They have realized the necessity for a definite unit of organization, for a better principle of representation of these units in the conduct of college business, and for the creation of a general teaching body to which all teachers of medicine, of all degrees of standing and all periods of service, should belong.

This reorganization, the faculty has finally achieved. The unit in this organization is the department, consisting of its chief and its faculty or staff, including the entire teaching force attached to it. It is to develop its own courses of instruction, to subdivide its service, to meet regularly for discussion of its work and its needs, and to pass upon the work and determine the standing of its students.

It is to be represented by its chief, or his alternate, in the executive faculty, which the heads of the ten departments, so constituted, compose, and to which the conduct of all faculty business is assigned.

To a general faculty, all chiefs, professors and instructors engaged upon the teaching corps belong; a body, which will meet, semi-annually, for social intercourse and for the consideration of questions of educational policy.

A great improvement is expected, under this reorganization, in the development of the educational interests of the college.

During the twenty-two years of its existence, the college of medicine and surgery has entered 1,526 students, and has graduated 985 doctors

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in medicine. The percentage of graduates to matriculants is 65 per cent.

THE UNIFICATION OF MEDICAL TEACHING.

The unification of medical teaching in the State of Minnesota is a signal event which has invited the congratulations of the medical profession and of medical educators throughout the country. This initiative is being followed already in other states.

A vital principle and power of growth has been established in thus fixing the place of medical teaching exclusively in the University system. The upbuilding of the standards of medical education can be most surely and safely accomplished under the fostering care and the permanent control of the State. The principle of State support and supervision is thus extended over those formed of culture and scientific training by which men and women for that most responsible of callings which is devoted to conserving the health and saving the lives of her citizens.

The efficient safeguards of the commonwealth are thrown around the people, not merely in the regulation of the *practice* of medicine, but in the *education* of those who are to be entrusted, largely, with the maintenance of the public health, with the prevention and control of human disease, with the physical and the mental development of human beings and with the preservation and extension of the term of human life. It is a large duty which is committed to those who serve, as the representatives of the state, in the conduct of medical education, so conceived and so interpreted. It is a broad horizon which is given to the medical teacher of today. The School of Medicine of the University of Minnesota has entered upon a new era of educational and scientific development which is full of promise and has been marked already by substantial achievement.

RICHARD OLDING BEARD.

College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

As a result of several mass meetings of the homeopathic physicians of Minneapolis, Doctors A. L. Bausman, O. M. Humphrey, John F. Fargo, W. E. Leonard, and P. M. Holl, were elected on February 23, 1886, as a committee to prepare articles of incorporation of an homeopathic college of medicine and surgery, select the incorporators and secure their signatures, proceed with all the necessary details in the establishment of a journal, and do such other work as would naturally devolve upon a board of trustees until such board should be formed to succeed the committee.

This was the beginning of the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical college, which upon the establishment of the Medical department of the University, became the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota.

It was with wise forethought that the founders recognized the necessity for a medical journal as a mouthpiece of the college, and the first work done by the committees was the establishment of the Minnesota Medical Monthly, a journal devoted to the interests of homeopathy, and its practitioners in the Northwest. The first issue of the Journal was May 1, 1886, under the editorship of W. E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., who had associated with him in the editorial work, P. L. Hatch, M. D., and S. M. Spaulding, M. D., of Minneapolis, D. H. Roberts, M. D., of Owatonna, and A. I. Sherman, M. D., of Anoka.

Shortly prior to this there had been established the Minneapolis Homeopathic hospital and in this first issue of the journal we have an account of surgical work done in the hospital. So fathered by an homeopathic hospital and mothered by an homeopathic journal the college was born.

On the evening of May 14th, 1886, the committee appointed to draft the articles of incorporation reported. The articles provided that

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the college should teach all the subjects common to such institutions, including pharmacy and veterinary medicine; they also provided for a board of trustees consisting of twelve members (afterwards increased to fifteen), seven to be laymen and eight physicians, and the following board was elected, for three years: Doctors D. M. Goodwin, P. L. Hatch, Geo. F. Roberts, and the Hon. W. D. Washburn and R. B. Langdon; for two years, Doctors W. E. Leonard, S. M. Spaulding, and H. W. Brazie, and the Hon. E. H. Moulton and S. P. Snyder; for one year, Doctors J. F. Beaumont and P. M. Hall, and the Hon. A. A. Camp, A. L. Bausman, and B. F. Nelson. On May 25th the trustees met and organized by electing the Hon. W. D. Washburn as president, Dr. P. L. Hatch, vice-president, Dr. A. A. Camp, secretary, and the Hon. E. H. Moulton, treasurer. During the month of June, after various meetings, the trustees selected a faculty and decided to open the college for the first course of lectures the following October; the spirit in which this organization was undertaken can best be told by quoting from the speech of acceptance to a position on the faculty by Dr. P. L. Hatch. "The trustees are men who comprehend not only the magnitude of the work undertaken, but its difficulties also; yet these difficulties only nerve them for their duty. It is undeniable that difficulties do lie in the way and many of them too, but what enterprise of a similar kind was ever begun without them? The highways to scientific knowledge have their rivers to bridge, and their mountains to scale or tunnel, but this is understood in the outset. The contractors base their estimates upon a knowledge of all these. The Mississippi, Missouri, Yellowstone, and the rugged crests of the Rocky Mountains are in the way and are there to stay whether this undertaking is inaugurated today, one year or ten years hence, they stretch out before us just the same and must be surmounted; let no man flatter himself that the way is cleared, and graded and ready for the iron, but the engineers have been over it and driven their stakes with the figures in red marked on them, and the first shovel-full of dirt must be removed now before it will ever be accomplished. The cry of a parallel road, too many colleges, etc., are but little obstacles. No homeopathic college was ever yet built without laying the corner stone and erecting its superstructure upon granite difficulties; let no faint hearts be found among the founders of this enterprise, the completion of which lies many years ahead and will only be reached by a vast amount of unostentatious, unappreciated, self-sacrificing hard work, but their reward will come, these warm blooded, ambitious young men who 'enlist for the war' and are determined to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer, will ultimately return from the conquest loaded with the laudable honors they fought for."

The personnel of the faculty was:

Philo P. Hatch, M. D., dean and professor of obstetrics; David M. Goodwin, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; Henry W. Brazie, M. D., professor of physiology; Albert E. Higbee, M. D., registrar and professor of gynecology; John F. Beaumont, M. D., professor of ophthalmology; Geo. E. Ricker, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., professor of materia medica; Robert D. Matchan, M. D., professor of clinical surgery; Salathiel M. Spaulding, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases; Pearl M. Hall, M. D., professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis; Martha G. Ripley, M. D., professor of paedology; Samuel A. Lock, M. D., professor of anatomy; Asa S. Wilcox, M. D., adjunct to chair chemistry and toxicology; Hon. Henry G. Hicks, professor of medical jurisprudence; Cyrus F. Mitchell, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy; Asa S. Wilcox, M. D., adjunct to chair of surgery.

On Monday, October 4th, 1886, at 9 o'clock, A. M., faculty and students met together for the first time at the college building, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, and Doctor S. F. Brown opened the course with a lecture on chemistry; instead of a formal opening, the dean invited the faculty, professors and students to an informal reception at his residence between 8 and 10 P. M.

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The first announcement provides for a minimum two years' course for which six months preliminary study under a preceptor is advised, and a three year graded course is fully provided for and earnestly recommended by the faculty; thus at its inception the college stood for higher medical education, a position which it has maintained throughout its existence—nor did the college start before ample provision for clinical instruction had been secured, the students of the college having access upon the same terms as all medical students to all the general hospitals of the city, as well as the Minneapolis Homeopathic hospital, the college dispensary, and the Sheltering Arms. Seven students registered; the year was one of unusual activity and labor among the faculty and the profession of the city, marked by several peaks of success. The dedication of the hospital annex on November 7th shows the growth and success of the institution supported by the profession and aided materially by the Ladies' Aid Society; the presentation to the college of a crayon portrait of Hahnemann by Dr. D. M. Goodwin, to whom it was voted at the Hospital Fair, as being the most popular homeopathic physician, shows the magnanimity of Dr. Goodwin and his interest in the college and the enthusiasm of all for the success of the enterprise.

April 4, 1887, occurred the first commencement, with twenty students in attendance, two of whom received the degree of doctor of medicine.

The second year was marked by the resignation of Dean Hatch as dean and professor of obstetrics; this resignation was regretfully accepted as it was necessitated by ill-health of Mrs. Hatch, which compelled a residence on the Pacific coast. Dr. Hatch was made emeritus professor of obstetrics and Professor D. M. Goodwin was unanimously chosen as dean and professor of obstetrics and his associate in surgery, Dr. A. S. Wilcox, was advanced to professor of the principles and practice of surgery. The faculty efficiency was further increased by the appointment of Judge Jas. O. Pierce as professor of medical jurisprudence, Dr. H. C. Aldrich as lecturer on pathology, histology, and microscopy; Dr. Geo. E. Dennis as lecturer on sanitary science and preventive medicine, and Dr. D. A. Lock as demonstrator of anatomy and the clinical advantages were added to by the establishment of the Maternity hospital. In its announcement the college justly prided itself on being the first college in the West to require a full six months' term.

On Monday evening, April 2, 1888, the second commencement occurred with the graduation of four students; the address was delivered by the Rev. A. J. Burrill of Westminster church.

In April, 1888, the board of regents of the University decided that the time had arrived for establishing a medical department at the University, and plans were formulated looking to this end; these plans contemplated giving to the homeopathic profession two chairs, one of materia medica and one of therapeutics, but through the influence of the profession in the state the homeopaths were granted a full faculty outside the primary chairs common to all schools, and the department of medicine as finally established consisted of three colleges: the college of medicine and surgery; the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, and the college of dentistry, each college having its own secretary, the whole department under one dean, the primary chairs belonging to the department and giving instruction to the students of all three colleges; two allopathic colleges, one in Minneapolis and one in St. Paul, and the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical college voluntarily yielding their charters. Thus the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical college became the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery of the University of Minnesota.

The first faculty under the University consisted of Henry W. Brazie, M. D., secretary and professor of paedology; Albert E. Higbee, M. D., professor of gynaecology; John F. Beaumont, M. D., professor of ophthalmology; H. C. Leonard, M. D., professor of obstetrics; George E. Ricker, M. D., professor of clinical medicine; Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., professor of materia medica; Robert D. Matchan, M. D.,

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professor of surgery; Warren S. Briggs, M. D., professor of clinical surgery; S. M. Spaulding, M. D., professor of nervous diseases; Henry Hutchinson, M. D., professor of practice; B. H. Ogden, M. D., professor of skin and genito urinary diseases; E. L. Mann, M. D., professor of nose and throat diseases; D. A. Strickler, M. D., professor of otology.

The whole department was under the management of an executive committee, consisting of the dean of the department and the secretary and one member from the faculty of each of the colleges. It was soon found that the requirements of the colleges differed so materially that this arrangement was unsatisfactory and the dean of the department became the dean of the college of medicine and surgery, and the secretaries of the colleges of homeopathic medicine and surgery and of dentistry became deans of their respective colleges, thus effecting a separate and distinct organization of each faculty responsible directly to the board of regents and under such organization the college continued. Professor Brazie thus became dean of the college, which position he retained until 1893, when he resigned.

During this period various changes from time to time occurred in the personnel of the faculty. In 1891, A. P. Williamson, M. D., who had come from the New York State Homeopathic Insane asylum at Middletown to take charge of the Fergus Falls asylum, was elected to the chair of mental and nervous diseases, permission having been obtained from the trustees. Dr. H. C. Aldrich became associated with the faculty, as professor of skin and genito urinary diseases. Dr. H. C. Leonard resigned as professor of obstetrics and Dr. Asa S. Wilcox was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In May, 1893, Dr. H. Hutchinson, connected with the faculty from its start, resigned from the chair of practice.

During this period the college was located at the corner of ninth avenue south and sixth street, Minneapolis, in the building erected for the Minnesota College of Medicine and Surgery; the regents paying a yearly rental for the building. In September, 1902 the department was moved into a building erected on the campus by appropriations from the State legislature; four other buildings have since been erected, one for chemistry, one for anatomy, a pathological and histological laboratory, and a bacteriological building used in conjunction with the State Board of Health.

In the summer of 1893 a reorganization of the college was effected by the board of regents, resulting in the following faculty: A. B. Williamson, M. D., dean and professor of mental and nervous diseases; G. E. Clark, M. D., professor of practice; H. H. Leavitt, M. D., professor of paedology; A. E. Higbee, M. D., professor of clinical gynaecology; B. H. Ogden, M. D., professor of gynaecology and genito urinary diseases; J. F. Beaumont, M. D., professor of ophthalmology; D. A. Strickler, M. D., professor of otology and rhinology; A. S. Wilcox, M. D., professor of obstetrics; H. C. Aldrich, M. D., professor of skin and venereal diseases; Geo. E. Ricker, M. D., professor of clinical medicine; R. D. Matchan, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; W. S. Briggs, M. D., professor of clinical and orthopaedic surgery; E. L. Mann, M. D., professor of diseases of the heart and respirating organs.

At the first faculty meeting Professor A. E. Higbee and J. F. Beaumont resigned; ophthalmology and otology were combined into one chair under Professor Strickler; Professor H. C. Aldrich was elected to the chair of clinical gynaecology and Dr. L. E. Penny was elected professor of skin and venereal diseases, and in lieu of the chair of ophthalmology combined with otology, a chair of history and methodology in medicine was established and Dr. P. M. Hall invited to accept the chair.

In January, 1894 Professor Aldrich resigned the chair of gynaecology; the two chairs of gynaecology were combined under Professor Wilcox; Professor Ogden advanced to the chair of obstetrics and a chair of clinical obstetrics formed and put in charge of Dr. R. R. Rome.

In 1895 Prof. Strickler moved to Colorado on account of the sickness of his wife and conse-

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quently resigned the chair of ophthalmology and otology; Dr. F. M. Gibson was appointed to the chair of ophthalmology; otology was combined with rhinology and laryngology and Professor E. L. Mann appointed in charge. Professor Gibson continued in the chair of ophthalmology until 1904 when he resigned on account of poor health, and Dr. H. H. Leavitt was appointed to take the chair. Professor Mann continued in the chair of otology, rhinology and laryngology, doing both clinical and didactic work until 1904 when Dr. L. D. Shipman was appointed clinical professor of otology, rhinology and laryngology, Professor Mann still retaining the didactic work. At the death of Prof. Shipman, Dr. Geo. M. Haywood was elected in his place.

Professor Wilcox resigned the chair of diseases of women in 1895 and Dr. Geo. F. Roberts and M. P. Austin were appointed to the chair, Professor Roberts to do the didactic work and Professor M. P. Austin the clinical. The following year Professor M. P. Austin was transferred to the chair of clinical surgery and Dr. E. E. Austin elected professor of clinical gynaecology. Dr. Thomas Gray who had been lecturing on history and methodology in medicine was advanced to the chair of surgery.

In the fall of 1897 Dr. Asa F. Goodrich was elected to the chair of skin and genito urinary diseases, and upon his resignation in 1900 Dr. E. A. Comstock filled the chair until he was advanced to the chair of surgery in 1901 upon the resignation of Professor E. E. Austin. Dr. Ralph St. John Perry was then elected to the chair of skin and genito urinary diseases, which he filled until his resignation in January, 1904, when Dr. C. H. Neill was elected to this chair.

Upon the resignation of Dr. H. H. Leavitt from the chair of paedology in 1898, Dr. H. M. Lufkin was elected to fill the vacancy, subsequently, upon the death of Professor Ricker, Dr. Lufkin was advanced to the chair of clinical medicine and Dr. Geo. B. Hamlin elected to the chair of paedology. In 1908, upon the resignation of Dr. Wilcox, Dr. Lufkin was further advanced to the chair of practice and Dr. A. J. Hammond elected to the chair of clinical medicine. About this time a new chair of medical economics was established and Dr. O. K. Richardson elected to the position.

In 1902, upon the resignation of Professor E. E. Austin from the chair of clinical gynaecology Professor R. R. Rome was advanced to the position. In 1903 Professor E. E. Austin again became associated with the college in connection with the chair of gynaecology and in 1904 upon the resignation of Professor Geo. F. Roberts, the chair of gynaecology was placed in the hands of Professors Rome, Austin and Ogden, at the same time Professor Tunstead was elected to the chair of clinical obstetrics, also doing the junior didactic work; Dr. A. E. Booth was elected professor of orthopaedia, Dr. O. H. Hall professor of renal diseases, Dr. D. W. Horning diseases of heart and lungs, Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, electro-therapeutics.

In 1903 Dean Williamson resigned the office of dean and Professor E. L. Mann was advanced to that office, Dr. Williamson still retaining the professorship of mental and nervous diseases and medical jurisprudence until 1904, when he accepted a call as superintendent of the Southern California Homeopathic Insane asylum at Patton, California, when during the session of 1904-05 and subsequent years, through the kindness of Dr. Geo. O. Welsh and his assistants the senior class in sections visited the insane asylum of Fergus Falls for a period of two weeks and to each section was given a course in mental diseases supplemented by work in the wards.

In 1905 Professor Clark of Stillwater resigned the chair of practice, and Asa S. Wilcox, M. D. of Minneapolis was elected to the vacancy temporarily, the chair of nervous diseases being added to practice.

It has been the policy of the college as far as possible to invite the interest of the profession of the Twin Cities and pursuant to this policy physicians outside the regular faculty have from time to time delivered lectures on special subjects to the students; in this line Dr. Adele S. Hutchinson, Dr. Geo. O. Dennis, Dr. O. K. Richardson of Minneapolis and Dr. H. Hutchinson of St. Paul.

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The homeopathic profession has always prided itself on the position it has taken in regard to standards of medical education and when not leading it had been close to the front in all attempts to raise the standard; this was true in the change from a two-year course in medicine to a three-year, and later to a four-year course; it was true in raising the standard of entrance requirements from an indefinite something to a regular four-year high school preliminary requirement which is now the standard of both the American Medical association (Old School National body) and the American Institute of Homeopathy (New School National body) and while it now maintains the proposition that no bounds should be set to the preliminary training and that the possession of the degree of bachelor of arts is a desideratum to one beginning the study of medicine, yet it holds that the high school diploma stands for sufficient preliminary training for the thorough understanding of medicine and for the development of efficient medical practitioners, and that a fifth year in medicine almost entirely of a clinical and practical nature would result in a more practically efficient physician than the same time spent in further preliminary training.

To return now to the college, the question of advancing the entrance requirements to include one year of college work had at various times been presented by the board of regents to the faculty of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery; it had been carefully discussed by the faculty and the conclusion reached that inasmuch as the high school diploma did form a sufficient foundation upon which to build the study of medicine and was the National standard in this country of preliminary requirements, we did not feel that the attendance at the college was sufficiently large to warrant the addition of a year of academic work to the entrance requirements and be satisfied with the reduced attendance which such an advance would bring about; we felt that this advance would seriously handicap us in obtaining students in competition with the colleges of Iowa City and Chicago and that the college at the University did not have sufficient extra attractions to compensate in the mind of the student for the expenditure of the extra year in preliminary work. The college was a mixed one, in itself a handicap from a sentimental point of view; it had no building of its own on the campus—no home—nothing to dignify it as a part of the University; it was in the position of a small tree trying to grow up in the shade of a large one—however, in 1903 the regents did advance the entrance requirements to include one year of academic work and in 1906 to two years of such work; the expected reduction in the student body did take place in both schools of medicine, but this reduction placed the attendance at this college so small that rumors began to be circulated that the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery was to be abandoned—rumors which the board of regents took no pains to deny. This was the beginning of a new attitude of the board of regents towards this college, from 1903 the board governed this college as if it were an addenda to the college of medicine and surgery and all petitions from this college were tabled by the board. In addition to this, the time required for laboratory work and lectures in the primary branches had increased to such an extent that all of the lecture hours of the first two years were absorbed in that work, and the members of the faculty of this college did not meet their students until the junior year.

The fall of 1908 found the college in this unenviable position with a very diminutive student body and no hope of obtaining any favors from the board of regents. They accordingly instituted a legislative campaign and came before the legislature which convened in January, 1909 with a bill for $50,000 for a building for the college; this bill was successfully carried through and the appropriation made; things began to look brighter and the campaign for students for the next year was energetically and successfully inaugurated, when at the May meeting of the board of regents the board ruled that in lieu of the present organization there should be two elective didactic chairs, one of homeopathic materia medica and one of homeopathic therapeutics. The college was dead.

EUGENE L. MANN.

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The College of Dentistry.

The history of the college of dentistry is in a way a part of the general history of the medical department of the University. One thing that should be noted, however, is that medicine has as an element of strength a University tradition which goes back several centuries, whereas dentistry is modern in many things and naturally has been influenced by the environment. The private ownership of dental schools has never been encouraged to any extent in Minnesota; a general tendency and belief in University control has always been manifest. The result has been good in that the dental horizon in the immediate northwest partakes less of commercialism. There is a solidity of structure to rest upon which has made higher standards possible both in regard to preliminary as well as technical attainments.

This is to be the future home of the College of Dentistry.

We owe a great deal to the early workers who made so many sacrifices in order to insure success. The first secretary of the college, Dr. Charles M. Bailey, had a great deal to do with the general installation of University ideals into the work.

First faculty, Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., president; C. M. Bailey, D. M. D., secretary, professor of prosthetic dentistry and metallurgy; Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S., professor of operative dentistry; Edward H. Angle, D. D. S., professor of histology and orthodontia; L. D. Leonard, professor of pathology and therapeutics.

The course covered a period of three years of collegiate study, each year representing six months in actual attendance.

In 1890 the following changes occurred: Dr. Leonard resigned and Dr. Bailey gave up the secretaryship; Dr. W. X. Sudduth, of Philadelphia, was called to fill the latter post as well as becoming professor of pathology and oral surgery. In 1891 Dr. Sudduth was made dean and Dr. E. W. Angle withdrew from the college and Dr. W. P. Dickinson was made professor of operative dentistry. The faculty of the college of dentistry proper with a rearrangement of work then read as follows: W. Xavier Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., dean and professor of pathology and oral surgery; Thos. E. Weeks, D. D. S., professor of operative technic and dental anatomy; Charles M. Bailey, D. M. D., professor of prosthetic dentistry, metallurgy and orthodontia; William P. Dickinson, D. D. S., professor of operative dentistry and dental therapeutics.

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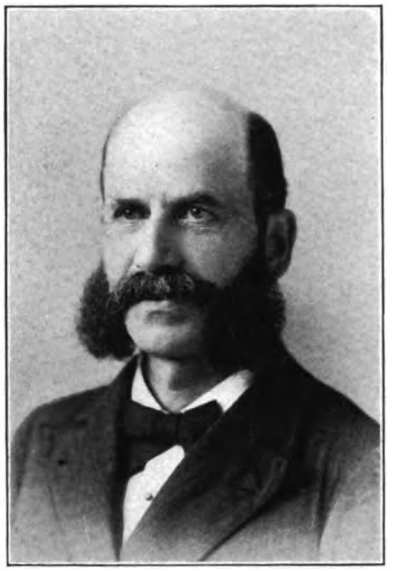


Charles M. Bailey, D. M. D.

In 1893 the title of Dr. Weeks was changed to that of professor of operative dentistry and dental anatomy and that of Dr. Dickinson to professor of therapeutics and crown and bridge work. In 1895 Dr. Sudduth resigned and Dr. Weeks was made dean and Dr. F. B. Kremer was made professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work. In 1896 Dr. Bailey resigned. Dr. F. B. Kremer resigned in 1897; the faculty was then composed as follows:

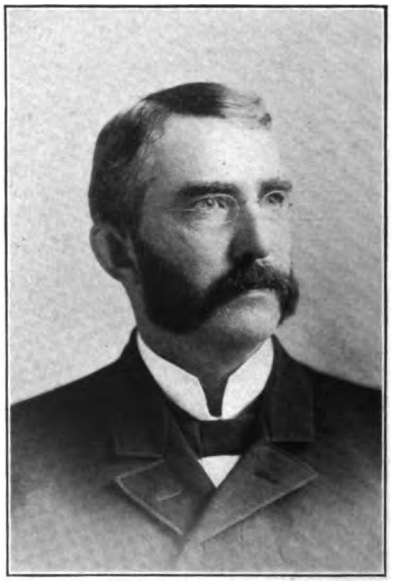
Cyrus Northrop, president; Thomas E. Weeks, dean and professor of operative dentistry and dental anatomy; William P. Dickinson, professor of therapeutics and clinical professor of operative dentistry; Thos. B. Hartzell, D. M. D., M. D., professor of pathology and oral surgery; Oscar A. Weiss, D. M. D., clinical professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work.

In 1899 Dr. Weeks resigned the deanship and Dr. Dickinson was made acting dean of the faculty. The course was lengthened to eight and one-half months and later to nine months, in 1898.

In 1900 Dr. Alfred Owre was made professor of dental metallurgy and clinical professor of operative dentistry and in 1902 Dr. Weeks resigned and Dr. Owre was made professor of operative dentistry and dental metallurgy; Dr. C. G. Van Duzee, clinical professor of operative dentistry, resigning at the end of the same year. In 1903 Dr. E. F. Hertz was made professor of dental anatomy and prosthetic technic and Dr. James O. Wells professor of crown and bridge work. In 1905 Dr. Dickinson resigned from the college and Dr. Alfred Owre was made dean.

In 1906 the University offered an optional six year course of study. The first three years of the course were given in the college of science, literature and the arts. The last three, in the college of dentistry. The course led to the bachelor's degree at the end of the first four years and to the degree of doctor of dental surgery at the end of the six year course.

In 1907 Dr. Hertz resigned. In 1908 Dr. J. M. Walls was made clinical professor of operative dentistry and the same year Dr. J. O. Wells died and Dr. F. H. Orton was made professor to succeed him. In 1909 Dr. H. S. Godfrey was made clinical professor of operative dentistry and Dr. J. N. Pike, clinical professor of orthodontia.



W. X. Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S.

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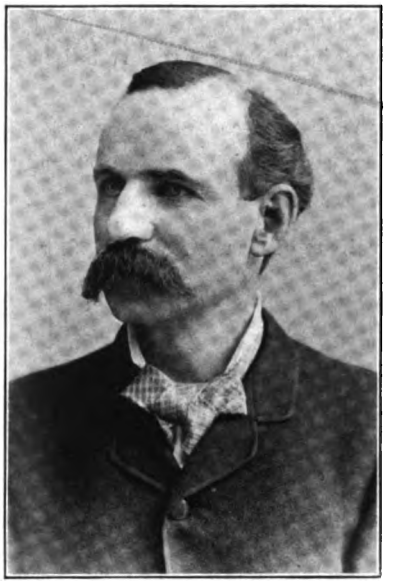
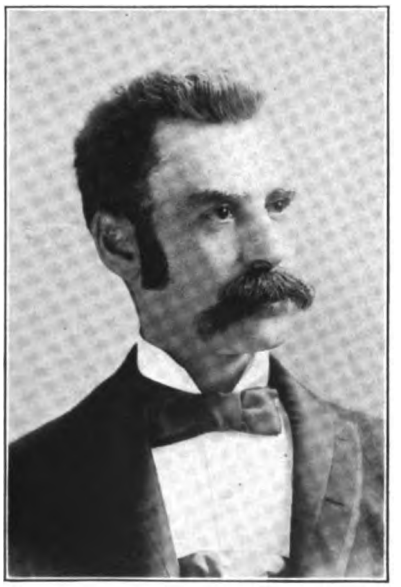
The faculty of the college, as at present constituted includes:

Alfred Owre, D. M. D., M. D., C. M., Dean, professor of operative dentistry and dental metallurgy; Thomas B. Hartzell, M. D., D. M. D., professor of clinical pathology, therapeutics and oral surgery; Oscar A. Weiss, D. M. D., professor of prosthetic dentistry and orthodontia; James M. Walls, D. M. D., clinical professor of operative dentistry; Forest H. Orton, D. D. S., professor of crown and bridge work; H. S. Godfrey, D. M. D., clinical professor of operative dentistry; Jay N. Pike, D. D. S., clinical professor of orthodontia; Norman J. Cox, B. S., D. M. D., instructor in operative dentistry; G. M. Damon, D. D. S., instructor in prosthetic dentistry and dental anatomy; R. O. Green, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; Charles A. Griffith, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; Mary V. Hartzell, D. M. D., instructor in comparative dental anatomy; U. E. Heddy, D. D. S., instructor in crown and bridge work; R. R. Jones, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; W. F. Lasby, B. A., D. D. S., instructor in prosthetic dentistry; Harry C. Lawton, D. D. S., instructor in prosthetic dentistry and dental anatomy; Herman A. Maves, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; Oscar Owre, M. D., instructor in oral surgery; A. A. Pagenkopf, D. D. S., instructor in crown and bridge work; J. F. Schefcik, B. S., Ph. G., M. D., C. M., instructor in materia medica; E. T. Tinker, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; Andrew J. Weiss, instructor in technics; Amos S. Wells, B. A., D. D. S., instructor in crown and bridge work; Charles Wiethoff, D. D. S., instructor in crown and bridge work; F. R. Wright, D. D. S., M. D., instructor in anaesthesia and oral surgery; P. J. Brekhus, student assistant in crown and bridge work; W. J. Finke, student assistant in electricity; A. P. Little, student assistant in crown and bridge work; H. C. Whitney, student assistant in dental anatomy; Mrs. M. C. Clyde, professional nurse; Miss Lucy E. Halbert, professional nurse; Miss Agnes G. Elson, professional nurse; A. L. Moore, infirmary clerk.



Wm. P. Dickinson, D. D. S.



Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S.

This list does not include something above 20 who give instruction in the college but who are primarily members of another college faculty.

The growth of the college since its University affiliation has been remarkable in many ways.

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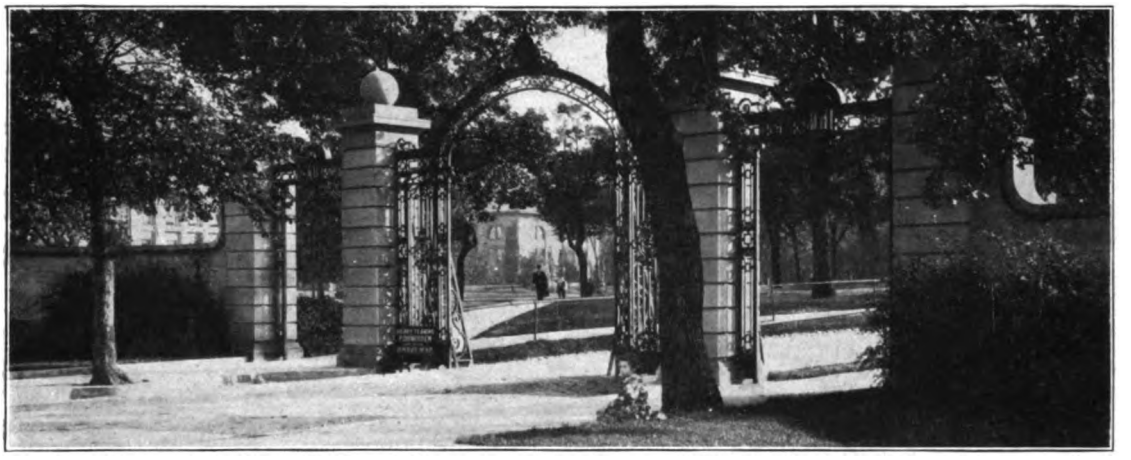
The entrance requirements have been increased steadily and are as high as the present stage of dental development permits. It is however, the aim of this college with other University dental colleges to advance conservatively in this direction as soon as possible; the alumni are taking an active interest in these plans.

The college of dentistry has made a place for itself which is felt throughout the northwest. It may well be said that it has fulfilled its mission in the development of the state as far as circumstances have allowed. The college has had to refuse many students owing to a lack of space and equipment. With some adjustment to the present and future needs a realization of the higher ideals may not be so far distant.

ALFRED OWRE.



Pillsbury Memorial Gateway

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The College of Pharmacy.

Frederick J. Wulling, Phm. D., Dean.

The college of pharmacy was organized in 1892 when it began its first junior course in October. Professor Frederick J. Wulling of the chair of inorganic pharmaco-diagnosis of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and formerly of the New York College of Pharmacy was made dean of the faculty and given charge of the organization of the college. The legislature at its previous session voted an appropriation of $5,000.00 for the initial equipment of the college. The institution of a thoroughly scientific and comprehensive course in pharmacy quickly

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caused the college to be recognized as a very important and active factor in the development of Northwestern pharmacy. The entrance and graduating requirements and the length and nature of the curriculum and its affiliation with the University of Minnesota gave the college very soon a high rank among American colleges of pharmacy. During its eighteen years of existence it has had a very satisfactory growth in most respects. It has become firmly established in the confidence and support of Northwestern pharmacists. It has inaugurated a number of distinctly valuable reforms and progressive steps in pharmacy and has always taken active part in all state and national pharmaceutical activities of a scientific and professional nature. Members of its faculty are found in the high offices not only of the Northwestern pharmaceutical associations, but also of the several national bodies.

The college provides a regular course extending over two college years of nine months each and occupying the students' entire time; a three-year course identical with the former in scope and curriculum, but affording students more time for home work and study; a first post-graduate course leading to the master's degree in pharmacy; and a second post-graduate course leading to the doctor's degree in pharmacy. As soon as the building that has recently been provided for the college can be occupied, which it is hoped will be in about a year, the college will offer an additional course extending over four years, including some cultural academic work and leading to the degree "bachelor of science in pharmacy."

The enrollment in 1892 was twelve and in 1909, one hundred. The first graduating class numbered six, that of 1909, twenty-four. The total number of graduates is 260, which is about forty per cent of the number of matriculants.

While the growth of the college compared with that of others has been satisfactory, lack of sufficiently large quarters has materially interfered with a more rapid expansion of the college. The assignment of Millard hall, a four-story building, 60 by 115 feet in dimensions, will afford the college somewhat more room for growth than it has heretofore enjoyed. At present the college is resident in the medical science laboratory building. Its equipment is very ample.

The work of the college is largely laboratory and practical and the standard maintained is in all respects equal or superior to that which is advised by the three most representative national pharmaceutical bodies.

The fee for the regular course is $165, which may be paid in two or three installments according as the work is taken in two or three years.

The State Board of Pharmacy meets at the college four times each year to examine candidates for registration as pharmacists. Graduates of this college are admitted to the examinations of the state boards of pharmacy wherever standards of efficiency have been established and its diploma is recognized in all other states as well.

The recognition of the need of substantial college training for pharmacists finds expression in many ways. In New York, Pennyslvania, Ohio, Hawaii, Wisconsin and Louisiana such training is obligatory either by law or by rule of the boards of pharmacy. In a number of other states credit is given for college work. Graduates from this college need have only two years of practical experience, while all others must have had four years of drug-store experience before they become eligible for examination by the State Board of Pharmacy for full license to practice in Minnesota. Graduates of the three-year course, who have gained practical experience concurrently with their college work, need only one additional year of drug-store experience before they become eligible for full registration.

At the joint conference of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, recently held in Indianapolis, Indiana, the following resolution was adopted; "Special education for the practice of pharmacy is in this age a necessity and should as rapidly as possible be made compulsory. The rules of the boards of pharmacy are such as to promote and encourage it in all practical ways. The special pharmaceutical education should include substantial la-

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boratory courses." This college affords opportunities for a considerably higher training in pharmacy than advocated by these two most representative bodies and by the American Pharmaceutical association. It is admitted that the state of Minnesota, through its University College of Pharmacy, is affording instruction of the most approved kind. FREDERICK J. WULLING.

Millard Hall—The Future Home of the College of Pharmacy.

The College of Education.

The college of education was instituted at the University of Minnesota in response to a statewide demand for better training of high school teachers, principals, and superintendents. The legislature in 1905 directed the establishment of the school, and it was organized under the direction of the board of regents the following year, according to the plans of Professor George F. James, who was chosen dean of the new school.

The first tentative effort toward the training of teachers at the University of Minnesota was made in 1885 by the establishment of a brief lecture course on methods of teaching, which was given by Professor Harry P. Judson as a senior elective. This course was continued for several years, but when Professor Judson resigned to accept a professorship in the newly established University of Chicago, a movement was begun looking to the organization of better facilities in this line. Dr. D. L. Kiehle, one of the foremost men in the history of Minnesota education and at that time state superintendent of public instruction, planned a teachers' course for the first two college years, of which he was put in charge. In 1899 this two-year course was given up and courses in the history of education and the theory of teaching were made junior and senior electives. Academic students who elected these subjects and completed a half-year in psychology were given the university teacher's certificate, a license for secondary teaching. In 1902 Dr. George F. James, at that time director of the teachers' training work in the Los Angeles State Normal school, was chosen professor of education. During the succeeding three years the work of the department was considerably increased in scope and the number of students was trebled.

When the department of education was differentiated as a distinct school in 1905, broader plans were adopted for the university training of secondary teachers. The half-year course in

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psychology was extended to a full year by the addition of a course in educational psychology. The history of education was made to cover two semesters instead of one, and a course in the theory of teaching was added to that in the principles of education hitherto given. Additional courses were offered in the history of secondary education, the organization of high schools, in the management of elementary schools, in school supervision, in school hygiene, as well as seminar courses in current elementary, and secondary school problems, with other electives in educational classics, in the admininstration of higher education, and in the history and principles of religious education. To meet the larger demand for instruction, Professor A. W. Rankin, long-time state inspector of graded schools in Minnesota, was made professor of education, and Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift was called from the University of Washington as professor of the history of education.

After the theoretical instruction was thus initially organized, the need became evident for training on the practical side. In response to this need the regents of the university authorized the establishment of a secondary school for observation and practice teaching to serve as the laboratory or clinic of the new college. The practice school was opened with the admission of pupils of the seventh and eighth grades, and with each successive year the retention of these pupils led naturally to the addition of another grade, until the school represented a six-year secondary course beginning with the seventh school year. It was housed provisionally in one of the larger buildings of the new campus, and conducted under the general direction of Professor A. W. Rankin, with Dr. Alice J. Mott in immediate charge.

From the first the college of education endeavored to co-ordinate the various courses of the university that might be made helpful to future teachers and to supplement these with additional opportunities. In accordance with this plan, arrangements were made with the college of engineering to give special courses during the academic year and during the summer school for the benefit of future manual training teachers and supervisors. In a similar way the college of agriculture co-operated by establishing special winter and summer courses for teachers of agriculture and domestic science and art. In order to supply two of the greatest deficiencies in the preparation of teachers, the college instituted courses in voice culture and in public school music, and systematically encouraged prospective teachers to participate in literary society work, in public debate, and in athletics, to the marked advantage of the public high schools of Minnesota.

The college was not even in the beginning merely a separate grouping of already established courses of significance to the future teacher. On the contrary from the first it definitely organized special opportunities in training in such a way as to appeal not only to the college student looking forward to this work, but also to teachers in active practice who had not as yet finished the ordinary bachelor's course. A goodly number of the more progressive young men and women in public school work have been attracted to the professional courses of the college and have been thus enabled to complete a preparation for higher positions. The University Summer School has been administered in close sympathy with the purposes of this college and has during the vacation months afforded valuable opportunities to teachers in professional and liberal training. This happy combination of vacation study with the courses of the college year has been further supplemented by Saturday and evening courses conducted under the direction of the college for the benefit of teachers in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In 1909 the legislature made a special appropriation to the college of education for the conduct of extension work through lectures, classes, and correspondence study particularly for the benefit of Minnesota teachers. Under this foundation, Professor Edward G. Quigley, a graduate of the University of Iowa and for many years in charge of professional training in the Moorhead State Normal school, was engaged for work partly in the University and partly in the field. Three days of each week are devoted by him to school visiting, lectures before city and

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Faculty—College of Education

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county institutes, and public evening addresses on educational topics. After he was added to the teaching force the college found it possible to give to the experienced teachers among its students a special preparation for the normal training departments so rapidly instituted in the public high schools of Minnesota.

As a special part of the extension work, correspondence courses were offered in all the subjects of the state professional teacher's certificate and along many lines in the languages, mathematics, history, and science common to the first two college years, thus affording new opportunities to teachers and others for both liberal and technical study.

The college of education appears thus as a clearing house in the system of public instruction in Minnesota, connecting the university with the other parts of the system and focusing and distributing educational thought, experience, and effort throughout the commonwealth. In intimate touch with the state department of public instruction, in close relations with the state normal schools, and in immediate contact with the public high schools and through their training departments with the great body of rural school teachers, the college of education may fill a place in Minnesota fully proportionate to whatever means are put at its command.

GEORGE F. JAMES.

Northrop Field

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VII. GIFTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

BUILDINGS.

PILLSBURY HALL—So named in honor of its donor, Governor John S. Pillsbury, who erected the building in 1889, at a cost of $131,000.00, and presented it to the state. The building is two hundred forty-five feet long and is constructed of sandstone, the basement of red and the upper stories of white with an occasional red stone mixed in. The building is a two story and high basement building. It provides quarters for the departments of animal biology, botany, geology, mineralogy and paleontology. The University museums are also located in this building.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING—This building was erected in 1888 at a cost of $12,000, by private subscription. It was dedicated June 6, 1888. The building is a single story and high basement building. It provides reading rooms, offices, assembly rooms, game rooms, toilet rooms. Since 1889 it has been rented by the Young Men's Christian Association, who carry on their work for the student body using this building as headquarters. It is built of red sandstone.

ALICE SHEVLIN HALL—So named in honor of the wife of the donor, Thomas Shevlin, was erected in 1906, the cost of the same, $60,000, being provided by Mr. Shevlin. The building is 114 x 55 feet and is solely for the use of the young women of the University. It is intended that this building shall provide the young women students of the University, a place where they can pass pleasantly and profitably the hours they must spend every day on the campus and yet not in class room. The building is two stories and basement. In the basement are found kitchen and lunch rooms, toilet and cloak rooms. The first floor has a large living room, with fireplace, which runs through two stories, together with an assembly room, several smaller parlors, and Y. W. C. A. rooms and offices. The second floor provides a large study room, a rest room with fifteen couches, society rooms, and the offices of the matron. The building was designed by Ernest Kennedy, Ex-'88, and is constructed of red sand mold brick with terra cotta trimmings. The interior finish varies in the different rooms but is all very rich and beautiful. The furnishings of the building were provided by the Y. W. C. A., and Woman's League and their friends.

Mrs. A. F. Elliott, whose will provided for Elliott Hospital.

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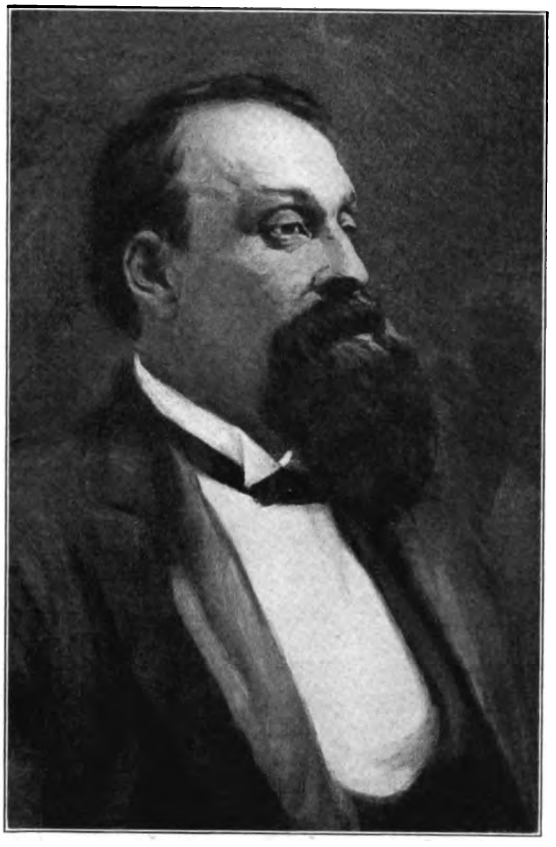

Dr. Adolphus F. Elliott, in whose memory Elliott Hospital was established.

In 1909 Mr. Shevlin added $20,000 to his gift for the purpose of enlarging the dining room of the building.

ELLIOTT HOSPITAL—Funds for the erection of this hospital were provided by the will of Mrs. Adolphus F. Elliott, who desired the net proceeds of the sale of certain property to be used to erect a memorial to her husband. The trustee, Mr. Walter J. Trask, asked that the money, $114,000, be used to erect a hospital. This will be done this summer and the hospital will be erected on the site purchased with the $44,000 raised by the medical alumni for the purpose.

ORE TESTING WORKS—This building is located on the bank of the Mississippi, and was erected in 1894, at a cost of $8,000. Four thousand one hundred dollars of this sum was provided by the state and $3,900 by private subscription of citizens of Minneapolis. It is constructed of white brick and limestone and is 94 x 66 feet. The building provides quarters for the work indicated by its name, and contains the machinery used for such purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILLSBURY MEMORIAL FENCE—This fence which extends along University avenue from 14th to 17th avenues was erected in the summer of 1902 by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale, '88, in memory of her father, John S. Pillsbury. The fence is of stone and iron in ornamental design, the main gateway is at 14th avenue.

DORR DRINKING FOUNTAIN, THE—This fountain was erected in 1902 by Caleb D. Dorr, of Minneapolis. It is a graceful shaft of granite mounted on a suitable pedestal of the same stone, designed by Ernest Kennedy, Ex-'88. It is located at the intersection of the driveways nearest the physics building and about equally distant from that building and the chemistry building.

FLAG POLE—The pole is a magnificent specimen of Puget Sound fir tree and the gift of Messrs. Lewis Schwager, '95, Law '96, and Walter Nettleton, ex-'00, of Seattle, Washington. The pole is six inches in diameter at the top and slightly over two feet at the base and stands one hundred fifty feet clear of the ground. The pole had to be shipped in two pieces and splicing it caused a loss of six or eight feet. The pole is set in a bed of solid concrete extending twelve feet below the surface.

COLLECTIONS.

MILLARD MEDICAL LIBRARY—By the bequest of the late dean, Perry H. Millard, M. D., who bequeathed his entire private medical library to the department, the department came into possession of a collection of several hundred volumes and pamphlets, including many rare and old medical works, sets of journals especially rich in surgical works.

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NELSON LAW LIBRARY—This is a rare collection of fifteen hundred volumes, donated to the University by the Honorable R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul, upon retirement from the federal bench. It contains many old English reports, and many ancient treatises upon common law.

WILLIAMS COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES—Mr. Arus Williams, of Minneapolis, has given to the University his extensive collection of negatives and photographs. During many years of active work as a photographer, he has collected a series of several thousand plates representing geologic and geographic subjects, commercial views and historic scenes. These will prove of great value in illustrating the physical, commercial and political history of the state.

TRUST FUNDS.

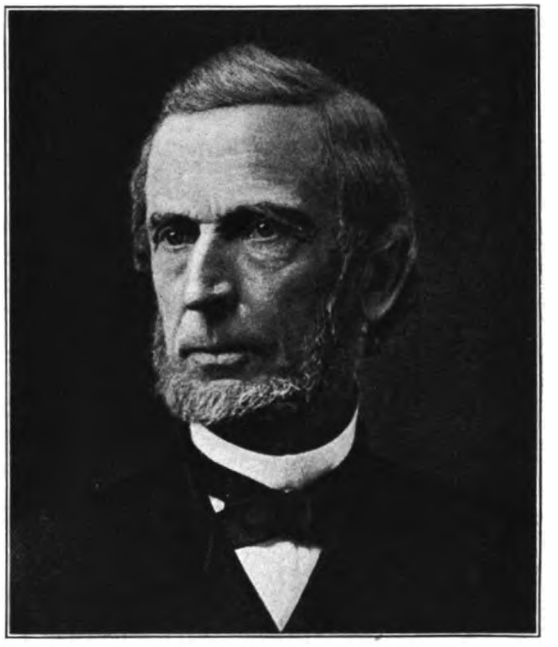
GILFILLAN TRUST FUND, THE—The Honorable John B. Gilfillan has given to the University the sum of fifty thousand dollars, yielding an annual income of two thousand dollars, to be used by the board of regents to assist worthy students, needing such aid, to secure an education. The regents are empowered to give this aid in the way of loans or gifts, according to the circumstances of the case. As a rule the fund is used as a loan fund, and a small rate of interest is charged.

LUDDEN TRUST, THE—The Honorable John D. Ludden, of St. Paul, in 1902, gave the University of Minnesota $5,000, which was afterward increased to $10,000, to be held, invested and reinvested by the University, through the board of regents, and the income thereof to be collected, received and applied by said board of regents to the financial assistance of students of either sex in the school of agriculture. The fund produces about $1,200 a year.

The following conditions are imposed by the donor: "The beneficiaries must be youths who are residents of the state of Minnesota; they must be and continue of unblemished moral character, and of temperate and industrious habits, and they must be such as by examination and trial shall evince and maintain a taste, habit and aptitude for study and improvement; and any student who shall fail to come, or shall cease to be, within the above conditions shall forfeit all claims to the benefit of such fund. Subject to these conditions the administration of such income is entrusted to the said board of regents which may make such rules therefor as they may deem judicious."

When Mr. Ludden's will was probated, in October, 1907, it was found that he had left $15,000 more to be used as the regents may direct for the aid of needy and deserving students.

ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND, THE—



John D. Ludden, Founder of the Ludden Trust.

To fulfill the wish of the late Dr. A. F. Elliott to aid young men who find their efforts to obtain a practical education embarrassed through lack of means, $5,000, the income of which amounts to $250 per year, was placed in the hands of the regents in 1902, to be used as a scholarship loan fund for assisting young men in the school of mines. The money was not formally turned over to the regents until 1905, being held by Mrs. Elliott, only the income, $250, being turned over. On the death of Mrs. Elliott the money

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was turned over to the board of regents and is now invested in N. P. gold 5 per cent bonds.

The conditions of granting the scholarship loans are: the financial needs of the applicant, his scholarship, moral character, enthusiasm shown in his work and promise of usefulness in his profession. When money is available it may be loaned to pay expenses of worthy students during sickness. The loans are to be repaid, without interest, at the earliest convenience of the recipients.

STUDENTS' TRUST FUND—The class of 1902, of the school of agriculture, left with the school

Professor Moses Marston, in whose honor the scholarship was established.

a fund of $100 "to assist by temporary loans at a reasonable rate of interest, deserving students needing such help, who are not below the B class in the school. This fund is in charge of a committee consisting of the secretary, the principal, the preceptress, and the president of the A class.

THE PURITAN COLONY SCHOLARSHIP LOAN—The Puritan Colony of the National Society of New England Women has established a loan fund for women students of the University. For the year 1909-10 this scholarship loan amounts to one hundred dollars. It is available for women students of New England birth or ancestry. In awarding it the preference will be given to young women in the junior and senior classes. Application for it may be made to Miss Comstock, Dean of Women.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

ALBERT HOWARD SCHOLARSHIP FUND, THE—Under the last will and testament (1895) of Mr. James T. Howard, of the town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, $4,166.81 was left to the University to establish a scholarship to be known as the "Albert Howard Scholarship." This scholarship is assigned by the Executive Committee upon the recommendation of the faculty.

MOSES MARSTON SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGLISH, THE—Friends and pupils of the late Professor Marston, Ph. D., have given and pledged one thousand dollars as a memorial fund. The annual income of the fund is used to help some student in the long English course. The award is made on the basis of pecuniary need and of deserving scholarship.

NINETY (CLASS OF) FELLOWSHIP—The class of 1890 attempted to establish a fellowship, at graduation, as a class memorial. It was hoped to make the fellowship an annual affair and plans were made and an agreement entered into with the University fellowship association to bring this about. The plans did not work out as had been expected and the fellowship association asked to be relieved of the obligation which it had incurred. This request was granted and the class committee took charge. In 1902, this committee found themselves in possession of funds sufficient to award the fellowship.

THE COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB SCHOLARSHIP—The College Women's Club of Minneapolis has established a scholarship for the benefit of women students in this University. For the year 1909-10 this scholarship amounts to $150. In awarding it the preference is given to stu-

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dents in the junior and senior classes and to graduate students.

THE THOMAS H. SHEVLIN FELLOWSHIP FUND—In January, 1910, the Honorable Thomas H. Shevlin, of Minneapolis, gave the University $40,000 to establish fellowships. The details of the administration of this fund have not yet been settled.

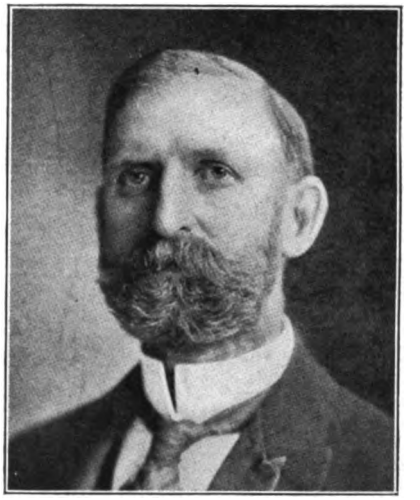
THE JOHN A. JOHNSON MEMORIAL FUND—Soon after the death of Governor John A. Johnson a committee of his friends and associates organized to raise from among the people of the state a fund of thirty thousand dollars to be known as the John A. Johnson Memorial Scholarship Fund, to be placed under the charge of the regents of the University of Minnesota. The committee in charge were F. B. Lynch, Paul Doty, John E. Burchard, Charles W. Farnham, B. F. Nelson, Anton C. Weiss and Joseph B. Cotton.

The purpose of the fund, as stated by the committee, is twofold, to provide for Mrs. Johnson during her life time and to assist worthy students through the University, such students being either graduate or undergraduate students as may be decided by the Board of Regents. Upon recommendation of the committee, the Board of Regents at its meeting, March 22nd, voted to accept the fund upon the terms specified which provides that Mrs. Johnson shall be paid $100 monthly, during her life, and upon her demise the income from the fund shall be used by the Board of Regents to provide scholarships or fellowships for worthy students of the University. It is provided that Mrs. Johnson may waive her right to benefit under the provisions of this endowment, in which case the whole income shall be used by the Board of Regents to establish scholarships or fellowships. It is provided that the fund shall be the absolute property of the University, subject to the terms specified and that the control of the same shall vest solely in the Board of Regents.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP IN MEDICINE—The Minnesota Academy of Medicine established in 1910 a research scholarship in medicine amounting to $300 annually. The scholarship is given to a graduate of the college of medicine and surgery who shall devote his time to some particular line of research. The result of these investigations to be put in the form of a paper and read before the Academy and afterward be published under its auspices.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS—It is the policy of the University to establish scholarships, in the different departments, where extra help is needed for instruction, under regulations somewhat as follows:

1. The appointments are made by the Executive Committee of the board of regents, upon the recommendation of the department in which the appointment is desired, after approval by the faculty; 2, Recipients of scholarships may be either graduate or undergraduate students; 3, The scholarships are not intended as gifts or benefactions from the state to the recipients, but as provisions under which services may be rendered the University; 4, These services required of the scholar are of a nature to assist in the attaining of a mastery of some line of work in the department in which the scholarship is provided.



Thomas H. Shevlin, Donor of Alice Shevlin Hall.

FELLOWSHIP ASSOCIATION, THE—Incorporated March 10th, 1888. Its object being the encouragement of graduate students in special

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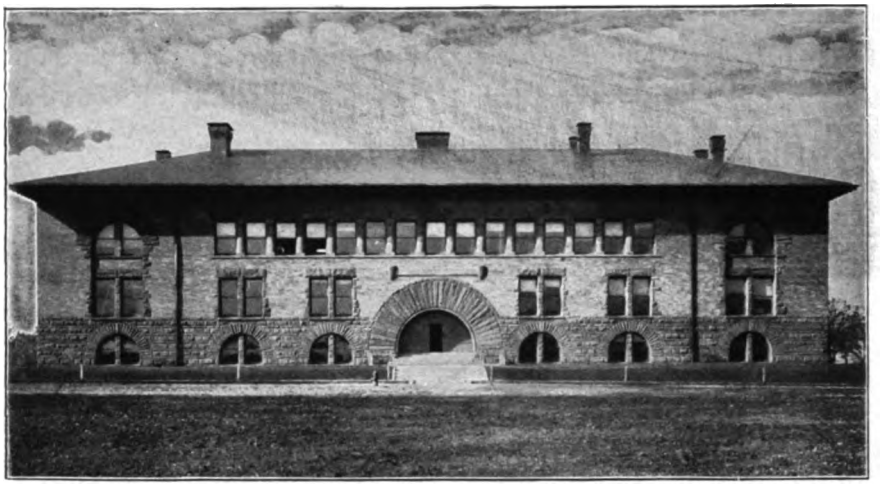

The Chemistry Building.

lines of work, and to that end to raise a fund by endowment, gift, or bequest, or annual contributions of members, to carry out the purpose of the organization. This association has supported fellows as follows: 1888, U. S. Grant; 1889, K. C. Babcock and O. L. Triggs; 1890, J. B. Pike and Louise Montgomery; 1891, T. G. Soares and C. P. Lommen; 1892, Andrew Nelson; 1893, Elizabeth Peters; 1894, no appointment; 1895, Alexander N. Winchell; 1896, appointee ill, no call for funds; 1897, Paul W. Glasoe; 1898, Harold M. Stanford; 1903, Ernest E. Hemmingway.

PRIZES.

EIGHTY-NINE MEMORIAL PRIZE IN HISTORY, THE—The class of 1889, at graduation, established a prize of $25, each year, to be known as the '89 Memorial Prize, and to be given for the best thesis upon a historical topic to be assigned by the department. The award is made by a professor of history in some other institution.

PILLSBURY PRIZE, THE—Three prizes of $100, $50 and $25 are offered by the heirs of the Honorable John S. Pillsbury awarded for the best work in the department of rhetoric, as evidenced finally by an oration in public. These prizes were established by John S. Pillsbury in 1888.

THE WILLIAM H. DUNWOODY PRIZE—Mr. William H. Dunwoody has provided a cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the members of the team winning the inter sophomore debate, and another prize of twenty-five dollars for the student in the sophomore class writing and delivering the best oration.

THE FRANK H. PEAVEY PRIZE—Mrs. Frank T. Heffelfinger continues the prize of one hundred dollars, established by her father, the late Frank H. Peavey. This prize consists of seventy-five dollars for the members of the team winning the freshman-sophomore debate, and another prize of twenty-five dollars to the student in the freshman or sophomore class writing and delivering the best oration.

LOWDEN PRIZE, THE—Mr. Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago, offers as a prize to be competed for by the Northern oratorical league, an endowment of $3,000, which will yield an annual income of about $175. A prize of $100 given to the winner of the first place, $50 to the orator who gets second place, and the remainder will be set aside each year for an interest fund to accumulate, and, in time, produce another endowment.

WYMAN PRIZE, THE—An annual prize of

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fifty dollars is offered by the Honorable James T. Wyman, of Minneapolis, through the department of political science, for the best essay of three to five thousand words by an undergraduate student on a subject to be announced by the donor each year.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE, THE—The Honorable William Jennings Bryan has given the University the sum of $200 for the encouragement of studies in political science. The annual income will be given as a prize to the writer of the best essay upon a topic to be announced each year. The competition is open to all students of the college of science, literature and the arts.

THE ROLLIN E. CUTTS PRIZE IN SURGERY—Dr. Mary E. Smith Cutts, '91 Medical, has given to the University, as a memorial of her husband, Dr. Rollin E. Cutts, '91 Medical, the sum of $500.00, the income from which is to be awarded in the form of a gold medal to that member of the senior class of the College of Medicine and Surgery who presents the best thesis showing original work upon a surgical subject.

THE JOHN W. BELL PRIZE IN PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS—Dr. John W. Bell, professor emeritus of physical diagnosis, established in 1910 an annual prize of $100 to be given to that student who makes the best record in the subject of physical diagnosis.

THE BRIGGS PRIZE IN FOUNDRY PRACTICE—For the encouragement of studies in foundry practice, Mr. O. P. Briggs, commissioner of the National Foundrymen's Association, Detroit, Mich., offers $75 annually, in two prizes, which are to be accompanied by gold medals. The competition is open to sophomores in the College of Engineering, and the prize will be awarded for the best essay relative to the above subject. No prize will be awarded if less than five essays are submitted in competition. Essays should contain about 3,000 words, and must be submitted to the professor of rhetoric on or before May 1st.

ANDREWS, THE GEORGE C., PRIZE—Mr. George C. Andrews, M. E. '87, offers an annual prize to the senior mechanical engineers for the best essay on any subject connected with heating and ventilation. The first prize in this contest consists of $50.00 in cash accompanied by a suitable medal; the second prize consists of $25.00 in cash accompanied by a medal. The winner of the first prize is offered a position with the George C. Andrews Heating Company.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION PRIZE—Nomination for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association and the first year's dues are offered annually by Dean Wulling to the student in the College of Pharmacy earning the highest total average of all standings.

JACOBS CUP, THE—This cup is the property of the Minnesota debating association and was presented to it by S. Jacobs & Company, Jewelers, to be awarded to the winner of the inter-society series of debates each year. It is provided that any society which wins this cup three times in succession, shall become its permanent owner. Twice has it been won two years in succession, by the Shakopeans, in 1903-4, and by the Forums in 1904-5. The cup was first won by the Shakopeans in 1900.

MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY GOLD MEDAL, THE—This medal is provided by the Minnesota Alumni Weekly and is awarded annually by the faculty committee on debate and oratory to that student who had made the best record in forensics during his college course. This committee has established certain general principles which are to govern the award of this medal, as follows: The medal shall only be awarded to a student who has shown himself broad-minded, unselfish, willing to work courteously and enthusiastically, so as to best serve the interests of debate and oratory in the University and bring credit to his alma mater and incidentally to himself. The recipient must be a type and a model, as nearly as the student body offers such a candidate each year, of what a man may make himself through diligent application to the duty next at hand.

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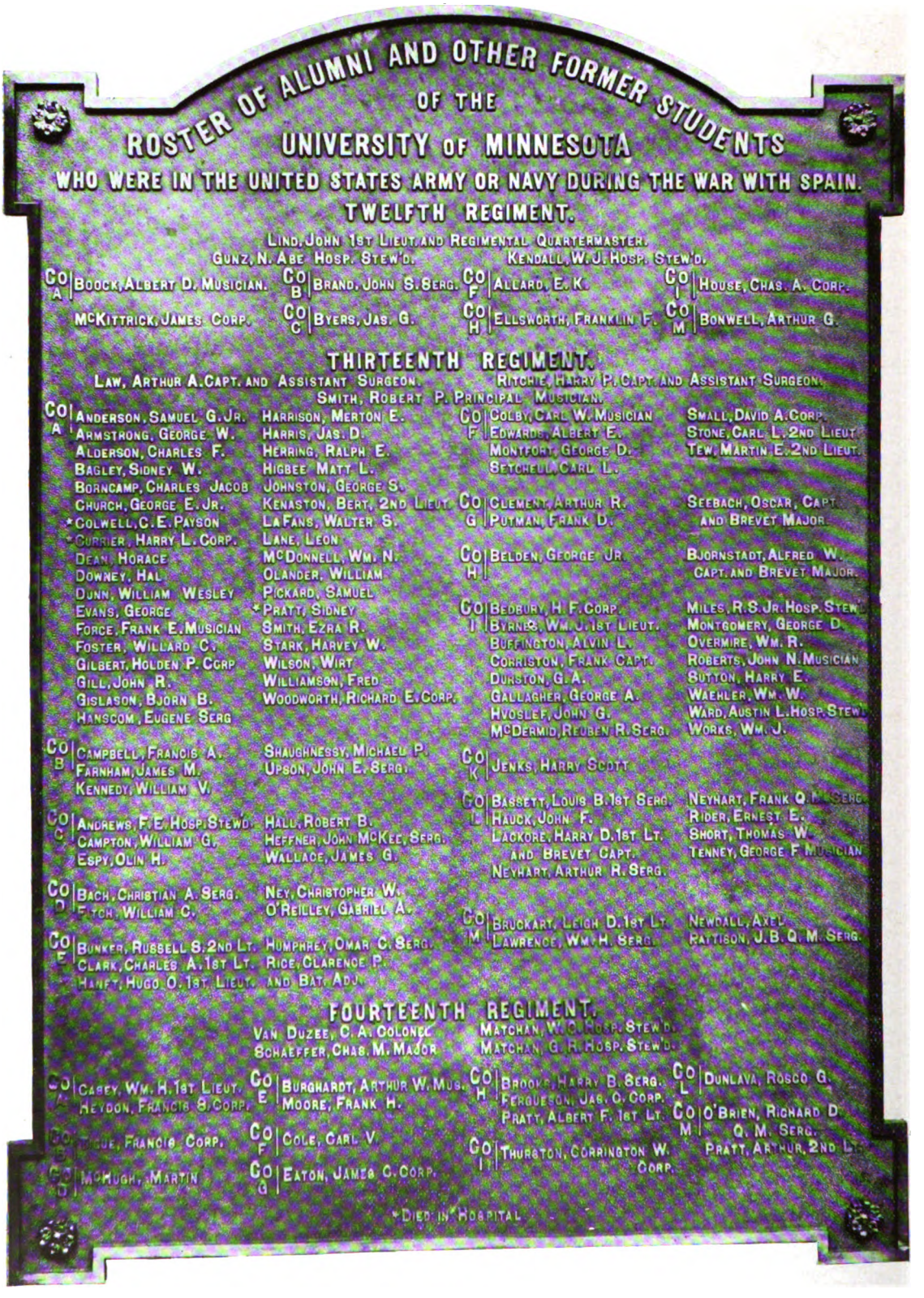

ROSTER OF ALUMNI AND OTHER FORMER STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

WHO WERE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY OR NAVY DURING THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

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GUNZ, N. ABE HOSP. STEW'D.
KENDALL, W. J. HOSP. STEW'D.

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McKITTRICK, JAMES CORP.

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ARMSTRONG, GEORGE W.
ALDERSON, CHARLES F.
BAGLEY, SIDNEY W.
BORNCAMP, CHARLES JACOB
CHURCH, GEORGE E. JR.
*COLWELL, C. E. PAYSON
*CURRIER, HARRY L. CORP.
DEAN, HORACE
DOWNEY, HAL
DUNN, WILLIAM WESLEY
EVANS, GEORGE
FORCE, FRANK E. MUSICIAN
FOSTER, WILLARD C.
GILBERT, HOLDEN P. CORP
GILL, JOHN R.
GISLASON, BJORN B.
HANSCOM, EUGENE SERG
HARRISON, MERTON E.
HARRIS, JAS. D.
HERRING, RALPH E.
HIGBEE MATT L.
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LAFANS, WALTER S.
LANE, LEON
McDONNELL, WM. N.
OLANDER, WILLIAM
PICKARD, SAMUEL
*PRATT, SIDNEY
SMITH, EZRA R.
STARK, HARVEY W.
WILSON, WIRT
WILLIAMSON, FRED
WOODWORTH, RICHARD E. CORP.

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KENNEDY, WILLIAM V.
SHAUGHNESSY, MICHAEL P.
UPSON, JOHN E. SERG.

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SMALL, DAVID A. CORP.
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NEYHART, FRANK Q. M. SERG.
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TENNEY, GEORGE F. MUSICIAN

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Co M | O'BRIEN, RICHARD D. Q. M. SERG.
PRATT, ARTHUR, 2ND L.

*DIED IN HOSPITAL

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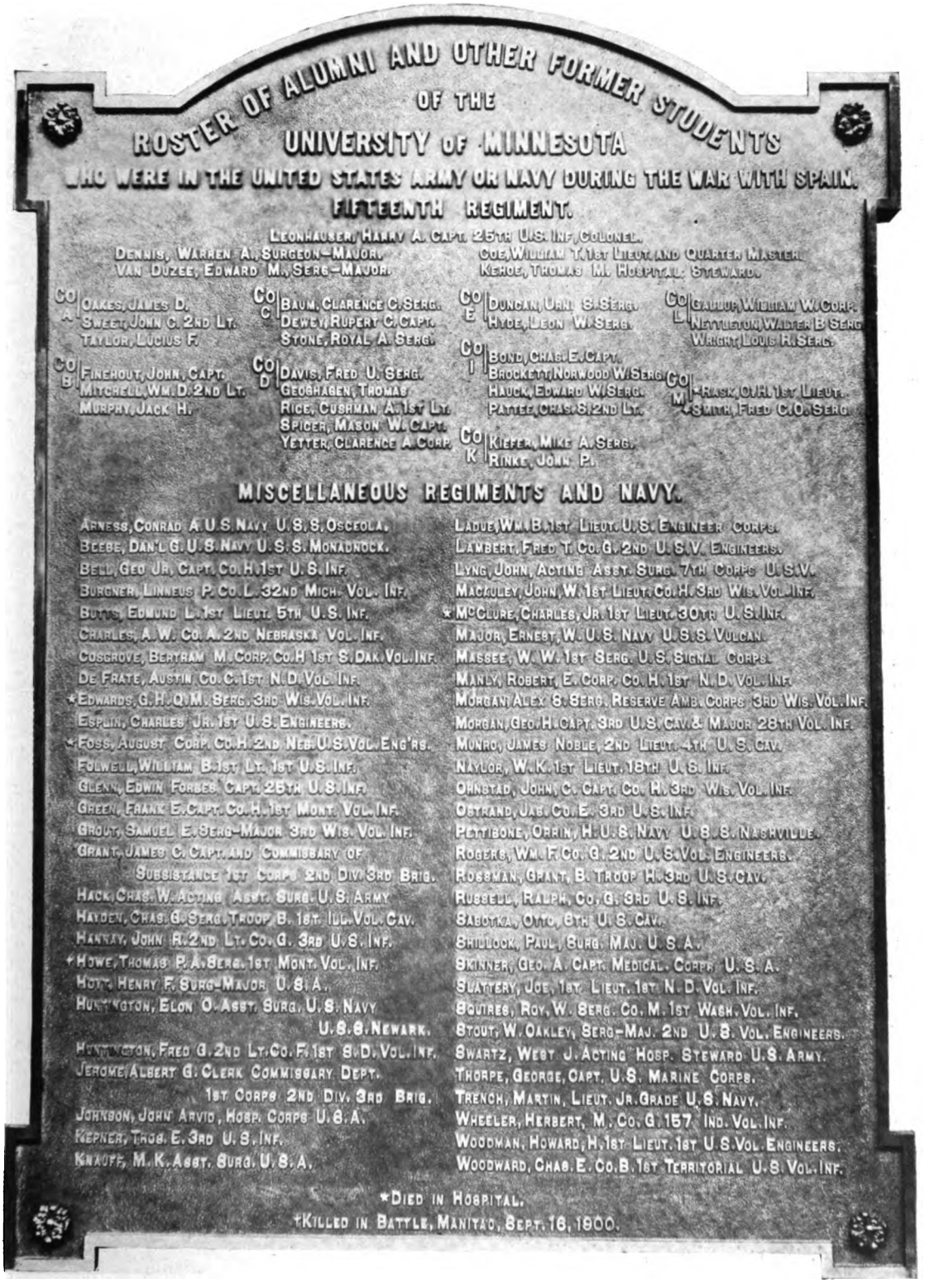

ROSTER OF ALUMNI AND OTHER FORMER STUDENTS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
WHO WERE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY OR NAVY DURING THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

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GEOGHAGEN, THOMAS
RICE, CUSHMAN A. 1ST LT.
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YETTER, CLARENCE A. CORP.

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HYDE, LEON W. SERG.

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WRIGHT, LOUIS H. SERG.

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SMITH, FRED C. CO. SERG.

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BEEBE, DAN'L G. U.S. NAVY U.S.S. MONADNOCK.
BELL, GEO JR., CAPT. CO. H. 1ST U.S. INF.
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GREEN, FRANK E. CAPT. CO. H. 1ST MONT. VOL. INF.
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GRANT, JAMES C. CAPT. AND COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTANCE 1ST CORPS 2ND DIV. 3RD BRIG.
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HAYDEN, CHAS. G. SERG. TROOP B. 1ST ILL. VOL. CAV.
HANNAY, JOHN R. 2ND LT. CO. G. 3RD U.S. INF.
*HOWE, THOMAS P. A. SERG. 1ST MONT. VOL. INF.
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HUNTINGTON, ELON O. ASST. SURG. U.S. NAVY U.S.S. NEWARK.
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KEPNER, THOS. E. 3RD U.S. INF.
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LAMBERT, FRED T. CO. G. 2ND U.S.V. ENGINEERS.
LYNG, JOHN, ACTING ASST. SURG. 7TH CORPS U.S.V.
MACAULEY, JOHN, W. 1ST LIEUT. CO. H. 3RD WIS. VOL. INF.
*MCCLURE, CHARLES, JR. 1ST LIEUT. 30TH U.S. INF.
MAJOR, ERNEST, W. U.S. NAVY U.S.S. VULCAN.
MASSEE, W. W. 1ST SERG. U.S. SIGNAL CORPS.
MANLY, ROBERT, E. CORP. CO. H. 1ST N.D. VOL. INF.
MORGAN, ALEX. S. SERG. RESERVE AMB. CORPS 3RD WIS. VOL. INF.
MORGAN, GEO. H. CAPT. 3RD U.S. CAV. & MAJOR 28TH VOL. INF.
MUNRO, JAMES NOBLE, 2ND LIEUT. 4TH U.S. CAV.
NAYLOR, W. K. 1ST LIEUT. 18TH U.S. INF.
OHNSTAD, JOHN, C. CAPT. CO. H. 3RD WIS. VOL. INF.
OSTRAND, JAS. CO. E. 3RD U.S. INF.
PETTIBONE, ORRIN, H. U.S. NAVY U.S.S. NASHVILLE.
ROGERS, WM. F. CO. G. 2ND U.S. VOL. ENGINEERS.
ROSSMAN, GRANT, B. TROOP H. 3RD U.S. CAV.
RUSSELL, RALPH, CO. G. 3RD U.S. INF.
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SKINNER, GEO. A. CAPT. MEDICAL CORPS U.S.A.
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SQUIRES, ROY, W. SERG. CO. M. 1ST WASH. VOL. INF.
STOUT, W. OAKLEY, SERG.-MAJ. 2ND U.S. VOL. ENGINEERS.
SWARTZ, WEST J. ACTING HOSP. STEWARD U.S. ARMY.
THORPE, GEORGE, CAPT. U.S. MARINE CORPS.
TRENCH, MARTIN, LIEUT. JR. GRADE U.S. NAVY.
WHEELER, HERBERT, M. CO. G. 157 IND. VOL. INF.
WOODMAN, HOWARD, H. 1ST LIEUT. 1ST U.S. VOL. ENGINEERS.
WOODWARD, CHAS. E. CO. B. 1ST TERRITORIAL U.S. VOL. INF.

*DIED IN HOSPITAL.
†KILLED IN BATTLE, MANITAO, SEPT. 16, 1900.

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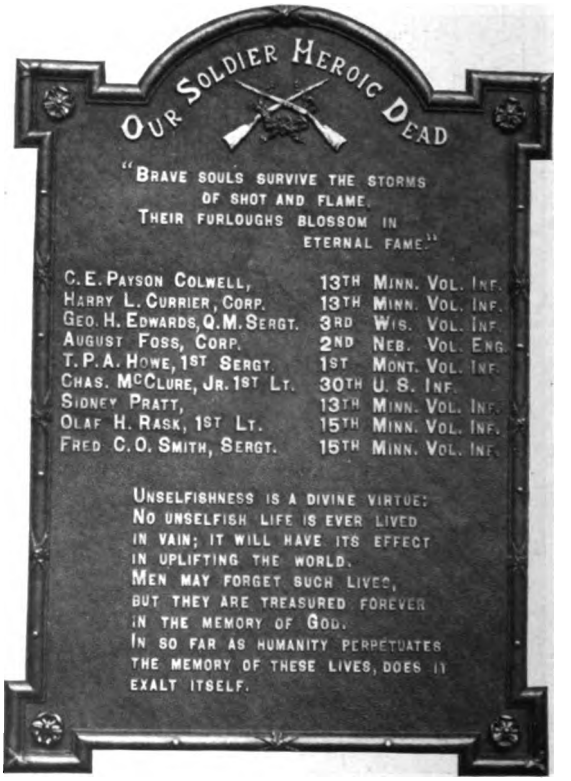
STATUES.

PILLSBURY STATUE — Dedicated September 12, 1900. This statue was erected by alumni and friends of the University and by the alumni presented to the University, as a token of honor and appreciation of the services of Governor Pillsbury to the University. The committee which had the raising of the funds in charge, consisted of the following named gentlemen: Edward C. Chatfield, 1874, George H. Partridge, 1879, James A. Quinn, Ex -'76, and Louis S. Gillette, 1876. The statue is of bronze, heroic size, mounted on a pedestal of granite. The sculptor, Daniel C. French, is recognized as one of the foremost sculptors of his day, and this creation is one of his masterpieces.

STUDENT SOLDIER MEMORIAL MONUMENT, THE—The project to erect such a monument had its beginning with the appointment of a committee to secure and send Christmas presents to the student members of the 13th Minnesota which was then stationed in Manila. After the presents had been forwarded, Professor Arthur Edwin Haynes conceived the notion of sending to every student, and former student of the University, who had enlisted and served in the war with Spain, a simple medal of honor, as a token of appreciation of the faculty and students of the University. This was done and two hundred eighteen of these medals were struck off and presented to those entitled to them. The idea kept growing in the mind of this enthusiastic patriot who wrote a letter to the board of regents and made the first donation of "$10 toward a fund for placing on the University campus a fitting memorial for the former students of the University who served our country, in its army or navy, during the recent war with Spain." In response to his request, a committee was appointed, he being made the chairman, and upon his shoulders fell the chief burden of raising the funds to carry the plans through.

The sculptor, Theo. Alice Ruggles-Kitson, the most famous woman sculptor this country has produced, threw her heart into this piece of work in a way that made it one of her best. It is notable not only for what it commemorates but as a wonderful work of art. The statue of bronze stands nine feet high, six inches above heroic size, and portrays the soldier of 1898. See illustration. Cost, almost exactly $6,000. The pedestal is of Vermont green granite and stands six feet high, weighing about seven tons. On the pedestal is a bronze table bearing the words—"Erected in honor of the students of the University who served their country in the war with Spain, 1898-9."

The monument is located opposite the entrance to the Armory. On either side of the entrance to the Armory, facing the monument, is a bronze tablet, the two bearing the names of two hundred eighteen men, giving their regiment and rank. On the base of the tower, by the main entrance is a smaller tablet which has the following inscription—


OUR SOLDIER HEROIC DEAD
"BRAVE SOULS SURVIVE THE STORMS OF SHOT AND FLAME. THEIR FURLOUGHS BLOSSOM IN ETERNAL FAME."
C. E. PAYSON COLWELL, 13TH MINN. VOL. INF.
HARRY L. CURRIER, CORP. 13TH MINN. VOL. INF.
GEO. H. EDWARDS, Q. M. SERGT. 3RD WIS. VOL. INF.
AUGUST FOSS, CORP. 2ND NEB. VOL. ENG.
T. P. A. HOWE, 1ST SERGT. 1ST MONT. VOL. INF.
CHAS. McCLURE, JR. 1ST LT. 30TH U. S. INF.
SIDNEY PRATT, 13TH MINN. VOL. INF.
OLAF H. RASK, 1ST LT. 15TH MINN. VOL. INF.
FRED C. O. SMITH, SERGT. 15TH MINN. VOL. INF.
UNSELFISHNESS IS A DIVINE VIRTUE: NO UNSELFISH LIFE IS EVER LIVED IN VAIN; IT WILL HAVE ITS EFFECT IN UPLIFTING THE WORLD. MEN MAY FORGET SUCH LIVES, BUT THEY ARE TREASURED FOREVER IN THE MEMORY OF GOD. IN SO FAR AS HUMANITY PERPETUATES THE MEMORY OF THESE LIVES, DOES IT EXALT ITSELF.

The cut on the following page shows the men who died in service during the war with Spain.

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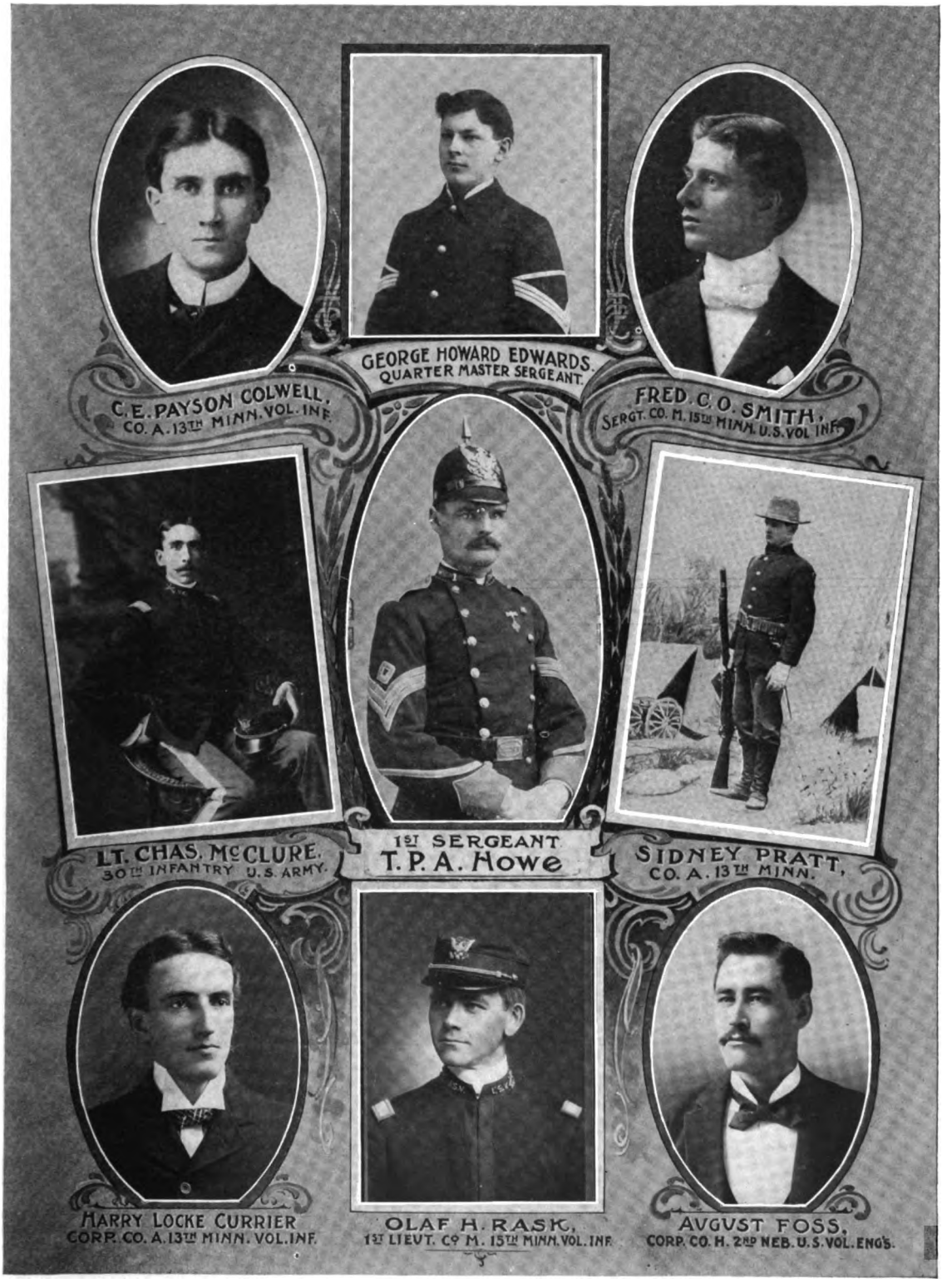
GEORGE HOWARD EDWARDS.
QUARTER MASTER SERGEANT.
C. E. PAYSON COLWELL,
CO. A. 13TH MINN. VOL. INF.
FRED. C. O. SMITH,
SERGT. CO. M. 15TH MINN. U.S. VOL. INF.
LT. CHAS. McCLURE,
30TH INFANTRY U.S. ARMY.
1ST SERGEANT
T. P. A. Howe
SIDNEY PRATT,
CO. A. 13TH MINN.
HARRY LOCKE CURRIER
CORP. CO. A. 13TH MINN. VOL. INF.
OLAF H. RASK,
1ST LIEUT. CO M. 15TH MINN. VOL. INF.
AUGUST FOSS,
CORP. CO. H. 2ND NEB. U.S. VOL. ENG'S.

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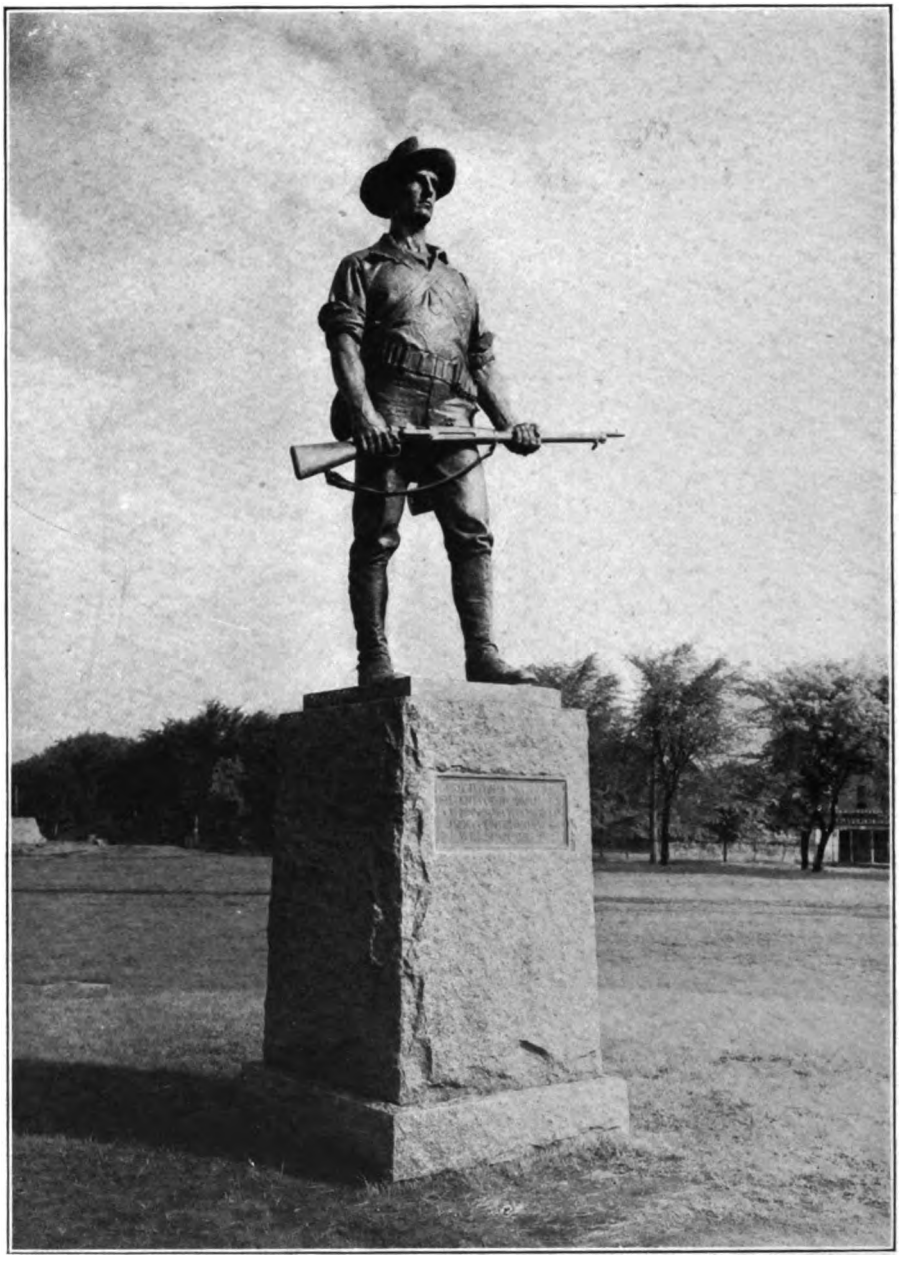

The Student Soldier Statue

UNIVERSITY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—The total number of alumni, and students who served in the war against Spain was 218. Of this number 52 were in the University at the time of enlistment; 53 reached the rank of commissioned officers; there were 165 privates; 28 graduates of the University enlisted; 135 of those enlisted have never graduated; 83 of those enlisted from the University have graduated from the University either before or since the war. One man enlisted and serving in the civil war has since enrolled in the University.

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Ada L. Comstock, Professor of Rhetoric and Dean of Women.

THE OFFICE OF DEAN OF WOMEN.

At their meeting on the eleventh of December, 1906 the board of regents expressed their intention of establishing at this University the office of dean of women. On the second of May, 1907, they elected to the office the writer of this article, who is now completing her third year of service. The position has had from the outset the kindest treatment at the hands both of the regents and of the faculty. The dean of women is exofficio a member of the University council, and a permanent member of the committee on students' work; and although she is at the head of no college she is always treated as one of the group of deans. Under such favorable conditions the position has had the

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best possible opportunity to prove its worth; so that if it has at all justified its existence at Minnesota the credit must be given largely to the generous and helpful attitude which the faculty and the board of regents have steadily maintained.

The work of the dean of women naturally takes three main lines. The first of these, while perhaps most important, is most difficult of definition. She must make herself accessible. It must be easy for those to see her who desire her help or her advice. While she cannot pretend to stand in the place of a parent or even of an older sister, she ought to be able to offer some solution for those problems which distinctly pertain to college life. The girl who finds her course of study too heavy or too difficult, the girl who does not know to what end to direct her work, the girl who finds in her private life hindrances to her work as a student—these and many others should have free access to such an officer as the dean of women. It is impossible to catalogue the variety of cases which present themselves for discussion and settlement, nor can any definite account be given of such work. It is highly exhausting, it consumes what sometimes seems like an inordinate amount of time, and it is bound to be unsatisfactory to one who knows her advice to be, very often, quite the reverse of wise and enlightened. Yet it is necessary work, and, as our University is at present organized, it falls particularly to the lot of the dean of women. Nor does it lack its joys and its rewards.

In the second place, the keeping of a list of boarding places, and of opportunities for employment is numbered among the duties of the office of which we speak. Because of the importance which living conditions and conditions of employment have in the life of the college girl, this work should always be a part of the general supervision of the women students. Yet in itself it is somewhat mechanical and may, in time, be shifted to the hands of a secretary or an assistant.

In the third place, it is the work of a dean of women to keep in close touch with the great organizations which control certain phases of student life. At this University the Woman's League, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Athletic Association and the Student Government Association are these great controlling bodies. They are the constructive forces in which certain principles and ideals are given a habitation and a name. To neglect them would be, in my mind, to ignore great influences for the teaching of democracy, helpfulness, and public spirit. In general, this work—which, concretely means a faithful attendance at councils and committees—is wholly delightful. The girls who throw themselves into these activities are of our finest types. To work with them is constantly to renew one's belief in the generosity and loveliness of the human heart. Very often the chief service which an older person can perform is to restrain the ardor which urges the students to work beyond their strength.

At present, the dean of women is connected with one of the departments of the University, and is occupied for a part of her time with teaching. In many ways this division of duties is to be desired. The peril which always confronts this office is that it may degenerate into the position of a preceptress or head chaperone. The holding of academic rank and the performance of academic duties give the dean of women an advantage both with the faculty and with students, and afford her with the latter, an additional avenue of approach. On the other hand, the work of the office grows steadily heavier; and it may soon be necessary either to relieve the dean of women of her teaching duties, or to reinforce her by an assistant.

The immediate occasion which led to the creation of the office with which this article deals was Mr. Thomas H. Shevlin's gift to the University of Alice Shevlin hall. This building has been the stronghold of the dean of women, her domain, and the most effective of her tools. The dormitory, now in process of construction, will be, it is hoped, another instrument of great value. Work among the women students of the University is likely to develop it seems to

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me, in two ways: in the fitting of women for a greater variety of gainful occupations, while retaining for them the broad training which we associate with the bachelor's degree; and in the creation for them of influences tending toward the refinement and cultivation which we love to call womanly.

ADA L. COMSTOCK.

The University Library.

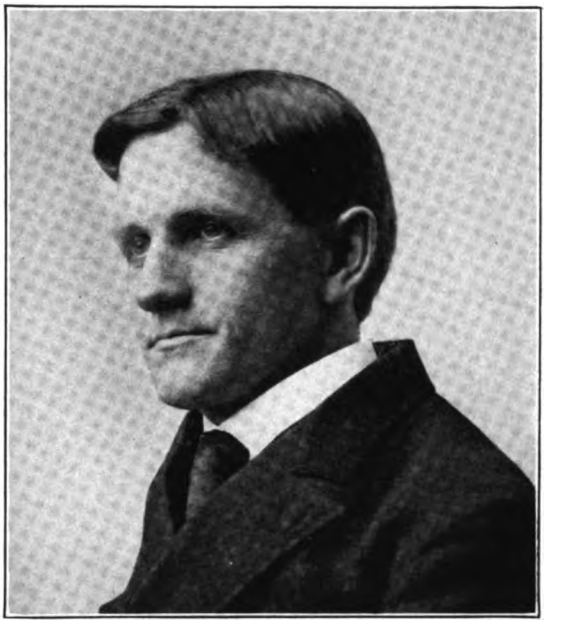
The act establishing the University of Minnesota passed by the territorial assemby in February, 1851, empowered the board of regents to elect, among other officers, a librarian and on May 31st of that year, the board, at their first meeting, appointed to that office William R. Marshall, one of their own number and later governor of the state.

The library, however, notwithstanding its very dignified head, had little more than a fictitious existence. A few books seem to have been collected, which, when instruction ceased in 1854, were left in the care of Isaac Atwater, secretary of the board, and by him turned over to the new board in 1860. No record of what these books were is in existence and it is very improbable that any of them are extant in the library of today.

When instruction in the preparatory department was resumed in the fall of 1867, efforts were made at once to gather the nucleus of the future library and, at the end of the year, Principal Washburn was able to report that the University possessed a set of Appletons Cyclopedia, a few dictionaries, forty volumes of the Annals of Congress, ten volumes of the Congressional globe, ten volumes of the reports of the Smithsonian institution and a small collection of miscellaneous documents.

Not a very large beginning surely but good so far as it went. I am inclined to believe that this catalog was included in the report to add emphasis to the plea which Mr. Washburn makes for an appropriation of from $2,000 to $3,000 to buy the reference books, without which instruction of any kind was almost impossible. Money was, however, very scarce and during the following year there were no purchases, although 83 volumes were added by gift, 72 of them from the Minnesota historical society.

The great accession of this year, and one worth far more for the future of the library than the purchase, at that time, of the entire list of books of which the professors reported themselves in need, was the coming of Dr. Folwell. In other sections of this volume, there are tributes of appreciation of the work which he did in the organization of the University but, of all the good things for which he was responsible, and they were many, one of the most valuable, and probably the most lasting in its effects, was his constant interest in the library and his far sighted appreciation of what it meant and must mean to the University and to the state. A scholar himself, he brought with him to his new work not only a scholar's love for books but a willingness to sacrifice almost everything else, if necessary, to secure them.



James T. Gerould, Librarian.

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The University and in particular the present librarian, will never cease to be grateful that, for a period of thirty-seven years, he was the head of the library. The writer knows something of a good many libraries but he has never seen one, which, in his judgment, shows the evidence of greater discrimination and catholicity of taste in its collection than does ours at the University of Minnesota. The library as it stands to-day, is a monument to Dr. Folwell, a "momentum aere perennis" and if those of us who are continuing his work can keep up the high standard which he has set, we shall continue to have a library of which the University may well be proud.

When Dr. Folwell became president, the library, such as it was, was housed in a room at the north end of the top floor of the original part of the "Old Main" and was kept open during the afternoon under the charge of Arthur Beardsley, instructor in enineering.

Shortly after the arrival of Dr. Folwell, the executive committee of the board, without the knowledge of the president, appointed a student by the name of Campbell, a brother of Professor Campbell, as assistant in the library. It was the understanding of Professor Beardsley that Campbell was to work under his direction and of Campbell that he was to have exclusive charge.

Sparks flew for a while and one fine morning, when Professor Beardsley appeared at the library, he found the door locked against him and Campbell holding the fort. In the informal manner of those days, Beardsley kicked in the door and took possession. In a few hours Professor Campbell appeared on the scene, accompanied by Governor Pillsbury, the president of the board, and demanded that Beardsley be dismissed from his position in the University. The matter was referred to President Folwell who succeeded in quieting, if not harmonizing, the warring factions and cut the Gordian knot by taking charge of the library himself. This incident, trivial in itself, was responsible for the beginning of Dr. Folwell's long term of service as librarian. Mr. John Sinclair Clark, then a student and later our honored professor of Latin, was engaged as assistant.

The legislature of 1867 made an appropriation of $10,000 for repairs and equipment of the University building and Dr. Folwell had the courage to use $4,000 of it in the purchase of books for the library. A portion of this sum, $1,200, was used for the purchase of the Robertson collection of about 1,300 volumes. Col. D. A. Robertson was a pioneer citizen of St. Paul, editor of the Democrat and the first professor of agriculture in the University. His collection contained many books of great value in the fields of anthropology, voyages and travels, slavery, etc.

During the same year Professor Campbell, who was on leave of absence in Europe, was commissioned to expend a considerable part of the remainder of the fund and he brought back with him nearly 3,000 volumes of great value.

The purchase of these two collections made it necessary to provide larger quarters for the library and a room on the second floor next to the office of the president was assigned to it.

An alphabetical author catalog was at once begun and completed in time for inclusion, in printed form, in the regents' report for 1871. As published separately, it makes a volume of 177 pages and contains about 4,000 titles. Most of the work in the preparation of this catalog was done, without remuneration, by Professor Edward Hadley Twining and Professor Beardsley, and, in accuracy and technical form, it is quite on a par with most of the printed catalogs of its day. Supplements to this catalog were printed at various times and were published as appendices to the regents' report: that of 1874 containing the list of additions from March 1872 to February 1874; that of 1875, the books received up to February 1875 and in particular the Tappan collection; those of 1877 and 1878 contain identically the same list, that of the books added up to April 1878; and the fifth and final printed list, covering the period up to June 1881, was included in the first biennial report for 1878-80

This report contained also the first attempt at the publication of a subject index. This list

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had been in preparation since 1873 and was in the form of a classed catalog with an excellent index. All of these lists, after the first, were very largely prepared by Dr. Folwell and the amount of labor which he must have put upon them can be realized only by those who have had some personal experience in the preparation of similar lists.

The next notable addition to the library was made in 1873 by the purchase of the Tappan collection of about 2,500 volumes on philosophical and historical subjects. Dr. Tappan was the first president of the University of Michigan. He retired in 1863 and spent the remainder of his life in Europe leaving his library in Ann Arbor. The negotiation for its purchase, conducted largely by Professor Campbell, extended over two or three years and was finally consummated by the payment of $2,500.

This was the last purchase of books in bulk and from this time on the growth of the collection was steady but all too slow, the annual expenditure for books not exceeding $500 for a number of years.

The addition of the Tappan books to the library again made it necessary to secure larger and more convenient rooms and, in the winter of 1875, after the completion of the addition to the "Old Main," the library was moved to its new quarters consisting of four rooms on the first floor of the building where it had for the first time adequate and comfortable housing.

Since 1870 the library had been a designated depository for government documents and many volumes had been received but, beginning in 1875, Dr. Folwell began the persistent search for these documents which has resulted in making our collection one of the most complete in the country. In this effort he was aided by many friends of the University and in particular by Governor Ramsay, who at various times, gave a great many of these volumes to the library.

The year 1877 is notable in the history of the library by reason of the increase in the library appropriation from $500 to $1,000. One fourth of this sum was expended directly by Dr. Folwell and the remainder by the faculty.

It was in this year, too, that the state legislature turned over to the University all of the miscellaneous books in the state library. For a number of years this library had had little if any supervision and as a result many valuable books were lost or destroyed. At the earnest solicitations of the State Historical society, the University allowed such of the volumes as related to the history of the state to be taken by the society. The total number turned over was 1,473 but, after deducting duplicates, documents, broken sets, etc., only 378 volumes were added to the library.

For the next few years and until the end of President Folwell's administration, there were few notable changes in the library. The income remained at about $1,000 and the yearly additions varied from 500 to 900 volumes. Mr. Clark served as assistant until 1877, when his place was taken by Mr. Graham Cox Campbell, who, during the previous years, had been working with him. Mr. Campbell held the position until 1878 when he retired to enter the ministry. Miss Charlotte A. Rollit, his successor, was assistant librarian until her death in March, 1885 and Lettie M. Crafts, who had already been connected with the library for

Letitia M. Crafts, Assistant Librarian.

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two years, was elected to fill her position. It is a matter of gratification to all friends of the University that Miss Crafts still remains in the service of the library. How much we all owe to the long continued and devoted service of Dr. Folwell and Miss Crafts is difficult to estimate.

Dr. Folwell resigned the presidency in February, 1883, but he was persuaded to retain the executive position until the coming of President Northrop in September, 1884, when he became professor of political science and librarian. In September, 1886, he submitted to the board, through the president, a report on the condition and future of the library which was, and still is, of great interest. After calling attention to the need for more books, due to the development of the institution, the fact that many books soon became out of date and the changed methods of teaching, he institutes a striking comparison between a college library as he knew it in 1856 and the library of Columbia university at that date. "The ideal library," he says, "is not a mere collection of books, but it is books plus skilled hands and brains to discover and record the contents of books and put them instantly before the eyes of busy men. . . . It involves a large proportionate expenditure for administration with the purpose of converting mere dead volumes into live books." He then outlines what, in his judgment, a new library building should be and, it is interesting to note, suggests the idea of the separation of "dead" from "live" books which President Eliot so strongly recommended twenty years later. He urges the immediate increase of the budget for administration to the annual sum of $3,500 and the book fund to $5,000 per year, the provision of a building fund, the formation of a library council and the authorization of the librarian to make an annual visit to book centers for the purpose of purchasing books for the library. President Northrop strongly urged upon the board the necessity of carrying out, so far as possible, the recommendations of Dr. Folwell and the result was doubtless reflected in the increase of the expenditures for the library from $1,262.76 in 1886-87 to $3,041.11 in 1887-88. President Northrop, in his next report, presented an even more vigorous plea for increased library facilities and recommended that immediate action should be taken looking toward the erection of a fire proof library building. He called attention to the fact that the 23,000 books, then forming the library, were stored in six small crowded and uncomfortable rooms in a building which was not fire proof, and that facilities for the use of the books was almost absolutely lacking.

The necessity of a fire proof building was shown to be very real by the two fires which occurred, one in December, 1889, and the other in April, 1892. In both cases the library was hurridly removed with a loss in the latter instance, amounting to at least $2,000.

Application was accordingly made to the legislature for a fund for the erection of a library and assembly hall and an appropriation of $175,000 was secured. In May, 1893, after a competition in which sixteen architects engaged, the plans drawn by Messrs. Sedgwick and Buffington were accepted. The necessity for the construction of the building in such a way as to provide for such varied uses as those of library, the administration of the University, for an assembly hall and recitation rooms, made the task of planning the building very difficult and a satisfactory result impossible. That the present building is unworkable and an adequate administration of a library in it out of the question is simply the result of conditions under which it was built. Dr. Folwell protested vigorously at the time against the adoption of the unsatisfactory plan but the necessities of the situation caused him to be overruled and we are still facing the problem of providing satisfactory quarters for the library.

During the next two years the work on the building proceeded under the supervision of a committee consisting of Regents Pillsbury, Lind, Liggett and Kiehle. The material chosen was

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buff Bedford sandstone and the contracts were awarded as follows:

Construction, Pike & Cook	$133,522.00
Heating and ventilating, Kelly & Lamb	6,275.00
Electric wiring, W. I. Gray & Co.	705.20
Plumbing and gas fitting, J. G. Beattie & Co.	3,410.00

Early in 1895 the building was completed and, during the summer, the library was moved into new quarters.

The increased space provided in the new building enabled Dr. Folwell to give up the old and out of date fixed location for the book and to adopt instead a modern and satisfactory relative classification and arrangement. By this system a book is assigned, not to a definite shelf as before but to a definite class, within which the arrangement is alphabetical. The main divisions of the new classifications were not essentially different from those of the old, the ten primary classes of the decimal system corresponding very closely with those adopted by Dr. Folwell nearly twenty years before. To facilitate the change from the old system to the new and to enable those who moved the books to place them in approximately their correct location in the new stack room a very ingenious method was used. Before the books were moved from the old building, Dr. Folwell placed in each a small piece of colored yarn, a color being assigned to each of the ten classes, so that, when the moving was in progress it was possible to tell from the color of the projecting piece of yarn exactly where each book belonged.

Shortly before the removal, a change was made in the card catalog. We have already seen that, up to June, 1881, five catalogs had been printed, each containing a list of the additions to the library during a definite period. Such a system inevitably broke of its own weight, as it was a matter of some difficulty to search through a large number of lists for the book desired. After 1881, therefore, all new accessions were cataloged on cards of the so-called "Boston Standard" size and the entries in the five printed catalogs were clipped and pasted alphabetically in a blank book in somewhat the fashion of the present British museum catalog, so that the number of places in which a reader must search for a book was reduced to two. Even this, however, proved unsatisfactory and as fast as possible the entries in the old printed catalog were again clipped, pasted on cards, and filed with those already written. In 1894, the cards already in use were trimmed down to the library bureau size, now universally adopted.

Lack of funds for proper cataloging made it necessary to do the work in a very hasty and unsatisfactory way and rendered any attempt at subject cataloging impossible. This condition continued until 1907 when a special legislative appropriation made it possible to undertake the preparation of a complete and, it is to be hoped, final catalog of the library.

The next ten years were comparatively without incident. The growth of the library was steady but very slow. In every report Dr. Folwell and the president urged upon the board the necessity for more generous appropriations but the growth of the University was so rapid and the demand for buildings and equipment was so insistent that it was never found convenient to take the library seriously in hand and give it the appropriations which were and are still necessary to make it the efficient tool for instruction and research which it should be. In the meantime many of our sister institutions, more farsighted in this particular, far outstripped us in their development of facilities for advanced work and, if we are to keep step with them, we must in some way provide for more generous support of the library.

On the retirement of Dr. Folwell in 1906, James Thayer Gerould, the present librarian, was elected to succeed him. Bismarck once said that only,—he really did say women, but I hesitate to repeat it—and children talk of uncompleted work. One or two things should however be noted. Reference has already been made to the commencement of the catalog. Work was begun in the fall of 1907 under the superintendence of Miss Helen B. Shattuck. The catalog is in the so-called "dictionary"

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form, having entries under author, subject, title, etc. arranged in one alphabet. After two years service, Miss Shattuck resigned her position and became librarian of the University of Vermont. Her place on our staff was taken by Miss Minnie E. Sears, late head cataloger of Bryn Mawr college.

The present organization of the staff of the library is in five departments, one of which, that of the catalog, has just been mentioned.

The order and accession department, at present under the charge of Miss Crafts, assistant librarian, has the over-sight of all purchases and gifts except those of serial publications, and of the library account.

The reading room is under the most able superintendence of Miss Ina Firkins. Miss Firkins has been a member of the library staff since 1889 and during that time, she has developed a degree of efficiency in her work for which hundreds of Minnesota students are grateful.

The loan department, under the charge of Miss Helen Smith, is responsible for all books loaned either for use in the reading room or outside, both to students and members of the faculty.

The department of serial publications, in charge of Miss Helen Carson, keeps the records of all the nine hundred to a thousand periodicals and other serials received by the library. In this department also are included the publications of universities and of the United States government.

The expenditures of the University for the increase in the library, have been, during the last three years, greater than ever before, the amount aggregating:

1906-'07	$16,591.21
1907-'08	26,283.78
1908-'09	25,630.50

The purchase and cataloging of the books for all departments, except those of agriculture and of law, is now done by the library staff. More and more every year, the administration of our library has been unified and we hope, made more efficient. We are still far from attaining our ideal, but that ideal is always before us.

JAMES T. GEROULD.

EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND BINDING

Date	Cur. Exp.	Sp. Lib.	Sp. Pr. & Bd.	Law	Mn. Bld.	Totals
1884-5	1846.39					1846.39
5-6	1431.89					1431.89
6-7	1212.06					1212.06
7-8	2692.63					2692.63
8-9	2458.31					2458.31
9-90	1806.82					1806.82
1890-1	3534.60					3534.60
1-2	4275.44	3936.10				8211.54
2-3	9634.25	5964.51				15598.76
3-4	5402.46	99.30				5501.76
4-5	7373.30					7373.30
5-6	8400.37	9737.20				18137.57
6-7	4021.02	7737.11				11758.13
7-8	3958.75	8525.69				12485.44
8-9	5928.91	5113.85				11042.76
1899-00	5897.48	6710.31				12607.79
00-1	7843.87	6673.28				14517.15
1-2	7112.53	7583.52				14696.05
2-3	7824.38	6503.52				14327.90
3-4	30.75	7135.00				7165.75
4-5	2834.41	4276.34				7110.75
5-6	3725.40	3133.57	1328.01			8186.97
6-7	4947.41	6097.77	954.88		8604.23	20604.29
7-8	9148.22	7854.12	2392.14	2497.48	4391.82	26283.78
8-9	3709.39	13246.42	1998.79	6062.86	592.04	25609.50

The Military Department.

There is a surprising degree of ignorance among both the alumni and the students as to why military training is conducted at the University and why it is made compulsory. It is deemed advisable to submit the following statement from Mr. D. W. Sprague together with the data furnished by him.

His statement shows that the Morrill act was

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originally designed as a war measure and that the main object of giving assistance to agricultural colleges and universities was to insure military training to the students who should be used as officers of volunteers in time of war. Many believe and still continue to erroneously believe that the Morrill bill was designed principally to establish agricultural and mechanical colleges with the military training as a side issue. Such an attitude has been taken by many of the institutions in the past but it was and is entirely wrong—the primary object of this bill being the military training of the students at these universities.

In 1905 the federal government directed that all institutions comply with the provisions of the Morrill act so far as related to military training and serious work is now being done and the desired results being arrived at to some extent. For if the work is of any value it should be well done or the military feature entirely abandoned.

STATEMENT BY MR. SPRAGUE.

The people of the United States have always been opposed to a large standing army. A force sufficiently large to "man" the government posts, keep the Indians in subjection, and to be prepared for incipient riots and rebellions, like the one which occured in Chicago a few years ago, is about all the army the people have thought necessary in the past. Our standing army, consequently, is a mere bagatelle, compared with those of even the second and third rate powers of Europe.

From the time of the American Revolution up to the time of the War of 1812, little or no effort was made in the several states, or by the general government to provide even a "reserve" upon which the government could fall back in case of an emergency. There were in the larger towns and cities, small independent companies of troops, made up usually of the sons of wealthy families who were able to purchase their own equipment; but these troops seldom saw service, except as guards of honor upon the occasion of the inauguration of a governor or president or at some other important civic function.

The War of 1812, coming on rather suddenly, found the government wholly unprepared to cope with the most powerful nation of Europe. However, the American army that was quickly raised and put into the field, was able to hold its own with the finest troops that had ever appeared upon a European battle field. Pioneer conditions explain, in part, at least, the effectiveness of our hastily gathered army, for in those days nearly every American boy was as familiar with the rifle and the shot gun as he was with the pitchfork and the axe. This

Captain Edmund L. Butts, U. S. A., Commandant.

fact will explain, in part, the promptness with which our forces were put into the field and the superiority of our troops over the British regulars, to whom they were opposed. However, notwithstanding the superiority of our troops over the British regulars, many of our statesmen thought we were running great risks in not providing more adequately for the general defense. There was no complaint as to the efficiency of our army, but the size of our army was deemed inadequate.

In 1800 we had in the regular army less

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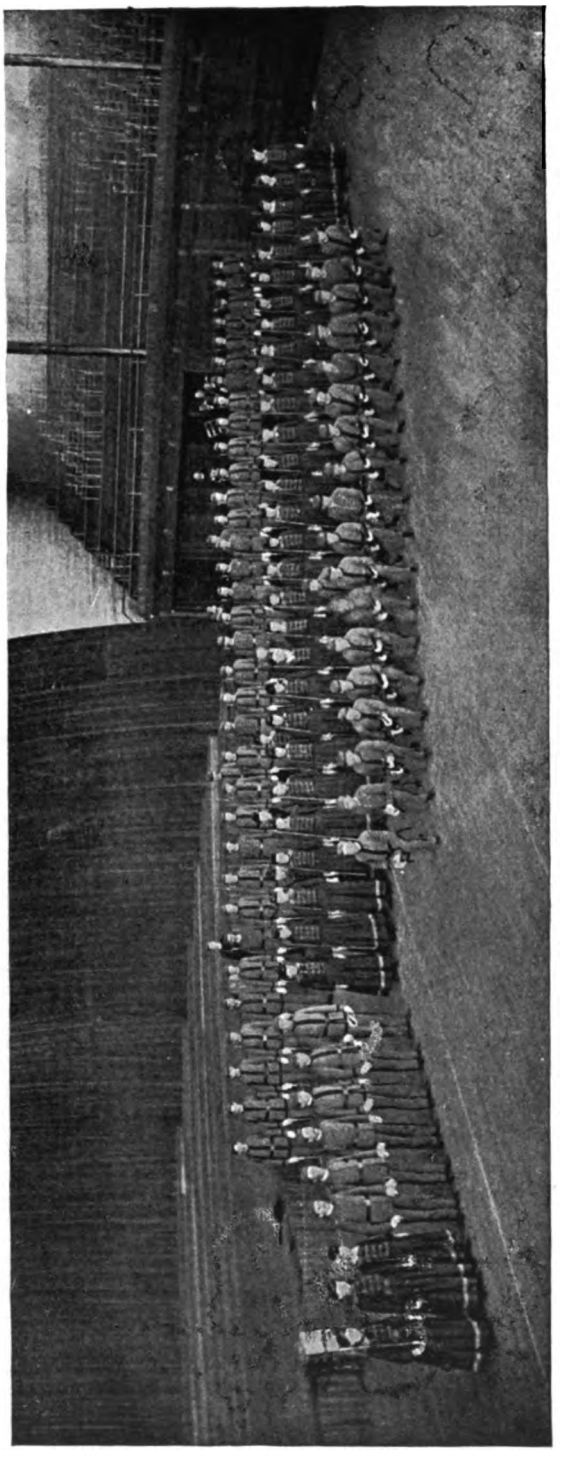

Cadets in the Old Coliseum.

that 5,000 men. In 1808, just previous to the War of 1812, we had less than 10,000. The greatest number of men under arms during the War of 1812, was in the year 1814, when we had 62,674; but the next year, 1815, the number dropped back to 12,383; nor did the succeeding years show any increase. In 1821, we had 6,126; in 1832, we had 7,129; in 1838, we had 12,539.

In obedience to the demand for an increase in our military forces, the several states organized all their able bodied young men, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, into companies, regiments, and brigades, constituting a reserve militia, to be called out only in case of an emergency. These militia were required to spend three days each year in military drill, or what was then known as "general training." This system of organization and "general training" was continued with more or less regularity for some thirty years. This system of "general training" proved to be of great service to the government in providing trained men for our army in the war with Mexico in 1846-8.

After the Mexican war, this "general training" fell into disuse; the people, becoming tired of being warned out to drill, shirked the duty whenever possible and in time the whole system was abandoned. As a consequence, when the first shot was fired on Sumter, in April, 1861, the North was wholly unprepared to cope with the most gigantic rebellion which the world has ever seen. We had but a mere handful of men in our army, of which nearly one-half felt loyal to the South. On the water, also, we were weak. Our navy consisted of forty-two commissioned vessels most of which had been purposely sent to distant seas, so that our entire available fleet for the defense of the whole Atlantic coast of the United States was the ship Brooklyn of twenty-five guns, and the store ship Relief of two guns. A number of the forts and arsenals of the North had been stripped of their arms and munitions of war; they had been sent south by Secretary Floyd previous

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to the breaking out of the war. The ostensible reason given for the removal of these stores was that they were to be replaced by better and more modern equipment.

The South had taken time by the forelock anl when the crisis came was able, without delay, to put a large well drilled and well equipped army in the field. The North, while not lacking abundance of men, and the ability to equip them, yet did lack experienced officers to drill the men. It took many months to get into the field an army, drilled and equipped for service. Consequently the first year's struggle resulted in a succession of reverses for the North and victories for the South.

This lack of men with some training for military service gave deep concern to our public men who sought long and earnestly for a remedy. To Senator Morrill of Vermont, who is the author of the following bill, belongs the honor of solving the problem. The "Morrill Bill" in substance is as follows:

"That there be granted to the several states, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land equal to thirty thousand acres, for each senator and representative in Congress to which the states are entitled. That the proceeds derived from the sale of these lands shall be invested in stocks and bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the endowment of at least one college in each state where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including "military tactics," to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." (Approved July 2nd, 1862).

The state of Minnesota received, under this grant, ninety thousand acres, among the choicest lands of the state. The proceeds from sales of these lands amounts to $570,749.59, and the annual interest amounts to about $25,000. This has been supplemented by a direct annual appropriation of $25,000, which is increased annually by $5,000, until the direct appropriation shall reach $50,000 per annum. This sum, together with the annual interest named above, will give an annual income in a very short time of $75,000.

The Morrill bill has proved to be one of the wisest measures that has been passed by Congress during the last twenty years and stamps its author as one of the ablest statesmen of his time. The Morrill bill was introduced ostensibly as a peace measure for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, but in reality it was a war measure.

We had a military school which was able to provide all the officers needed in times of peace; but in a war like the rebellion of 1861, West Point could not furnish one in a hundred of the number required. Senator Morrill had, no doubt, witnessed the old "general trainings" of his boyhood days, when an effort was made to teach the art of war to all the young men of the country in the "general training" of one or two days in a year. That system had proved a dismal failure and had become extinct away back in the "forties."

Senator Morrill's measure was wise in that it kept steadily in view the national opposition to standing armies and military camps; and instead of undertaking to train large masses of private citizens to become soldiers, it has undertaken to teach the manual of arms to a class of bright, intelligent, and well educated young men, studying at the agricultural colleges or universities in the several states, the very men who would naturally be selected as officers in organizing companies and regiments. In case of war, we have as a result in each state, thousands of intelligent men who understand the manual of arms, and who in a month's time could give the necessary military instruction to a million of men. These are some of the reasons why "military tactics" has become a part of the curriculum of agricultural colleges and of some universities.

The government pays for this military instruction; it provides the necessary arms and equipment, except buildings and grounds; it furnishes the instructors for this department, men who have been educated at West Point and who have seen more or less service in the regular army. Since its organization, the University of Minnesota has received from the general government under various grants, including

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those provided for in the Morrill bill $2,437,000 for equipment and support.

In return, the University is preparing its young men for possible military service. In this year, 1910, over one thousand students are receiving military training at their state University.

As a result of the Morrill act the University became a beneficiary of the United States government and the institution has been aided in other ways by the federal government, through the Nelson bill, and about four or five thousand dollars' worth of ammunition is furnished each year.

Some of the beneficiaries of the Morrill act were not conscientiously fulfilling their obligations in establishing proper military training and led the war department with the authority of the president of the United States to issue in 1905 an order which required all such institutions where regular officers were detailed as instructors to make a part of their scheduled course military training for three hours per week for two years or a minimum of eighty-four hours per year.

The present year, 1909-10, the cadet corps comprises nine companies, one battery field artillery, bugle corps and band and also two companies of the college of agriculture who attend drill at the main university in the spring on Saturdays—thus making an entire regiment (less one company) which drills the entire school year. Beside this regiment there is the school of agriculture which has but a course of six months from October to March. This school has an organization of six companies, band and bugle corps and numbers over three hundred. The cadets live in dormitories and next year will have a regular military dormitory system. The school of agriculture is composed of young men who come from the farm and most of whom return to the farm. They are interested in drill and farmers will always be found in a larger per cent than any other class in the regular army and in the volunteers.

THE ARMORY.

The armory was erected in 1896 at a cost of $75,000. It is two stories high with basement and is built of white brick. The building was designed by Charles R. Aldrich and embodies some of the features of old Norman castles, giving it a decidedly military aspect. It covers 220 × 135 feet. The building serves as an assembly hall for large University gatherings on special occasions and for a drill hall. It also shelters the gymnasium for both men and women and provides quarters for athletic teams. It is provided with a main hall which runs through the two stories, with a gallery, which will seat 4,000 persons; and two wings, one of which is used for a gymnasium for men and the other for women. Offices for the officials who have their headquarters in this building are provided. In the basement are baths and toilet rooms, a running track and in the sub-basement a shooting gallery for target practice.

This armory was all right at the time it was built but at the present time there is hardly standing room when nine companies, the battery and band are present. At present it is used as a gymnasium by male and female students and as a convenience by all branches of athletics from fancy dancing to football.

The school of agriculture is in even a worse plight for an armory as the drill must now be held in cellars and a small gymnasium and there is so little time during the outdoor season that the school is greatly handicapped.

The drill ground is too small at the University and in the plans for the new campus space should be left for a drill ground and a larger armory.

The aim of the war department in instructing the cadets is to fit them for officers of infantry of volunteers in time of war. To that end the instructions covering these class "B" institutions—as they are called—provide that all cadets shall be taught drill regulations, guard duty, small arms firing regulations and service regulations. At this institution they receive good instruction in the first two, i. e., the principles of ordinary drill and guard duty; in the last two, i. e., target practice and field service work, they have never had any instruction; so that the practical part of soldiering, from the conditions which limit the military

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training, has not been given. It is now expected that there will be an encampment during the first week of the school year next September and that the present freshmen and sophomores can be taken to Fort Snelling and given a full week of target practice and instruction in camp life and field service conditions. This should be of great benefit to them. Twenty-seven colleges held encampments last year.

The cadet officers are taken from the third and fourth year men or even beyond the fourth year. These men take the work voluntarily and are deserving of great credit for the interest they take in drill and for giving their time to the instruction of cadets of the lower classes. They do this without remuneration with the exception of the cadet colonel.

The military department is bound to take a more prominent place in the University as time goes on. It should be looked upon as a vital part of the instruction that the student receives. When encampments become yearly affairs it will be found that they will do much to unify the mass of students at the University. After three encampments there will be more unity at this institution than could be attained in any other way in ten years.

The office of professor of military science and tactics has been held by the following named gentlemen: Maj. Gen. R. W. Johnson, (retired), 1869-71; Maj. E. L. Huggins, 1872-75; Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 1876-79; Professor O. J. Breda, who came to the University as professor of Scandinavian, in 1884, conducted work in military drill, for some time; Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 1888-91; Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 1891-94; Lieut. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 1895-98; Cadet Major Frank M. Warren, Min. '99, held the office for 1898-99; Cadet Maj. Edward Wiltgen, for 1899-00; Cadet Maj. Walter J. Allen, for a part of 1900-01; Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, (retired) 1901-03; Maj. Geo. H. Morgan, 1903-05; Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 1905 to 1909. Capt. Sigerfoos was recalled for a few months in 1906, and during his absence, the cadets were commanded by Cadet Lieut. Col. Charles P. Schouten. Captain Sigerfoos was returned to duty at the University and continued in service until the end of the college year 1908-9, when he was succeeded by Captain Edmund L. Butts,

Edmund L. Butts, U. S. A.
Captain and Commandant.

Intercollegiate Oratory and Debate.

The University Oratorical Association was organized in 1880, for the purpose of fostering the spirit of oratory in the University and for holding contests to choose representatives to compete in the state league which held an annual contest for the purpose of selecting a representative to represent Minnesota in the inter-state contest held each year. The state league was made up of the University and Carleton, and later, in 1883, Hamline came into the league. At first Minnesota was represented by three orators in the state league, but with the coming of Hamline, the number was reduced to two. In 1881, Owen Morris, a Carleton man, won first place and the honor of representing the state, though Minnesota representatives won second, third and fourth places, C. M. Webster, W. W. Clark and F. B. Snyder, coming in the order mentioned. In 1882, Minnesota won first, fourth and fifth places, her representatives being W. W. Clark, S. L. Trussell and J. C. Wilson, coming in the order named. In 1883, Minnesota won first and second places, F. N. Stacy, then a freshman, and S. D. Catherwood, coming in the order mentioned. In 1884, the same result was secured and the University was represented by John W. Bennett and James Gray, in the order mentioned. In 1885, Carleton college dropped out of the league and Minnesota took second, third and fourth places, being represented by F. N. Stacy, T. E. Trussell, and E. R. McKinney. In 1886, the Uni-

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versity took first, second and sixth places and was represented by N. M. Cross, F. N. Stacy, and G. E. Burnell. In 1887, the University was represented by A. B. Gould, J. D. Hinshaw and Edward Winterer, and won first and second places. In 1888, the University was represented by J. E. Erf and P. R. Benson, who won second and third places respectively. Macalester was, at this time, admitted into the league, and signalized her entrance by carrying off first honors. In 1889, Minnesota was represented by H. D. Dickinson and T. G. Soares, who won first and second places respectively. In 1890, the University was represented by B. H. Timberlake and H. P. Bailey, who won first and second places respectively. In 1891, Minnesota was represented by B. H. Timberlake and T. G. Soares, who won second and third places. In 1892, the University was represented by P. J. Neff and C. S. Pattee, who won second and third places. In 1893, by C. S. Pattee and W. A. Smith, and took first and third places. In 1894, by Laura Frankenfield and J. G. Briggs, Mr. Briggs took second and Miss Frankenfield fourth place. In 1895, Minnesota was represented by Clair E. Ames and Arthur L. Helliwell, Mr. Helliwell received second place and Mr. Ames fourth. In 1896, Minnesota was represented by A. Eliason and W. Pendergast, who took first and second places. In 1897, the University was represented by Booth and Savage. Mr. Booth won first and Mr. Savage third place. In 1898, by E. A. Slocum and F. E. Force, who took third and fourth places. In 1899, for the first time, the winner of first place in the Pillsbury contest, was sent to represent the University in the Northern Oratorical League contest though Minnesota did not drop out of the old state league until 1902. Joseph W. Beach was Minnesota's first representative in the Northern Oratorical League contest and took sixth place in the contest of 1899. A. J. Finch and F. G. Sasse, who won second and third places in the Pillsbury contest went to the state contest and won second and sixth places. In 1900, W. M. Jerome won the Pillsbury contest and represented the University in the Northern Oratorical League contest and was awarded fourth place. H. G. Spaulding and W. R. Hubbard who won second and third places in the Pillsbury contest won the same places in the state contest. The next year T. D. Schall won first and R. L. Dillman and O. A. Lende second and third in the Pillsbury contest. Mr. Schall was given fifth place in the Northern Oratorical League contest and Mr. Lende fourth place in the state contest and Mr. Dillman was debarred on a technicality. In 1902 T. D. Schall carried off first honors in the Pillsbury contest being followed by J. A. Layne and J. G. Steenson in the order mentioned. Mr. Schall won first place in the interstate contest. The following year George P. Jones won first and was followed by J. A. Layne and J. G. Steenson, in the order mentioned, and Mr. Jones was given third place in the interstate contest. In 1904 Mr. Jones won first at home and first in the interstate contest and was followed in the home contest by A. J. Bushfield and W. I. Norton, in the order mentioned. In 1905 Theodore Christianson won first at home and second in the interstate contest. In the home contest he was followed by Fanny Fligelman and H. L. Brockway. In 1906 Lucile Way won the home contest and was given fifth place in the interstate. At the same home contest O. B. Flinders and Fanny Fligelman won second and third respectively. In 1907, Minnesota was again represented by a woman and Vivian Colgrove won the first place in the home and fifth place in the interstate contest. The second and third places in the Pillsbury contest were won by Louis Schwartz and Algernon Colburn.

The contest of 1908 resulted in Clarence I. Harter's winning first place, followed by Louis B. Schwartz and Zenas N. Potter. Mr. Harter was given sixth place in the interstate contest. The 1909 contest was won by T. R. Dahl, who was not eligible to go to the interstate and so the second man, Sigurd Peterson, represented Minnesota in the interstate contest and won second place. Mr. Zenas N. Potter won third place in the home contest. The Pillsbury contest of 1910 was held April 5th and Edwin W. McKeen won first place and the honor of

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representing Minnesota at the interstate contest held in this city. He was followed by Chester L. Nichols and Rhoda Jane Dickinson.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

Debate has always been a prominent feature of the work of the literary societies of the University. In the very beginning, when there were but the two literary societies, the Delta Sigma and the Hermean, these societies used to hold joint debates, sometimes as often as four times a year, while the weekly programs of the societies provided, almost always, for a debate.

The first intercollegiate debate was held May 26, 1893, with the University of Iowa, in Minneapolis. Several debates were held with Iowa and Wisconsin, without any formal organization of any kind to back the Minnesota teams, which teams were composed of volunteers who were willing to devote what little time used to be devoted to the preparation for a debate. In 1896, the federated literary societies took up the subject and formed plans for the choosing of debaters to represent the University. This rather loose form of organization and supervision was kept up until 1898 when the University debating board was formed and plans made for sifting the material available for debate until the best material was secured to make up the teams to represent the University.

Minnesota has been a member of two formal intercollegiate debating organizations, the first the Central Debating League composed of the debating associations of the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, Northwestern university, and the University of Chicago. Its purpose was to discuss in public leading questions of the day and to develop ready and forceful speakers. The four universities were arranged in two groups for the semi-final debates, which were held the second Tuesday in January. On the first Friday in April in each year, the winners from the groups met in a final debate in the city of Chicago. Minnesota withdrew from this league in 1906 and proceeded at once to organize the new Central debating circuit of America including the universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. The constitution of the central debating circuit provides that each university shall have two teams, one on the affirmative and one on the negative of the question which is to be the same for all the Universities in the league. The affirmative is always supported by the home team and the negative by the visiting team.

Minnesota's record in intercollegiate debate follows:

Three debates with Chicago—lost in 1899 and 1905, won in 1901.

Two debates with Illinois—won in 1907 and lost in 1908.

Fourteen debates with Iowa—won 1894, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1907 and tied in 1905; lost 1893, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1903.

Two debates with Nebraska—won both, 1907 and 1909.

Three debates with Northwestern—won 1900 and lost 1903, 1906.

Eight debates with Wisconsin—won 1895, 1903, 1909; lost 1894, 1896, 1897, 1902, 1907.

Football.

The history of football at the University of Minnesota, like that of all things subject to varying fortunes, may be most easily told by dividing it into periods. Four periods, each marked by its own peculiar characteristics, may be readily distinguished. The first, a period of very small beginnings, lasted until the season of 1890. The seasons of 1890 to 1893 inclusive constitute the next period—one of undisputed supremacy among the colleges and universities of the northwestern states. The next four years, 1893 to 1897, brought some success but more failure; taken as a whole those years must be characterized as the period of decline. Looking upon the seasons of 1898 and 1899 from the standpoint of games won there

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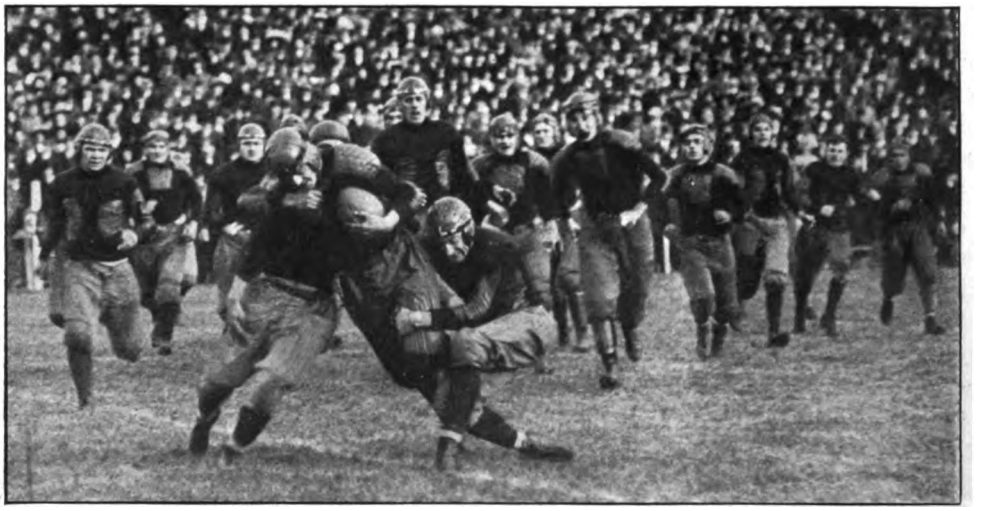

would appear to be no reason for separating them from the preceding period; but when viewed from the standpoint of the whole football situation it becomes apparent that these years marked a period of revival, one distinguished by the growth of a new spirit and the development of new methods which augur well for the future.

BEGINNINGS.

The date of the first actual playing of football at the University seems not to have been recorded either in oral or written tradition. But the first game played against an outside team was properly regarded as a great event and given extended notice in the Ariel. The occasion was the first intercollegiate athletic meeting in which the University of Minnesota ever participated, a field day held at the old fair grounds in South Minneapolis on September 30, 1882. Carleton, Hamline and the University of Minnesota had agreed to participate, but the Carleton men did not appear. The football game was the last event on the program and it was given a characteristic notice in the Ariel.

"It was now half-past five, and Hamline did not want to stay. They said that they had promised to be back at halfpast six, and if they didn't do it the faculty wouldn't let them come again, and besides they didn't really like the idea of playing on a race track. The University boys now tried to persuade them by promising to intercede for them in case it was not all right, and if their intercessions were not heeded they would come down and help them charivari their faculty in such a way that the University faculty would be jealous. This satisfied them, and the game was called. It is only fair to say that the Hamlines did not have their full strength, and the University won the game by two goals in fifty-six minutes. This ended the day and the crowd dispersed well satisfied with the beginning which had been made in intercollegiate sports."

Later that same season the University experienced its first defeat, Hamline administering it. After about an hour of play the Hamline captain got the ball near his own goal and when a spectator cried foul, ran the length of the field, while the University team made no effort to stop him, supposing that the umpire had called a foul. No more games were played that season though the Academy team thought itself equal to the task of defeating the University.

The season of 1883 witnessed greater activity and uniform success except on one occasion,

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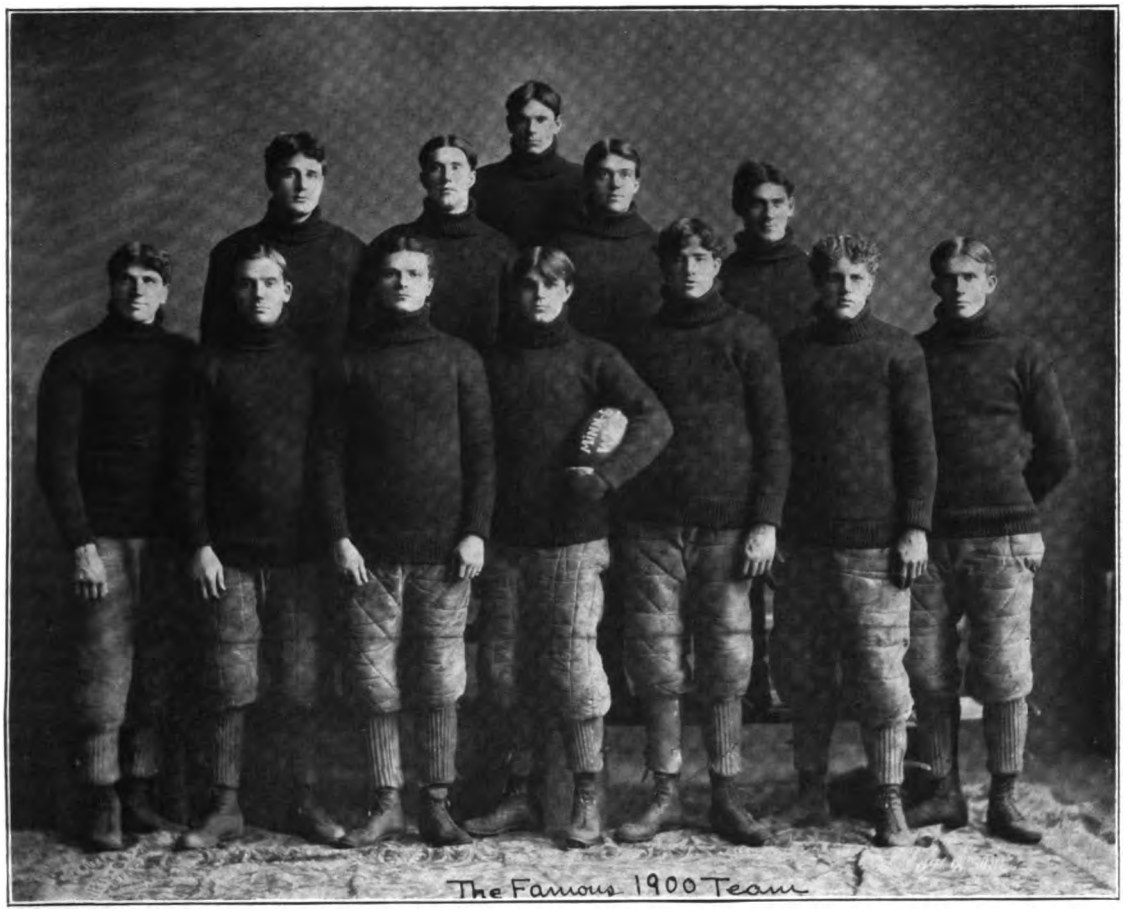
when the team, in the language of the Ariel, ventured away off to Northfield where it received a severe drubbing at the hands (or feet, rather) of the Northfield-Carleton Farmers' Alliance Football association. This defeat was, however, in the eyes of the University world of that day more than atoned for when the team "marched" to Hamline and defeated the Wesleyans by a score of 5 to 0. As a token of gratitude the Ariel published the names of the players, remarking that it was in the habit of publishing the names of everybody about the University.



The games of 1882 and 1883 seem to have been played according to no set of rules now recognizable; probably local rules drawn from both the association and the Rugby games were employed. In the fall of 1884 the Ariel published the Rugby rules, but the immediate effect, if there was any, seems to have been unfavorable, for the next two years have nothing for the history of football save the first appearance of two now familiar appeals—for candidates to come out and for the students to support the team. As for the team, it was probably mastering the intricacies of the new rules.

At the opening of the University in 1886 the first agitation in behalf of football was started. It began, and apparently ended, with the Ariel's greeting, "Boom football." Somewhat later in the season, after some instruction by Professor Jones, who was then just beginning his career as promoter-in-chief to football

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at the University, the team went to Faribault and defeated Shattuck, 9 to 5. Just before winter set in Shattuck played a return game at the old baseball grounds on Park avenue, the first for which an admission fee was charged. There was "quite a crowd" present and the gate receipts paid the expenses of the game, which was won by Shattuck, 18 to 8, the University losing, as the Ariel put it, for "want of practice." Next year in midseason the team boasted that it "had met and conquered" the Minneapolis high school and in consequence it decided to arrange for a game with the University of Michigan if the state of the weather would permit Probably the weather did not permit for the game was not played.

The fall of 1888 brought to the University the class of 1892—a mighty football class—and with it came renewed interest and improved play. Only two games were played, however, both of them with Shattuck. The first, at Faribault, was notable for the presence of about twenty University enthusiasts under the leadership of Lieutenant Glenn. To them belongs the proud distinction of originating at the University what has become the most unique of all football institutions, the rooters. That day they learned how to be good losers, for Shattuck won the game in the second half after victory for the University seemed assured. When the return game was played in Minneapolis, the mighty yelling of these same enthusiasts, much reinforced, and the "surprisingly mountainous contour of the campus" in front of Pillsbury hall contributed to a University victory by a score of 14 to 0.

In 1889 the usual two games with Shattuck were played with the usual results. Shattuck won the game at Faribault, 28 to 8; the University the game at Minneapolis, 26 to 0. The most notable feature of the season was the inauguration of a series of games which extended over several seasons, and which played an important part in the evolution of high grade football at the University. These games were with teams usually known as the ex-collegians or the Minnesotas, made up of men who had played on the best of the eastern college teams. For several years prior to the introduction of a regular system of coaching, the experience obtained in playing with these teams was an excellent substitute for instruction in the science of the game. The gate receipts from these games was also an important factor, for the entire amount went to the University, and in those days when the University following in Minneapolis was still quite small it constituted no small source of revenue. The honors that year, as most often happened while the series lasted, were evenly divided, each team winning one game. That year a game with the University of Michigan was again agitated and was at one time thought to be a possibility; but when it was discovered that Michigan wanted Minnesota to pay all the expenses of the trip, amounting to the sum of two hundred dollars, the Minnesota management, which was noted in its day as the most enterprising in the annals of the game, felt compelled to relinquish the idea.

SUPREMACY.

After the season of 1889 was over, the football association elected Byron H. Timberlake as president. Mr. Timberlake had served as secretary of the association, and as business manager of the Gopher of '91. In the latter position, especially, he had acquired the reputation of doing things on a big scale, and his election was secured for the express purpose of bringing about a new departure in football. This expectation the season of 1890 realized; from that season dates the beginning of scientific football at the University. With the introduction of improved playing came also four years of uninterrupted success on the gridiron.

At the beginning of the season an inspired editorial in the Ariel set forth the problems which confronted the management. These were the lack of experience on the part of the players, their physical condition, and the ever present money problem. The management announced its intention of proceeding upon the theory that if the first two problems were solved satisfactorily, the third would take care of itself. For the solution of the first two problems, the management hired the first trainer ever employed

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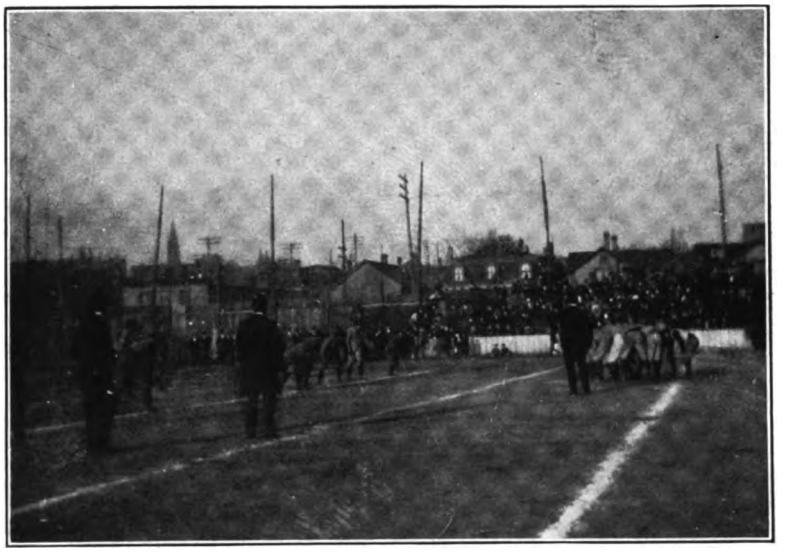
by a university athletic team, exacted from the players an iron-clad written agreement to observe training rules, and to be on the field for every match or practice game. Announcement was also made that a training table would be started, but apparently that was too much of a venture, and it was not undertaken.

During September and October the team practiced four times a week on the campus, not venturing to try its prowess against outsiders until late in October, when Hamline was defeated 44 to 0. A week later this success was vals from outside the state. Grinnell had an excellent team, and the handful of enthusiasts who braved a fierce snowstorm on that occasion witnessed one of the most exciting games ever played by a University team. At the end of the first half, the snow lay undisturbed upon Grinnell's territory; but in the second half the superior physical condition of the University team reversed the aspect of affairs, and Minnesota won, 14 to 8. Clever, plucky and scientific playing made the Grinnells prime favorites with the audience, and the same qualities exhibited by



A view of the old field back of the West Hotel which shows what was considered a good crowd for those days and also shows one of the formations then used to put the ball in play.

more than duplicated at Faribault, when Shattuck was defeated 58 to 0, to the great amazement of the University world, which on the record of preceding years, looked for defeat. The event was signalized by the first football jollification. A crowd of several hundred students met the players at the depot and carried them about the business quarter of the city to the accompaniment of University yells and similar racket. Two days later the pride of the team was somewhat humbled by a drawn game with the Minnesotas, neither side scoring a point. In three days more came a great event—the first occasion when a University team met ri- their successors every year since, have made the Grinnell game one of the most popular of the football season.

A week after the Grinnell game, Minnesota and Wisconsin met for the first of the ten games which have filled so large a place in the history of football of both universities. Little was known beforehand about the Wisconsin team, and that little was not reassuring, for the only word that came from Madison was that Wisconsin was confident of success and rather despised the prowess of Minnesota. Tradition says that the Minnesota players met in their training room before starting for the field, joined hands

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Through the center

in a circle and vowed that they would at least compel Wisconsin to respect Minnesota. And the vow was kept, for Wisconsin was given a terrible drubbing. The game was one continual procession towards the Wisconsin goal, and only once, for a few seconds, did Wisconsin come within spy-glass distance of Minnesota's goal line. The score was 63 to 0.

Two games with the alumni of eastern colleges brought the season to its close. The first was lost, 14 to 11, owing to a fumbled punt, the University team having the ball within their opponent's five-yard line when the game ended. The largest crowd of the season (about 1,000 to 1,500) witnessed this game. The second game was won by the University, 14 to 6. After the last game had been played, the Ariel proclaimed the University team the champions of the Northwest. This happy result was, in the opinion of the Ariel, due to the enterprise of the management and the superior physical condition of the men, Grinnell and the Eastern alumni having excelled in the science of the game. As for the future, the Ariel ventured this prediction: "We believe that in a very few years, these games will be one of the events of the year * * * and that the baseball park will be filled to its utmost capacity by admirers of the game."

Despite the great success achieved in 1890, the season of 1891 opened inauspiciously. A change in the management had to be made after the first of October, and until after the middle of that month there was no training, and but little real practice. A defeat by the Eastern alumni brought about greater and better directed activity. On October 17, the compensation of the team was announced and the training table started—the first at the University, and thought of at the time as a piece of phenomenal enterprise. One week later came the Wisconsin game, which Minnesota entered feeling much handicapped, since Wisconsin, early in the season, had obtained by subscription, for training and coaching expenses, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. So much money, it was thought, would certainly produce a superior team. At the end of the first half the prospects were not reassuring for Minnesota—Wisconsin had scored twelve to Minnesota's six. Wisconsin worked a mass-on-center play for repeated gains, while Minnesota lost the results of most of its efforts by dropping the ball just as it crossed the Wisconsin goal line, permitting a Wisconsin half-back to pick it up and run the length of the field for a touchdown. But in the second half Minnesota's play greatly improved, while Wisconsin could do nothing, leaving the final score, Minnesota 26, Wisconsin 12.

The most notable event of this season was a trip into Iowa, the first ever taken outside of the state. Two games were played, one on Saturday at Grinnell, the other on Monday with Iowa State University at Iowa City. The former resulted in a tie, 12 to 12; the latter was an easy victory for Minnesota, 42 to 4. A pleasant feature of this trip, which the more stringent training rules have since almost eliminated, was its social side. At both places the men were royally entertained, Grinnell arranging a reception at the home of President Gates, and Iowa University a dancing party and banquet. Neither

Around the end

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Grinnell nor Minnesota was satisfied with the outcome of the game, and a return game was played at Minneapolis. This game Minnesota won, 22 to 12. Again Minnesota claimed the championship of the Northwest.

Until after the season of 1891 was over, little attention was ever paid by the students in general to the management of football. Each year a few enthusiasts paid fifty cents for membership in the association and elected a president and secretary, who between them managed the team. In the winter of 1891-1892 a number of circumstances, mostly political, combined to bring about a great contest for the two places. The membership of the association increased from about thirty to nearly three hundred, and so close was the contest that one candidate on each of the two combination tickets was elected, Mr. Charles S. Dever getting the presidency, and Mr. George H. Spear the secretaryship. Incidentally the contest had a beneficial effect in awakening general interest in the management of football affairs. Before the opening of the football season a league known as the Inter-Collegiate Athletic association of the Northwest was formed, consisting of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Northwestern. Naturally most of the interest that season centered in these championship games. The first of the series was played in Minneapolis against the University of Michigan. Michigan that season introduced an innovation in Western football by securing the services of an eastern coach, and in consequence came to Minneapolis thinking herself invincible. Much to the surprise of all, Minnesota's rushing proved more than a match for Michigan's running game. Michigan did not score until the game was nearly over, after Minnesota had made victory certain by scoring fourteen points. One who has known the University for the past three or four years only can scarcely realize what joy that victory gave. Up to that time the University of Minnesota had been thought of, and had in the main thought of itself, as a small college, while the University of Michigan had held a position of unapproached supremacy in all lines. The victory was celebrated exuberantly, and, be it remembered to the credit of that generation of University students, without anything at which the greatest stickler for propriety could take offense. The enthusiasm even lasted until spring, when the Gopher celebrated the victory on many pages, most strikingly in a parody on the well known Michigan song "The Yellow and Blue."

IN MEMORIAM

(Dedicated to the University of Michigan.)

BEFORE

Sing to the colors that float in the light
Hurrah for the yellow and blue;
Yellow's the gold we put up tonight,
And takers we find are quite few.
For great is our team! and loud is our scream! Hail!
Hurrah for the colors that gloat in the light,
For we have played football with Yale.

AFTER

Blue are the billows that bow to the sun,
Our feelings are something like that.
Our pocket books ache, for they're empty of mon—
And our heads—Oh! where were we at?
Blue are the blossoms—you know all the rest—
We supposed they couldn't play football out West.
H——l!

Well—Hail to the ribbons that nature has spun.
Hurrah for the yellow and blue!
Here's to the college whose colors we wear,
Here's to the hearts that are true!
Had our center been stronger our tale would be longer
For we'd have shown them a thing or two.

Garlands of blue-bells and maize intermix
When the yellow-robed morning—Oh—14 to 6
Hail to the college whose colors we wear,
Hail to the yellow and blue.

The Wisconsin game was played at Madison and was an easy victory, 32 to 4. Wisconsin had been beaten by Michigan and consequently did not expect to do anything against Minnesota. Minnesota started the game rather poorly and the four hundred spectators were momentarily surprised into hope for a victory; their demonstration of enthusiasm nettled Minnesota and from that time Wisconsin could gain only by kicking, its only score being made on a fumbled punt.

The most desperately contested game of the season was that played with Northwestern at Minneapolis on election day. Northwestern had for its captain, Noyes, a former Yale player, and a victory over Michigan made it supremely confident that the outcome of the Minnesota game would make it the champion of the Northwest.

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At the end of the first half the score was 6 to 6. Northwestern opened the second half with a rush and carried the ball to Minnesota's six-yard line where Minnesota made a determined rally and got the ball on downs. Minnesota then took the ball and by short desperate rushes carried it to the Northwestern goal line without once losing it. A number of brilliant runs by the Northwestern backs tied the score, but Minnesota responded by making six more points. Northwestern was now desperate and seemed about to tie the score again, but was stopped on Minnesota's ten-yard line. The game ended a moment later, with the ball in Northwestern territory. The result of the game made Minnesota the champion of the league and carried with it the undisputed supremacy in the Northwest, as the games with Grinnell and Eastern alumni were both easy victories. For the first time Minnesota went through a season without a defeat or a tie game. The season was also notable as the first in which there was any very general interest on the part of the students. Much of the interest was developed by prodding editorials, such as this, with which Horace E. Bagley filled the columns of the Ariel:

"Go to the game on Monday. Don't stay away under any circumstances. If you have outside work beg away, steal away, run away, get away some way and go to the game. You can't afford to miss it. If you haven't money enough to go, beg it, borrow it, get it some way. The going will do you more good than the money can possibly do. If you haven't college spirit enough to go, go from a sense of duty. You owe it to the college. In fact, go if you have to creep, or if you have to be carried. You will be a better student and a more loyal son of the University for having done so."

The season of 1893 was, like its predecessor, one of unbroken victory. Kansas University was defeated in a poorly played game at Minneapolis, 12 to 6, and Grinnell, 36 to 6. Afterwards a trip was made to Ann Arbor and Evanston, Michigan being defeated 34 to 20, and Northwestern two days later, 16 to 0. The feature of the season was the Wisconsin game. Wisconsin had beaten Michigan and everybody at Madison expected Wisconsin to give Minnesota a close contest, while almost everybody expected to win the game and the championship. A big procession and a mass meeting enthused some Wisconsin students to the point of venturing to Minneapolis and the rest of them to buy up yards of cardinal bunting for use in celebrating the victory which was coming. Some cannon were pulled from Capitol Park to the top of University Hill. This done, the Wisconsin students waited for reports from the game. In Minneapolis the situation was different. So much had been heard of the wonderful things which Lyman, formerly captain of the Grinnell team, had been able to do for Wisconsin that nobody knew precisely the state of his own mind regarding the probable outcome. Minnesota's team was considered a good one, but it had not been tested against a formidable rival. In the first fifteen minutes of the game Wisconsin kept the ball most of the time in Minnesota's territory, but at the end of twenty minutes Minnesota made her first touchdown. One more was made before the half ended. Between the halves, Jacobs, the big Wisconsin guard, confidently predicted that Wisconsin would overcome Minnesota's lead, but Wisconsin scarcely touched the ball except after Minnesota's touchdowns. Five minutes before time was up, when the score stood Minnesota 40, Wisconsin 0, Lyman suggested that the game be called, a courtesy readily conceded. While the game was still in progress, a telegram reached Madison saying that the score was 34 to 0, but nobody believed it. Later the true score was received but everybody took it as a mistake for 4 to 0. Still later there were rumors of 50 to 0, and in consequence many refused to believe any of the reports until the next morning when they read the story on the faces of the team as they left the cars at the station.

A game with Cornell was arranged for Thanksgiving day at Minneapolis, but afterwards was cancelled by the Cornell management, owing to the breaking up of the Cornell team.

DECLINE.

In 1894, the first season in the period of decline, only four games were played, the Wis-

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consin game again being the feature but for quite a different reason. The season opened portentously. Grinnell was beaten 10 to 2, but in a game described as "about as poor a specimen of football as any one would care to see." Two weeks afterwards wonderful improvement was shown, when Purdue, a team with a great reputation, was defeated 24 to 0 in the presence of 3,000 people. Beloit made its first appearance at Minneapolis and was beaten 40 to 0, but Illinois University cancelled its date. Until late in the season it looked as if Minnesota and Wisconsin would not meet. Wisconsin insisted that Minnesota ought to come to Madison, to which Minnesota objected for financial reasons, its last game there having brought into the treasury but a hundred dollars. A vigorous and not altogether creditable war of words was waged in the columns of the Ariel and the Cardinal; finally Minnesota consented to go to Madison and had no ground for complaint, as a large crowd was in attendance. For the first time in the history of Western football, a large delegation went a long distance to lend support to its team. About two hundred Minnesota enthusiasts went and made their presence felt before and during—but not after—the game. At the opening of the season the Cardinal had besought its readers to remember "that we must beat Minnesota," and Wisconsin did win, 6 to 0. The touchdown was made late in the second half on a long run, made possible by the fact that the Minnesota fullback was dazed from a fall on the frozen ground, though his condition was not discovered until he permitted the runner to pass without an attempt to down him. Nevertheless, Wisconsin deserved to win, and the Ariel displayed sportsmanlike spirit in acknowledging that Minnesota "was outplayed and outgeneraled at every point," and that "Madison deserved to win." The Minnesota men, individually, played magnificently, but the Minnesota team did not, and in that lay the whole story.

At the beginning of the season of 1895 a new departure in coaching methods was made. Prior to that date Minnesota had won its victories with but little coaching, and that little of the occasional sort. The defeat by Wisconsin and

Strenuous work

the practice of other Western universities led to the engagement of Walter Heffelfinger, the famous Yale guard, as coach for 1895. The season itself is a hard one to characterize. Taking it as a whole, Minnesota had less success than in any year up to that date, but as all of the Western teams except Michigan led checkered careers that season, and as two of our victories were so gratifying, the year seemed like a great success. At the very beginning Grinnell treated Minnesota to a great surprise, winning the game, 6 to 4. Two weeks of hard practice improved the team wonderfully, and Ames was beaten on its first appearance in Minneapolis, 24 to 0. A trip to Chicago and Lafayette, Indiana, followed. The University of Chicago, then just beginning to play high grade football, was defeated on Marshall Field in one of the best contested games ever played by a Minnesota team. Victory was snatched from the very jaws of defeat—not by luck, but by the hardest kind of hard playing. When the game was nearly over, Chicago led, 6 to 4, and considered the game as good as won, but desperate playing in the last five minutes enabled Minnesota to make another touchdown, leaving the final score 10 to 6 for Minnesota. Three days later the game with Purdue was lost, the result being largely due to the handicap imposed in playing too soon after the Chicago game. A long interval of preparation enabled Minnesota to enter the game with Wisconsin in the best of trim. The two teams faced each other on very equal terms; the weights were almost identical, each had about the same number of experienced men, both teams had tasted victory and defeat. At the end of the first half the score stood 10 to 4 for Wiscon-

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sin, and its large delegation of followers put in the time between the halves waving cardinal banners and singing songs of triumph. In the second half Minnesota added ten to its score, while Wisconsin could make no further gains, though they did work the ball nearly to Minnesota's ten-yard line just before the game closed. The season ended a week later at Detroit, where the heavy Michigan team, on a sleet-covered field proved too much for Minnesota, and won, 20 to 0. Financially the season was a great success. Manager Grant Van Sant secured a large subscription from the business men of the city, the attendance at all of the games was good, and at the close of the season there was a large surplus in the treasury. The financial outlook was never brighter, but under some bad luck and more bad management, during the next two years, the surplus gave place to a deficit.

In 1896 a new coach had to be engaged, as Heffelfinger could no longer be secured. Preposterous as the idea now seems, football coaches were then selected upon their records as players, instead of their qualifications as teachers and disciplinarians. Minnesota had an opportunity to get Phil King, but took Alexander N. Jerrems, of Yale, instead, a choice for which Wisconsin has never displayed the gratitude to Minnesota which she ought to feel. The team, in the opinion of many competent critics, was as good a one as Minnesota ever had, but both of the big games were lost by small margins on low scores. The minor games in the early part of the season were promising, and when Michigan came to Minneapolis early in November, hopes ran high. The game was most stubbornly contested, but all the luck was with Michigan. In the first half, neither side scored. In the second, each side made one touchdown, but Michigan kicked the goal and Minnesota did not. As it was, many of the spectators believed that blundering by the officials deprived Minnesota of the game, or at least, of a tie. The Wisconsin game at Madison was lost in the last ten seconds, after a chance to make the score a tie had been thrown away by bad judgment in trying to keep the ball, instead of kicking it. The only considerable success of the season was at Kansas City on Thanksgiving day, when Kansas University was defeated, 12 to 0.

The season of 1897 is one which, for obvious reasons, would be gladly omitted entirely. A very few words will suffice for all that must needs be said. The material at the time was pronounced of the best, and it is safe to say that it was good; the student and city interest was greater than ever before, as is attested by the gate receipts which were the largest in the history of the game. All the games but one were lost, most of them by humiliating scores, and a large deficit created. At the end of the season the Ariel voiced a very general, and probably well-grounded opinion, when it declared that the fault lay with the management. The one compensation was that disaster and disgrace led to reorganization. Four years before, a general athletic association had replaced the old football association, but did not lead to any real change in the methods of managing football affairs, for the manager was still chosen by the students, and the Advisory Board had no real control over them. In December the constitution was revised, and the present excellent system inaugurated—one which it is safe to predict will make forever impossible a repetition of the condition of 1897.

REVIVAL.

The past two seasons are still fresh in the minds of all, and are, perhaps, too near for reliable estimation of them. A complete chronicle would show few victories and many defeats, but it is a safe prediction that in the future these two years will occupy an honored place in the history of football, for in spite of adversity, enthusiasm for the game and all of its interests steadily developed. In 1898, among the difficulties to be overcome, were an unfavorable schedule, bad weather, small attendance, absence of material, a new style of playing, a new coach, and an accident which deprived the team of its captain in mid-season. Yet one important game was won, and the business management left a record which will constitute the standard of excellence for years to come. Moreover, the University learned to feel proud of its team, despite

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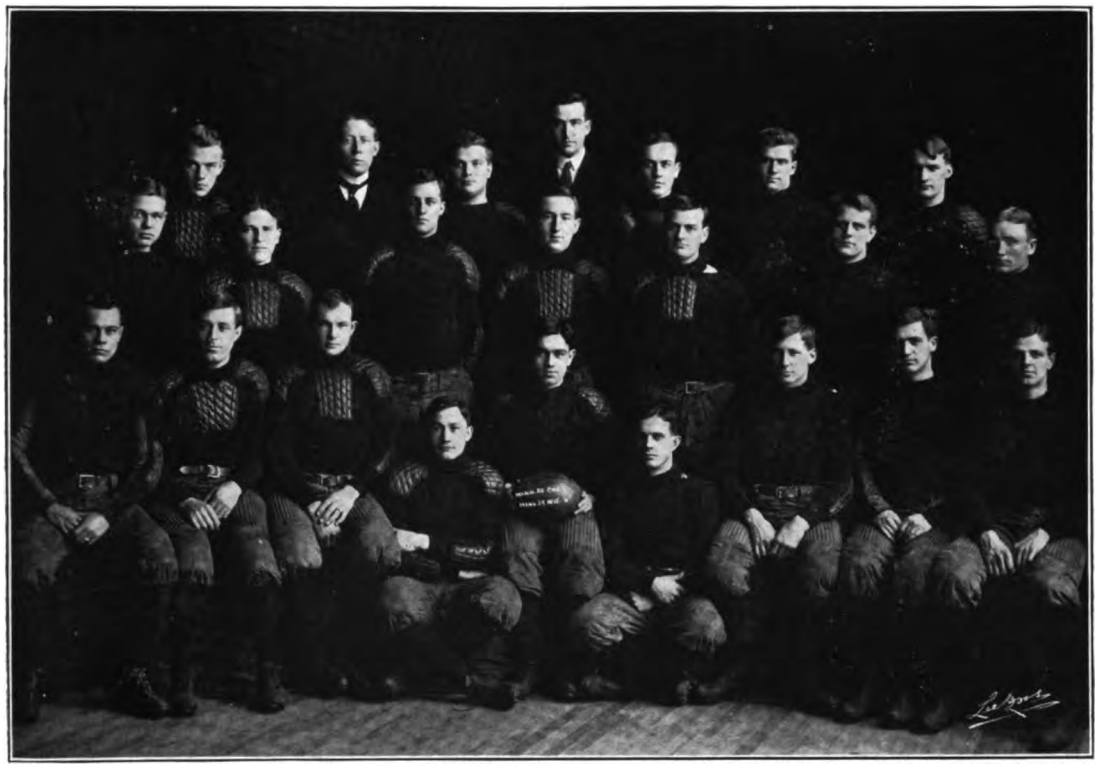
its defeats, and acquired courage for the innovation in 1899, which will make that season notable in the annals of football. Aside from the games, which are familiar to all, the season will be memorable from four things—the removal of the debt, the equipment of Northrop Field, the newspaper, Football, and the trial of the system of alumni coaching. The removal of the debt should be credited to the whole student body who attended the games in large numbers, to careful management by all in charge of affairs, and to Mr. Sidney Phelps, who arranged the excellent schedule. Northrop Field we owe mainly to Governor Pillsbury and Professor Jones. The credit for Football and the interest it aroused in the game belongs to Messrs. Miller, Luby, and Bagley. The system of alumni coaching was, all things considered, a success, and Messrs. Leary and Harrison deserve great credit for it. Compared with the system which it displaced, it deserves nothing but praise. The system employed by our two great rivals, which have two of the best coaches in the country engaged as resident directors, makes necessary for Minnesota a modification of the system, but alumni coaching has become a permanent feature of football at the University.

Has football paid? Yes, most emphatically. Some of its beneficial effects, especially in the development of the University spirit, must be apparent to all who do not shut their eyes and refuse to see. A thousand others are so bound up with the general University life as to escape separate notice ordinarily. Whether we like it or not, football is a part of the University life and is deserving of consideration and support by every one of its loyal sons and daughters.

Frank Maloy Anderson, '94.



The 1909 Team. McGovern—1909 All-American Quarter

SCORES 1889-1899.

1889—Minnesota vs. ex-collegians, 10-0; vs. Shattuck, 8-28; vs. Shattuck, 26-0; vs. ex-collegians, 2-0.

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1890—Minnesota vs. Shattuck, 58-0; vs. ex-collegians, 0-0; vs. Grinnell, 18-13; vs. Wisconsin, 63-0; vs. ex-collegians, 11-14; vs. ex-collegians, 14-6.

1891—Minnesota vs. ex-collegians, 0-4; vs. Wisconsin, 26-12; vs. Grinnell, 12-12; vs. University of Iowa, 42-4; vs. Grinnell, 22-14.

1892—Minnesota vs. ex-collegians, 18-10; vs. Michigan, 14-6; vs. Grinnell, 40-24; vs. Wisconsin, 32-4; vs. Northwestern, 18-12.

1893—Minnesota vs. Michigan, 34-20; vs. Wisconsin, 40-0; vs. Northwestern, 16-0; vs. Grinnell, 36-0; (vs. Kansas, 12-6; vs. Hamline, 10-6)?

1894—Minnesota vs. Grinnell, 10-2; vs. Purdue, 24-0; vs. Beloit, 40-0; vs. Wisconsin, 0-6.

1895—Minnesota vs. high school, 20-0; (vs. Macalester, 40-0); vs. Grinnell, 4-6; vs. Wisconsin, 14-10; vs. boat club, 6-0; vs. Ames, 24-0; vs. Chicago, 10-6; vs. Michigan, 0-20; vs. ex-collegians, 14-0; vs. Grinnell, 4-6; vs. Purdue, 4-18.

1896—Minnesota vs. South high school, 34-0; vs. Central high school, 50-0; vs. Carleton, 16-6; vs. Grinnell, 12-0; vs. Purdue, 14-0; vs. Ames, 18-6; vs. ex-collegians, 8-0; vs. Michigan, 4-6; vs. Kansas, 12-0; vs. Wisconsin, 0-6.

1897—Minnesota vs. South high, 22-0; vs. Macalester, 26-0; vs. Carleton, 48-6; vs. Grinnell, 6-0; vs. Ames, 10-12; vs. Purdue, 0-6; vs. Michigan, 0-14; vs. Wisconsin, 0-39.

1898—Minnesota vs. Carleton, 32-0; (vs. Rush medics, 12-0); vs. Grinnell, 6-16; vs. Ames, 0-6; vs. Wisconsin, 0-28; vs. N. D., 15-0; vs. Northwestern, 17-6; vs. Illinois, 10-11.

1899—Minnesota vs. Shattuck, 40-0; vs. Carleton, 35-5; vs. Ames, 6-0; vs. Grinnell, 5-5; (vs. Alumni, 6-5; vs. Beloit, 5-5); vs. Northwestern, 5-11; vs. Wisconsin, 0-19; vs. Chicago, 0-29.

THE PAST TEN YEARS.

In the foregoing, Professor Anderson brought the history of football down to the end of the season of 1899. At the close of that season, the board of athletic control made a contract with Dr. Henry L. Williams, who had had successful experience as a coach, to come to Minnesota and coach the football and track teams for a term of years. L. A. Page, Jr., was captain of the team and he immediately entered into correspondence with Dr. Williams and under the direction of Dr. Williams got a squad of boys out for spring practice. Mr. Page was an untiring and never discouraged worker and under his leadership the squad became imbued with the determination to turn out a winning team.

Dr. Williams arrived early in the fall and took hold of the material presenting; he soon had the loyal support of all the men and what is more he was able to instill into them a confidence in their ability to make good. The first game against the Central high school team was a tie and the croakers predicted another disastrous season; St. Paul high school was defeated by a score of 26 to 0 and then Macalester, Carleton and Ames followed, being defeated by scores of 65, 44 and 27 to 0, respectively. Then came one of the most famous games Minnesota ever played; Chicago was met and for sixty-nine minutes Minnesota pushed Chicago at will over the

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field and the score stood 6 to 0. During the last minute of the game, Chicago attempted a play which was easily stopped and the Minnesota men thought the play was over, when suddenly, Henry of the Chicago team slipped by the Gopher boys and was on his way down the field for a touchdown and the score was tied. So clearly was the game Minnesota's that the most ardent adherents of Chicago did not attempt to claim any standing in the championship race, despite the tie score. And the rest of the season's scores followed with Grinnell 26 to 0; North Dakota 34 to 0; Wisconsin 6 to 5 (this was a famous struggle and it was only by grace of Wisconsin's failure to kick the goal that Minnesota won); Illinois 26 to 0; Northwestern 21 to 0; and Nebraska 20 to 12.

In some respects this was the most famous team Minnesota ever produced and has been pronounced by experts to be one of the best scoring machines the country has ever produced. All of the men composing this squad were large and Dr. Williams won a reputation, which has not yet entirely disappeared, for winning games by the use of "beef."

The following year, Warren C. Knowlton led the team as captain and the men started the season with unbounded faith in Dr. Williams' ability and with the determination to better the record of 1900 and they came near doing it. Up to the Wisconsin game every game was won by a good score and not a tally against Minnesota. The scores were—St. Paul high 16; Carleton 35; Chicago Physicians and Surgeons 27; Nebraska 16; Iowa 19; Haskell 28; North Dakota 10; and then came Minnesota's Waterloo—Wisconsin won the game by a score of 18 to 0. Many explanations have been made of this game but the only one that explains is that, on that day, Wisconsin had the better team, though the showing through the season, outside this game all favored Minnesota. The remaining two games of the season were won by handy scores of 16 points each against Northwestern and Illinois.

The season of 1902 promised a strong team but the record was marred when Nebraska defeated the Gophers on their own field by a score of 6 to 0. Two weeks later Minnesota met Grinnell. Nebraska had played Grinnell and had made a total of seventeen points against that team. Minnesota started out to wipe out the defeat by Nebraska and actually piled up a score of 102 to 0, seventeen touchdowns and as many goals, scoring as much by means of goals kicked as Nebraska had been able to make altogether. It is said that the Grinnell captain said to the Minnesota captain during the progress of the game, "Let up on us a little; we'll take your word for it that you could beat Nebraska rather than to have you take it out of us." The rest of the season's scores show excellent work until the final game of the season when Michigan was met and in that game Minnesota was completely outplayed. The only touchdown Minnesota was able to make was the one made

by "Johnnie" Flynn, who got the ball on a fumbled punt and carried it over for a touchdown. This season saw the evils of football reach a maximum at the University. The season's scores were—

Minnesota vs. Hamline, 59-0; vs. Central high, 24-0; vs. Carleton, 33-0; vs. Ames, 16-0; vs. Beloit, 29-0; vs. Nebraska, 0-6; vs. Iowa, 34-0; vs. Grinnell, 102-0; vs. Illinois, 17-5; vs. Wisconsin, 11-0; vs. College team, 11-5; vs. Michigan, 6-23.

The habit of pointing to Minnesota's "giants" and scoring their slowness was by this time firmly fixed upon the sporting writers of the west. However, the season of 1903 gave these writers a severe jolt when the scores against opponents began to mount up from the "teens" to the forties, seventies and went to 112 in the game against Macalester. Though the season of

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1902 had seen one score running above 100, the remaining scores were not high, as scores ran in those days. The scores of 1903 were high and when Iowa was defeated by a score of 75 to 0, the largest ever piled up against a conference college, the critics sat up and began to take notice. Michigan had been hailed as the leader of the west and when the two teams met, few outside Minnesota thought that victory would come to the Gophers. The game was Minnesota's until the middle of the second half when Michigan got the ball and carried it over for a touchdown. Then followed one of the most magnificent rallies ever seen on a football field. Minnesota took the ball near the center of the field and carried it straight over for a touchdown and tied for the championship of the west. The only other score against Minnesota this season was six points in the first game of the season when the Minneapolis Central high team managed to score a touchdown. This was the first season when the games were played upon greater Northrop Field, a field made possible by the generosity of Governor Pillsbury and his heirs, who purchased over half the necessary land, enclosing the field with a brick wall. The season's scores read—

Minnesota vs. Central high, 21-6; vs. St. Paul high, 36-0; vs. East high, 37-0; vs. Carleton, 29-0; vs. Macalester, 112-0; vs. Grinnell, 40-0; vs. Hamline, 65-0; vs. Ames, 46-0; vs. Iowa, 75-0; vs. Beloit, 46-0; vs. Wisconsin, 17-0; vs. N. D. Ag. Col., 49-0; vs. Illinois, 32-0; vs. Lawrence, 46-0; vs. Michigan, 6-6.

The season of 1904 found Minnesota with another famous team that started with a record-breaking score against the Twin City high schools, 176 points being piled up in short halves. Later in the season Grinnell was defeated by a score of 146 to 0. Every game of the season was won and the only score against the team was made by Nebraska and the score of that game was 16 to 12. This team won an absolutely clear title to the championship of the west and the record of the season was one to be proud of as the following will show—

Minnesota vs. Minneapolis and St. Paul Central high school teams, 176-0; vs. S. D., 77-0; vs. Shattuck, 74-0; vs. Carleton, 65-0; vs. St. Thomas, 47-0; vs. N. D., 35-0; vs. Ames, 32-0; vs. Grinnell, 146-0; vs. Nebraska, 16-12; vs. Lawrence, 69-0; vs. Wisconsin, 28-0; vs. Northwestern, 17-0; vs. Iowa, 11-0.

The season of 1905 brought out a good team but not one particularly remarkable among the many good teams produced of late years. All of the season's games were won by large scores save that with Wisconsin which was lost by a score of 12 to 16. This was the last season of the unlimited schedule of games, the re-action against the fact that football was taking entirely too large a part in the life of the college world had set in and numerous reforms were instituted. The scores for the season show that Minnesota had a strong and well-balanced team and one that played ball all the time.

Minnesota vs. Minneapolis and St. Paul Central high teams, 74-0; vs. Shattuck, 33-0; vs. St. Thomas, 42-0; vs. N. D., 45-0; vs. Ames, 42-0; vs. Iowa, 39-0; vs. Lawrence, 46-0; vs. Wisconsin, 12-16; vs. S. D., 81-0; vs. Nebraska, 35-0; vs. Northwestern, 72-6.

1906 brought out a team capable of most brilliant work at times and again capable of falling far from form. The Chicago team, exploited as one of the strongest that ever represented the Maroon, fell an easy victim in a game played in a drizzling rain on Marshall Field in Chicago. The following Saturday Minnesota met and was defeated by Carlisle by the humiliating score of 17 to 0. The score was no more distressing than the game which the Minnesota team put up and it is one of the few games Minnesota men seldom like to speak about. The following Saturday Indiana, which was not particularly strong was met and defeated by a score of 8 to 6, on a field that had been frozen and was thawed just sufficiently to make it slippery.

Minnesota vs. Ames, 22-4; vs. Nebraska, 13-0; vs. Chicago, 4-2; vs. Carlisle, 0-17; vs. Indiana, 8-6.

The season of 1907 saw Minnesota still down. Of the five games played two were lost and two won and one tied. None of these games were lost by large scores and the followers of

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the maroon and gold were inclined to take a philosophical view of the situation. The Carlisle game was lost rather through hard luck than poor playing and in the Chicago game, which was lost, Minnesota put up a wholly creditable game. This season brought out the most famous kicker ever produced at Minnesota; George Capron did some of the best work in this line ever seen in the west, rivalling the far-famed O'Dea of Wisconsin and Herschberger of Chicago. But the possession of a star of such magnitude was not conducive to the best team work and in football team work is what wins. The season's scores were—

Minnesota vs. Ames, 8-0; vs. Nebraska, 8-5; vs. Chicago, 12-18; vs. Carlisle, 10-12; vs. Wisconsin, 17-17.

There is only one game of the season of 1908 that Minnesota men like to talk about and that the game with Carlisle when the Indians were finally defeated by a most decisive score of 11 to 6, the game being at all times clearly Minnesota's. Wisconsin won her game with Minnesota by a score of 5 to 0 and Chicago literally buried Minnesota with a score of 29 to 0. The new game proved the undoing of Minnesota, though the last game was won by brilliant use of the new game. In this game the forward pass and onside kick were used repeatedly for large gains. The Nebraska game was tied with a score of 0 to 0, and the Ames game won by a score of 15 to 10.

By the year 1909 the new football was accepted without question and the team was trained in the game from the beginning of the season and the results of the season's work show that Minnesota was master of the new game. The team of 1909 was, all things considered, the best that ever represented the institution. No team ever played in harder luck and never was there such an abundance of good material. Hardly a game of the season when Minnesota did not lose a star player and after winning every game of the season, by most brilliant work, the game with Michigan was lost by a score of 6 to 15. In this game, McGovern, the only Minnesota man who ever made the All-American team, was suffering with a broken shoulder which was not thoroughly healed and Pettijohn, the mainstay in the forward pass work, was out through injuries received in the game with Wisconsin. The smooth running machine which had been in evidence all the fall failed to work with the precision and force it had previously exhibited and the game was lost. No one had any complaint to make over the loss of the game for the men played their best and under the hardest sort of fortune and won honor even in losing to a worthy foe.

With the return of prosperity, which came with the winning teams turned out by Coach Williams, there came a wave of football enthusiasm, or frenzy, as some would term it, that gave football an importance in college life all out of proportion to its real significance. In other words, football became "the whole thing" and overshadowed every other activity of student life. With this state of affairs grew up evils incident thereto, that threatened to bring

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the most serious consequences. The reaction began to set in in the season of 1905 and reforms were instituted with two ends in view—to eliminate, as far as possible, accidents to players and then to curb the tendency of football to absorb too much of the attention and energy of the student bodies. The schedule was cut down and games with preparatory schools prohibited and the length of time any player might participate was limited to three years and freshmen were denied membership on the college teams. These reforms were worked through the Big Nine conference and other reforms were worked within the various colleges by college action. In the case of Minnesota football was placed under the complete control of the faculty as the following regulations, now in force, will show.

The athletics of the University are under the supervision of a board of control made up of seven student members, two faculty members, and two alumni members. This board has general supervision of all matter connected with athletic contests and the arrangement of the schedules of games and all details connected with the same. The final authority, however, lodges in the faculty committee of five members, created in conformity with a resolution adopted by the board of regents, May 3, 1906. By virtue of the authority conferred upon this committee by the said resolutions, the committee has charge of all tickets and other sources of revenue. An auditing committee, of this committee, has charge of all expenditures and no bills can be paid without its approval. This committee also is vested with power to determine the eligibility of all candidates for participation in athletic contests. The committee also has the veto power over all proposed expenditures by the athletic board of control, and of Northrop Field and all grandstands thereon. In short, this committee is given full and absolute control of athletics, subject to the revision and ratification of the University Council. See minutes of the board of regents meeting of May 3, 1906.

During the past ten years the game has not changed more than the attitude of the general public toward the game. Beginning with 1900, when the only style of football known was the heavy line plays that barely netted five yards in three downs and time was frequently taken out to measure distance, down through the history of the years when, in response to the demand of the public for a more open game and one less liable to cause injury to the players, to the present open style of play, the interest of the public, and especially the student public has been never-failing. The intense interest in the game and the consequent pressure upon the coach to turn out winning teams brought in many evils which threatened the very life of the game.

With the peaceful revolution at the end of the season of 1905, some of these evils were forever removed, but in their place have been growing up other problems that are likely to tax the wisdom of the college world. The problem brought into existence by the piling up of immense sums as the result of paid admissions to the games, with all its tendency to extravagant expenditures is a very real problem and now that football has been brought within certain bounds so that it is no longer dangerous to question matters connected with the game, people are beginning to wonder if it does not still occupy too large a place in the life of the college world. It is openly questioned whether all that is now gained by a schedule of seven games with other colleges could not be gained by a single intercollegiate game each fall and a great deal that is desirable secured in addition.

At the present time the preparation for the intercollegiate games makes a local schedule, within the walls of the college, practically impossible. The cream of the college football material is taken to build up the 'Varsity team and those who are naturally most interested in football are bending all their energies to make the team and there is no incentive and none with special interest in the game to urge their more leisurely brethren to get out and arrange interclass, inter-fraternity, and inter-society games. In addition the interest in the larger intercollegiate games absorbs the attention of the public whose only interest in the game is to watch the contests and there are few to stand

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by and cheer the class, fraternity or society teams when they do meet and so there is little interest in such contests.

Football is a noble game and entirely too good a game to be the property of the few. Instead of seventy men out trying for the 'Varsity team each fall there ought to be several hundred out trying for their class, fraternity or society teams. The past has shown progress, not only in the form of the game and its interest to spectator and participant but in its real value as an educative force and a promoter of University spirit and there is little doubt that the future will show changes of similar merit and progress.

FOOTBALL CAPTAINS.

1887, Howard T. Abbott; 1888, Alfred F. Pillsbury; 1889, Alfred F. Pillsbury; 1890, Horace R. Robinson; 1891, William J. Leary; 1892, Alfred F. Pillsbury; 1893, James E. Madigan; 1894, Everhart P. Harding; 1895, Augustus T. Larson; 1896, John M. Harrison; 1897, John M. Harrison; 1898, Henry A. Scandrett; 1899, Henry A. Scandrett; 1900, Leroy A. Page; 1901, Warren C. Knowlton; 1902, John G. Flynn; 1903, Edward Rogers; 1904, Moses L. Strathern; 1905, Earl Current; 1906, Earl Current; 1907, John Schuknecht; 1908, Orren E. Safford; 1909, John McGovern; 1910, Lyle Johnston.

DR. HENRY L. WILLIAMS, COACH.

No account of football would be complete without a statement concerning the coach. Dr. Henry L. Williams has coached ten football teams for the University. Three times his teams have won the middle-western championship, in 1900, 1904, 1906, and once tied, in 1903. Every team turned out by him has had points of strength that were commendable. Under the old form of rules he turned out some of the best teams that the west has ever seen. Under the new rules he has not been so successful until the season of 1909, which, despite the defeat by Michigan, was one of the best teams that ever fought for the maroon and gold. Every coach has his ups and downs and Dr. Williams has turned out quite as many good teams as any other western coach and more than most of the coaches.

On account of his growing medical and surgical practice it is only a question of a few years when Dr. Williams will feel that he can no longer afford to take time from his practice to coach the 'Varsity team. It is to be said, however, that if he should devote himself to this line of work to the exclusion of his practice, he might have a life lease on the position.

FOOTBALL FACTS.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Totals Won	Lost	Tied
Wisconsin	6– 5	0–18	11– 0	17– 0	28– 0	12–16	.....	17–17	0– 5	34– 6	5	3	1
Michigan	.....	.....	6–23	6– 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6–15	0	2	1
Chicago	6– 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4– 2	12–18	0–29	20– 6	2	2	1
Iowa	.....	19– 0	34– 0	75– 0	11 –0	39– 6	.....	.....	.....	41– 0	6	0	0
Northwestern	21– 0	16– 0	.....	.....	17– 0	72– 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0
Illinois	23– 0	16– 0	17– 5	32– 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8– 6	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0
Big Nine Record	56–11	51–18	68–28	130– 6	56– 0	123–28	12– 8	29–35	0–34	101–27	22	7	3
Nebraska	20–12	16– 0	0– 6	.....	16–12	35– 0	13– 0	8– 5	0– 0	14– 0	7	1	1
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	46– 0	69– 0	46– 0	.....	.....	.....	25– 0	4	0	0
Ames	27– 0	.....	16– 0	46– 0	32– 0	42– 0	22– 4	8– 0	15–10	18– 0	9	0	0
Carlisle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0–17	10–12	11– 6	.....	1	2	0
*Outside	47–12	16– 0	16– 6	92– 0	117–12	123– 0	35–21	26–17	26–16	57– 0	21	3	1
** Total Scores	308–25	183–18	342–39	657–12	792–12	522–28	47–29	55–52	26–50	158–21	78	10	5

Clear title to the Middle Western Championship in 1900, 1904, 1906 and tied in 1903.

*** Major teams outside Big Nine.**

**** Totals for all games played.**

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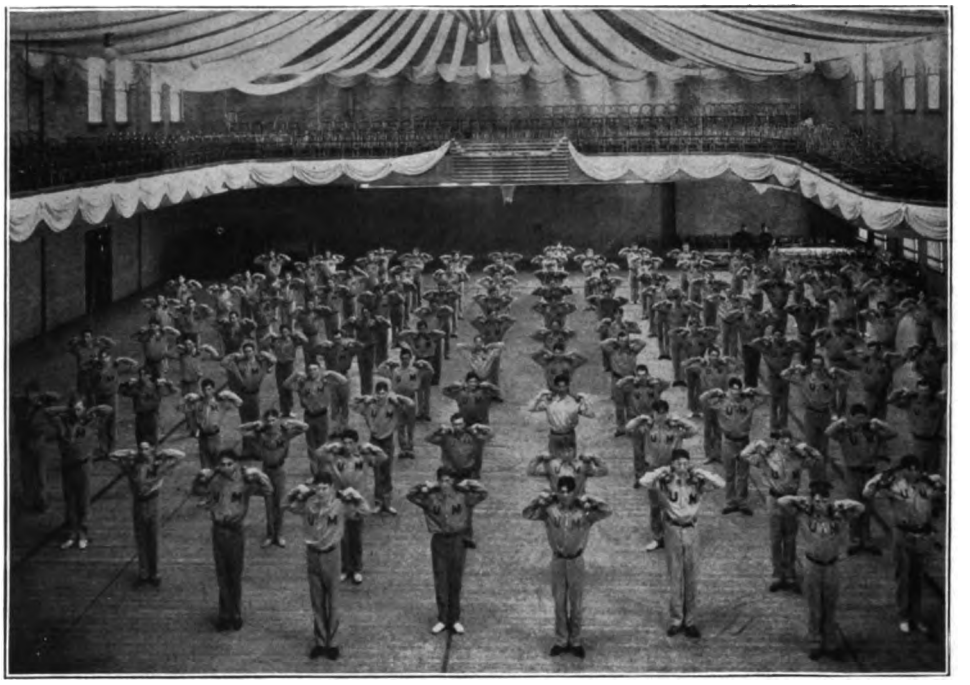
Athletics

Almost from the beginning the University has had its baseball and track teams, but owing to the fact that no coach has been employed to look after such work, or, at best has looked after such training for only a short period each season, few records have been kept and for the most part the records have not been such as the University followers would care to have kept, though some excellent material has been turned out in the years past.

It is impossible, at this time, to make up anything like a complete record of the various meets that have been held by the track and gymnasium teams and even the records of the baseball nines have not been kept carefully enough to make it worth while to try to compile anything like a complete and accurate record of the scores.

Minnesota has had some very excellent gymnasium teams that have made enviable records and in strength tests which were kept up for several years, Minnesota was always well up toward the top and once won the national record for team as well as endurance work.

The track records of the University have never been officially kept and any figures given must be understood to be the best available from the information at hand. The coaching of the track teams has been for the most part lacking and under the circumstances the records are nothing to be ashamed of. As nearly as can be determined the University records in the folowing events are as follows and held by the persons named.



Freshman Class in the Armory

Fifty yard dash....	:5 3-5	Bockman, 1901
Sixty yard dash....	:6	Redman, 1904
One hundred yard dash	:10	Stevenson, 1899 and Dougherty
Two twenty yard dash	:22 1-5	Stevenson, 1899
Four forty yard dash	:50 1-5	O. C. Nelson
Quarter mile run...	:53 4-5	Harris
Half mile run.....	1:59	Harris, 1901
Eight eighty yard run	2:3	Hull
Thousand yard run.	2:56 2-5	Treadwell
Mile run.....	4:39 4-5	Bedford
Two mile run.....	10:33 3-5	Beddall, 1910
Mile walk.....	7:29	F. S. Bunnell
Sixty yard low hurdle	:7	Hasbrook, 1904

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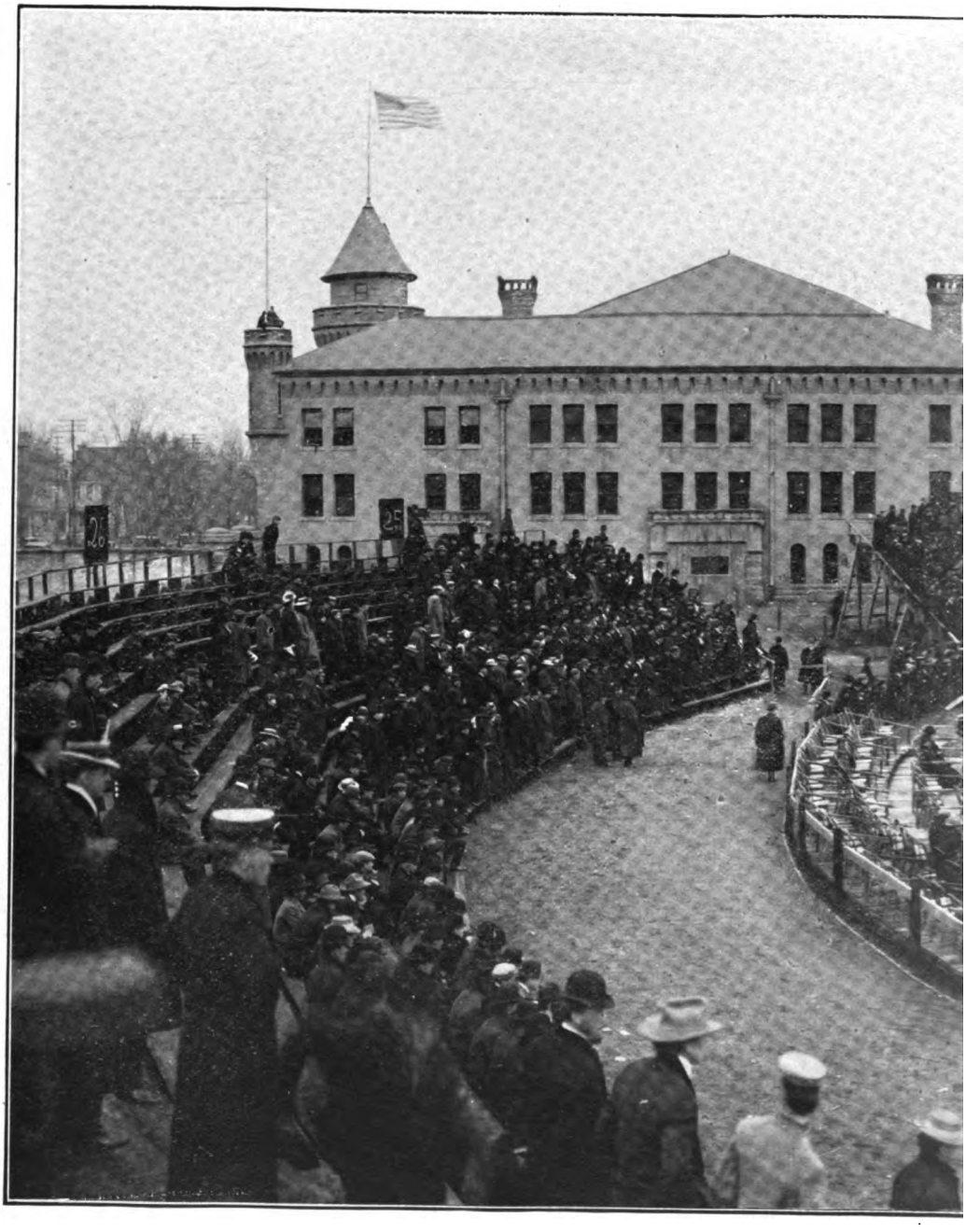

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Northrop Field.

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Sixty yard high hurdle	:8 1-5	Bockman, 1901, Ostvig, 1904, Harmon, 1910.
One hundred twenty hurdle	:15 4-5	Bockman, 1902, Harmon, 1909
Two twenty yard hurdle	:25 3-5	Hasbrook, 1904
Quarter mile bicycle	:34 3-4	Sudheimer, 1900
Mile bicycle	2:29	L. A. Page
Two mile bicycle...	5:57 1-8	F. A. Erb
High jump	5' 10"	I. N. Tate
Running broad .. ..jump	22' 5"	E. C. Gaines, 1899
Standing broad .. jump	10' 5"	Tate, 1900
Pole vault	10' 4"	E. B. Pierce, J. Harrison
16 lb. hammer	110' 5"	LaFans, 1902
16 lb. shot	41' 5 1-2"	LaFans, 1902
Discus throw	106' 9"	LaFans and Knowlton, 1902

Minnesota has had some excellent gymnasium teams and has always made a good showing in intercollegiate meets, winning first place in 1908, by seven points.

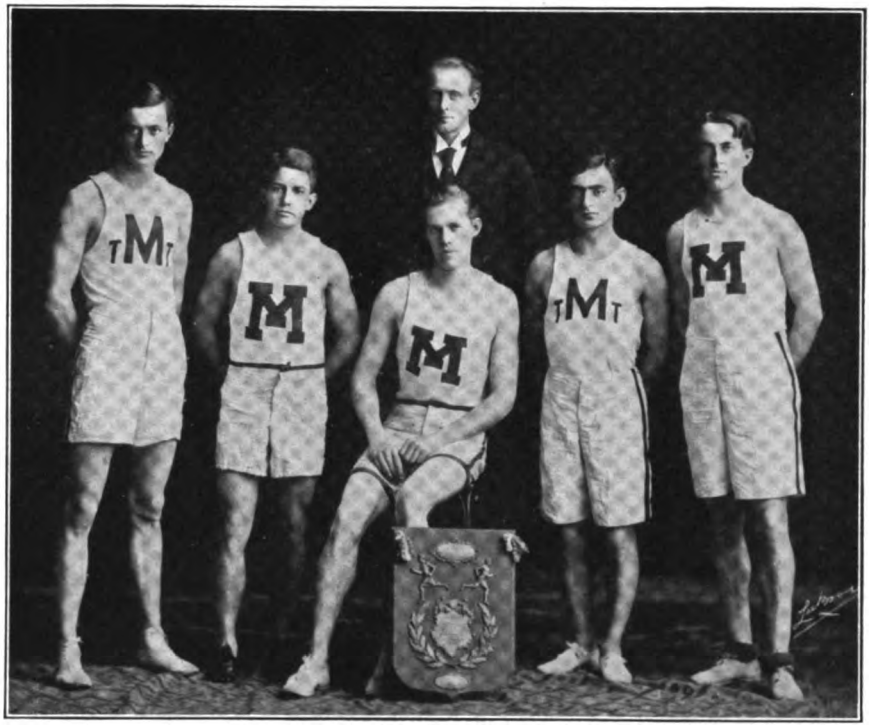
Intercollegiate track meets have been a feature of athletics since 1900 when the first meet was held with Wisconsin.

The first indoor all-around meet was held in 1898. This has been an annual affair since that date and some excellent work has been done.

From almost the beginning of the University down to 1897, the annual field day during commencement week was a feature of that week. The events of these meets were always hotly contested and created no end of interest, though lack of proper training caused the records made to be of little consequence.

DR. RICHARD GRANT, TRACK COACH.

In the spring of 1909, the athletic board of control secured Dr. Dick Grant as coach for the track team and since then he has been devoting his full time to the work and the results have shown the wisdom of such course. Not only have the men been doing better work and entering into their work with greater enthusiasm, but many times as many men are getting out for work and so securing the training that is so valuable, the most valuable part of all athletics. The man who writes the next history of the



F. E. Tydeman Dr. Dick Grant, Coach John Connolly
R. B. Rathbun Harold Hull David Fieldman

The 1909 Western Intercollegiate Championship Cross Country Team

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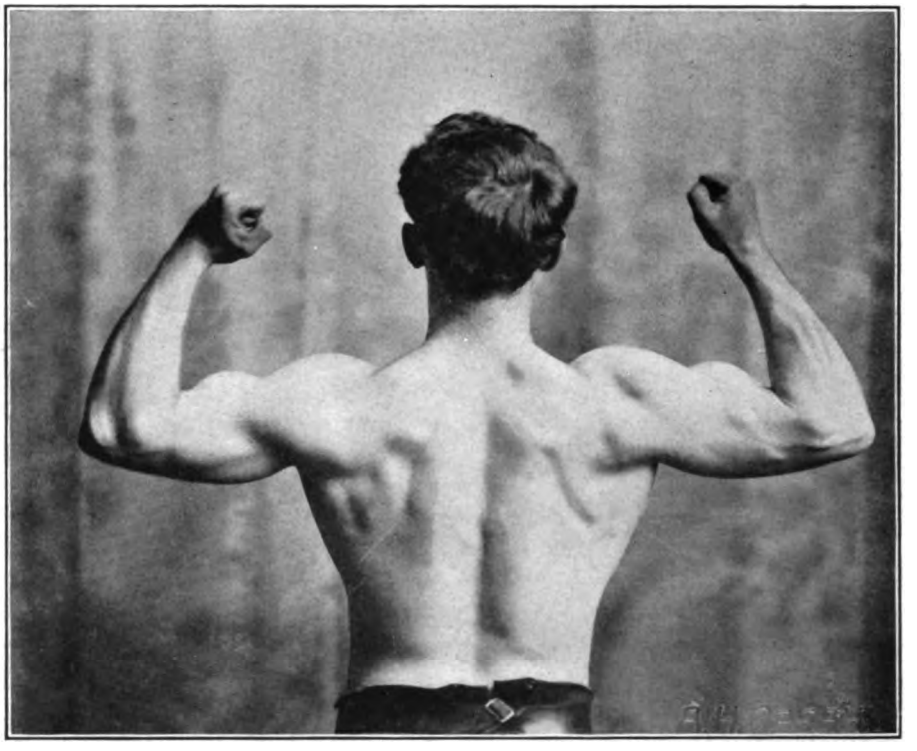
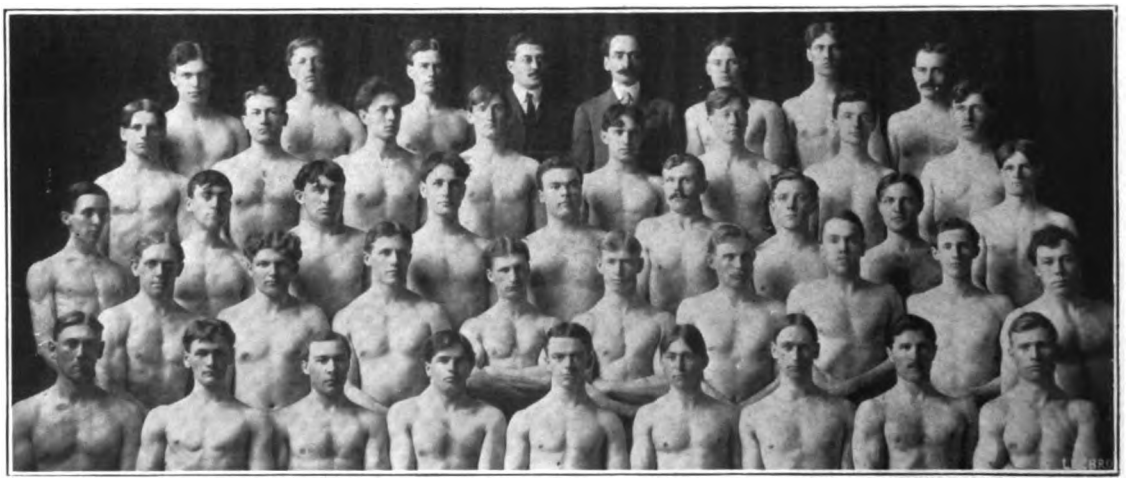


Roy W. Allis, 1900-01 National Championship Strong Man

University will have an abundance of material to make up a record of track work that will be a source of pride to every man interested in such work.

Dr. Dick Grant has been coach of the track team but a year, but in that time he has won the enthusiastic allegiance of all men who have been under his direction. He has boundless enthusiasm and an ability to train and inspire the men under his charge to always do their best,



The 1903 Intercollegiate National Championship Strong Men's Team

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and under his leadership that best is always good. Dr. Grant holds many records for long distance running and in other lines, and is a man whose influence, outside his technical training of the men, is the very best.

STRONG MEN.

The University for several years was entered in the strong men's contests among the colleges of the United States. Each year Minnesota was among the leaders, and in 1900-01, had a liberal lead over all others. The records for the years when Minnesota was in competition are as follows: 1898-99, M. Ferch, 1242.4 points; 1899-00, R. W. Allis, 1558.8 points; 1900-01, R. W. Allis, 1782.8 points.

The 1902 National Collegiate Basket Ball Champions

BASKET BALL.

In basket ball, because it is a comparatively new game and because the team has had in Dr. Cooke a most excellent coach, the matter is different and the records are complete and a source of pride to every lover of the game. Under the old form of rules, making the game a test of skill and eliminating rough features, Minnesota turned out some of the best teams that the country has seen and won the national championship in 1902 by defeating Yale. With the change of rules and the increased roughness of the game a larger number of colleges have entered the field and have turned out excellent teams and Minnesota has had to work to keep near the head of the list, but she has done this and the record of the years since the game was started is as follows:

1897-98—Minnesota vs. Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. triangles, 6-18; 11-5; vs. Alphas, 6-23; 6-13; vs. Goalites, 11-7; vs. Picked team, 5-5; vs. Macalester, 11-9.

1898-1899—Minnesota vs. St. Paul Y. M. C. A., 4-28; 9-23; vs. Macalester, 9-7; 9-8; vs. Minneapolis Y. M. C. A., 12-2; 0-2; vs. School of Agriculture, 7-10; 9-20.

1899-1900—Minnesota vs. Minneapolis Central, 8-14; vs. Fargo Y. M. C. A., 3-27; vs. St. Cloud Normal, 7-14; 2-32; vs. Iowa, 4-30; vs. Wisconsin, 15-18; vs. Superior Normal, 26-11; 19-15; 7-27; 9-13.

1900-1901—Minnesota vs. Alumni, 31-2; vs. Carleton, 12-3; vs. Central high, 27-4; vs. School of Agriculture, 17-4; vs. St. Paul Y. M. C. A., 37-19; vs. W. Superior Normal, 23-5; 12-14; vs. Iowa, 38-5; vs. Fargo Y. M. C. A.,

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37-7; vs. Fargo College, 26-5; vs. N. D. A. C., 24-5; vs. Wisconsin, 15-3.

1901-02—Minnesota vs. Alumni, 44-11; vs. Sophomores, 13-8; vs. Seniors, 18-1; vs. South high, 2-0 (default); vs. Yale, 32-23; vs. East high, 44-4; vs. Central high, 22-5; vs. N. D. A. C., 47-7; 60-9; vs. Fargo high school, 50-4; vs. Fargo college, 56-24; Co. E, Fond du Lac, 22-16; vs. Nebraska, 52-9; vs. Wisconsin, 30-10; vs. Iowa, 49-10.

1902-03—Minnesota vs. Faculty, 44-4; Central high, 42-6; Grinnell, 39-2; Fargo college, 57-11; Fargo high school, 41-20; N. D. A. C., 31-13; Superior normal, 37-10; 44-6; Anoka high school, 37-4; Fargo college, 46-7; Wisconsin, 38-11; Nebraska, 41-4.

The 1903 Championship Gymnasium Team.

1904-05—Minnesota vs. Alumni, 36-18; vs. Holcomb, 61-10; vs. Iowa, 49-17; vs. Nebraska, 21-22; 25-28; vs. Rochester, 41-12; vs. Washington Continental, 27-35; vs. Columbia, 15-27; vs. Co. E, Schenectady, 18-47; vs. Dartmouth, 16-16; vs. Williams, 11-32; vs. Ohio State, 27-25; vs. Purdue, 34-19; vs. Chicago, 22-25; 33-22.

1905-06—Minnesota vs. High school, 27-11; vs. Macalester, 49-9; vs. Holcomb, 47-12; 47-13; vs. Faculty, 27-11; vs. Illinois, 31-19; 27-25; vs. Fargo A. C., 26-15; vs. Wisconsin, 24-31, 16-10; vs. Purdue, 27-25; vs. Wabash, 16-26; vs. Chicago, 31-29; 20-17; vs. Nebraska, 25-16.

1907—Minnesota vs. Wisconsin, 18-11; 20-31; vs. Illinois, 42-3, 36-29; vs. St. Thomas, 44-6; vs. All-stars, 25-12; vs. Nebraska, 20-19, 20-18; vs. Purdue, 37-26; vs. Chicago, 24-27, 21-10; vs. Stout, 47-28.

1908—Minnesota vs. Stout, 40-12; St. John's, 52-15; Columbia, 9-8, 16-11; Iowa, 32-12, 33-25; Wisconsin, 16-37, 14-34; Grinnell, 19-25; Illinois, 15-16, 20-22; Chicago, 23-26, 12-22; Nebraska, 43-12, 32-10; Purdue, 34-25, 2-0 (default).

1909—Minnesota vs. Ripon, 41-7; Illinois, 18-17, 20-21; Wisconsin, 13-14, 14-37; Chicago, 2-27; 15-20; Northwestern, 21-16; Nebraska, 24-17, 39-21, 28-26, 29-21; Iowa, 16-37.

1910—Minnesota vs. Stout, 36-8; Purdue, 18-10, 15-17; Iowa, 20-9, 22-18; Wisconsin, 14-24, 16-9; Chicago, 15-10, 15-18; Illinois, 22-9; Northwestern, 31-18; Nebraska, 33-14, 27-9.

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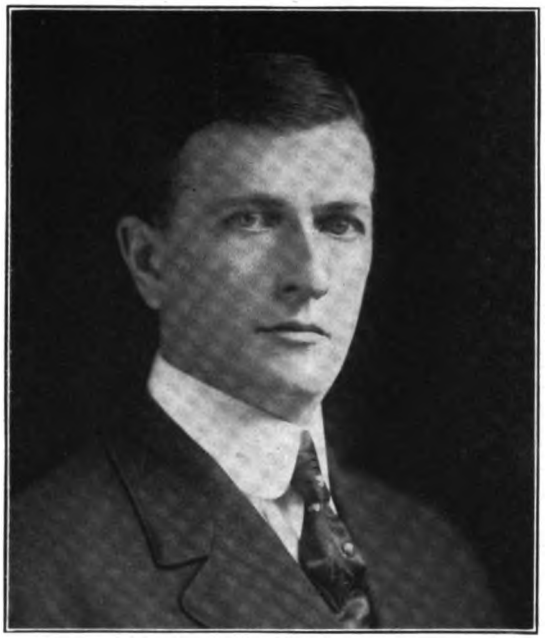
Basketball at the University, really began with the students of the school of agriculture, who used to have a winning team in the days before the 'Varsity team was thought of. The first 'Varsity team of which there is record is that of 1897-98. The score cards for the various years tell the tale of development in this line of sport. In 1901-2 the 'Varsity team had a clear title to the college championship of the United States and since that time has been one of the teams to be reckoned with in figuring out the championship of the country.

The Alumni

The first official mention of the General Alumni Association is found in the records of the original Alumni Association (representing the colleges of science, literature and the arts, engineering and agriculture—all of the colleges in eixstence when this association was organized). The record is that, on motion of Professor Springer, a committee consisting of Mrs. Alice Adams Eggleston, '88, and Messrs. O. W. Firkins, '84 and Frederick W. Sardeson, '91, was appointed to confer with similar committees from the alumni associations of the colleges of law, medicine, and agriculture, "for the purpose of promoting affiliation of the various alumni associations of the University of Minnesota." This action was taken June 5th, 1900. A year later, June 5th, 1901, Mr. Firkins, for the committee, reported a constitution which had been prepared by the joint committee. This constitution, which was substantially the one finally adopted at a joint meeting of all alumni of all departments of the University, held January 30th, 1904, was adopted by this association and representatives from the college association were elected to the board of directors of the new general alumni association.

Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, President



Charles F. Keyes, '96, Law '99, Treasurer

The law alumni association did not approve the plan, but appointed a committee to consider it and make a report; the college of medicine and surgery approved the plan; the college of

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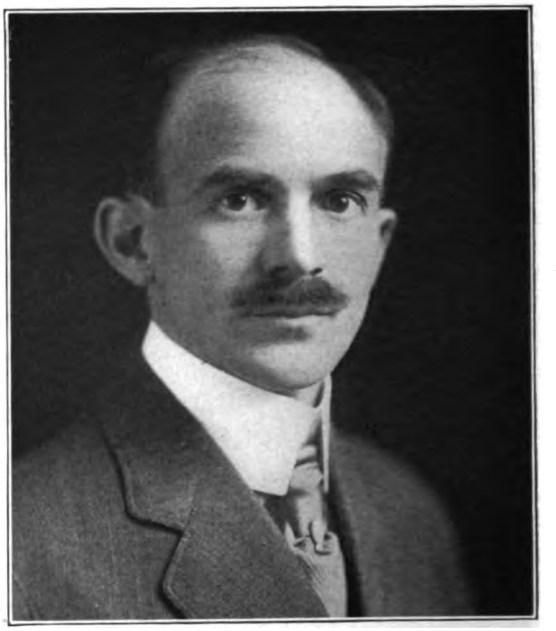
homeopathic medicine and surgery made no report; the colleges of dentistry and pharmacy also approved the plan and elected delegates. For some reason, which does not now appear, nothing was done to effect an organization and the association did not come into existence until January 30th, 1904.

Upon call of Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, the following named gentlemen met in the office of President Northrop and took action which finally resulted in the adoption of a constitution and the organizing of an association

E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary



Soren P. Rees, '95, Med. '97, Medical Representative

for active work. Those present at this meeting were Messrs. Fred B. Snyder, Charles F. Keyes, Louis B. Wilson, and Henry Nachtrieb, and a few others whose names we have not been able to secure. This meeting was held in the winter of 1903-04 and plans were made for a meeting to be held at the University Armory, January 30th. The constitution was submitted to the alumni at this meeting and was adopted.

The constitution follows:

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be called the General Alumni Association of The University of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. The objects of this Association shall be—

1. The promotion of the welfare of the University of Minnesota through the stimulation of an interest therein of all graduates and non-graduate matriculates of all colleges, by keeping them in touch with and informed of the doings of their Alma Mater, and by the cultivation among them of a fraternal spirit.

2. The furnishing of such specific information as may be sought by any graduate or former matriculate upon any subject in connection with the University or any of its organizations.

3. The disbursing of any contributions made for specific objects connected with the University.

4. The maintenance of a list as nearly correct as possible of the names and addresses of all graduates and matriculates of the University.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Association shall consist of the graduates of all the departments of the University.

SEC. 2. There shall be eligible to—

Associate membership—

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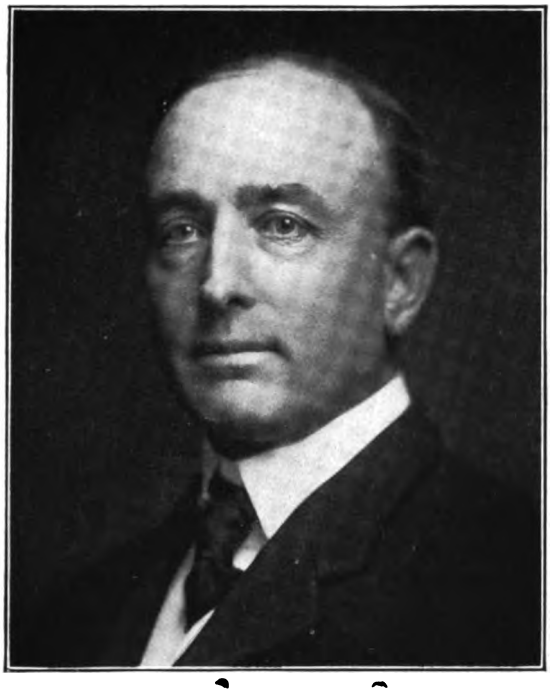
Matriculates who have not been graduated.
Honorary membership—

(a) Members and ex-members of the teaching corps of the University.

(b) Members and ex-members of the Board of Regents.

SEC. 3. The annual membership dues shall be fifty cents or such amount as may be determined by the Board of Directors, which Board shall also determine the method of collecting the dues.



Fred B. Snyder, '81, President of the Academic Alumni Ass'n

Louis B. Wilson, Med. '96, one of the original promoters

SEC. 4. Any person eligible to membership may become a life member of the Association by the payment at one time of the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) which fund shall be invested as a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be kept intact, and the income thereof shall be used as determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a Board of Directors, who shall elect from among their number, a President, a Vice-President and from the members of the Association, a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall by such election become an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors if not already a member of said Board.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of two members from each of the college alumni associations represented in this Association, and shall be chosen by the alumni associations of their respective colleges to serve for two years from the date of their appointment.

Provided, that of the first Directors so selected, one shall be chosen to serve for one year and one for two years from each college and that annually thereafter, one Director from each college shall be elected to serve for two years.

Provided furthermore, that the present representatives of the several colleges as announced shall continue on the Board of Directors until their respective college alumni associations shall elect representatives in accordance with the above provisions.

SEC. 3. Vacancies on the Board of Direc-

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tors shall be filled by representatives from the respective college alumni associations appointed thereto by the presidents of the respective college alumni associations.

SEC. 4. The management of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Directors, which Board shall annually make a report at the regular meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS.

The time and place of the annual meetings of the Association shall be definitely determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.—QUORUM.

Fifty members shall constitute a quorum of the Association and five members a quorum of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI.—BY-LAWS.

By-laws or changes therein, recommended by the Board of Directors may be adopted at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members present.

ARTICLE VII.—CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Amendments to this Constitution recommended by the Board of Directors may be adopted at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

The work of the association was launched under the leadership of the following named board of directors.

For the College of Science, Literature and the Arts—Fred B. Snyder, '81; Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82; Frank M. Anderson, '94.

For the College of Agriculture, and School of Agriculture—Benjamin T. Hoyt, '96; William H. Tomhave, '02.

For the College of Law—Hugh V. Mercer, '94; Frank Arnold, '97.

For the College of Medicine and Surgery—Soren P. Rees, '95, Med. '97; Louis B. Wilson, '96.

For the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery—Oscar K. Richardson, '90, Hom. '93; Albert E. Booth, '99.

For the College of Dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, Dent. '93, Med. '94; Jay N. Pike, '03.

For the College of Pharmacy—Gustav Bachman, '00; Arthur G. Erkel, '02.

At the first meeting of the board of directors, which was held February 8th, 1904, representatives of the colleges of science, literature and the arts, agriculture, medicine, homeopathic medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, met and organized by electing Professor Nachtrieb, president; Dr. Louis B. Wilson, vice-president and Charles F. Keyes, secretary-treasurer.

One of the first things to engage the attention of the newly organized general alumni association was the fight against the board of control. The members of the board did their best to arouse the interest of the alumni out through the state to the necessity of such relief and exerted a strong influence in securing the release of the University from the board of control supervision. The alumni were, by all odds, the strongest single factor in this fight.

In addition to this the association entered upon a definite program of raising an endowment fund through life memberships for the support of the work. But it was soon seen that there were a vast number of matters which needed to be done but which could not be done properly because there was no one whose business it was to do them when they were needed to be done in order to be effective. There was a growing feeling that something must be done along this line. This feeling reached a crisis at the annual meeting held February 10th, when Professor Nachtrieb reported what he had found out about the workings of the alumni association of the University of Michigan. After the meeting a few alumni got together and talked over the situation and the result was that on the 27th of the same month, Dr. Soren P. Rees, '95, Med. '97, addressed the following letter to the president of the general alumni association.

Henry F. Nachtrieb, President General Alumni Association.

My dear Professor Nachtrieb: The last year has shown that as an association we do not lack in interest, energy or even money, but that we do need some one who can give his whole time to harmonizing and focussing these efforts and making them effectual. Personally I feel the regents made a very big mistake when they

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did not a year ago adopt our plan for creating such an officer, a "financial secretary" of the University, to be a "field man" for all University interests. All the agitation for a change in location of the new main, the offer of money to be donated for this purpose, talk of a greater campus, etc., etc., would not have petered out to nothing if some one had been constantly on the ground to arouse and direct effort along practical lines.

Not only should the life membership fund grow by $5,000 a year for some years to come, but the Alumni Weekly should be developed and reach not only every alumnus, but become the medium of keeping the state and the whole northwest in close and correct touch with the University. Private gifts should be encouraged and surely when another Hovland comes forward, I care not how difficult it may be to comply with the conditions, the money and the spirit which prompts the gift, must never be turned down. And lastly the alumni must be aroused to take such united and wholesome interest in the University that we shall never again have regents appointed for political favors, but largely selected from the alumni who can be trusted to act in a broad and generous spirit towards the University.

It is because of the present great need that I have solicited aid to be used as a guarantee fund wherewith to pay such an officer until the funds of the Association will be able to support him. I have met with sufficient encouragement to warrant my asking you to consider the plan and, if you think well of it, to call a meeting of the board to further discuss it.

Yours truly,

Soren P. Rees.

On the 9th of March, the same year, Dr. Fred C. Bowman, '97, president of the Duluth alumni association, also addressed a letter to President Nachtrieb, urging that steps be taken, at once, to enlarge the work of the association along lines suggested by President Nachtrieb in his report on conditions which he found at Michigan.

The board entered into negotiations with E. B. Johnson, '88, formerly registrar of the University and at that time no longer connected with the University, though editor and proprietor of the Alumni Weekly. Mr. Johnson gave up the business he was engaged in and entered upon his duties as secretary April 21st, 1906, devoting his whole time to the work and two years later formally turned the Weekly over to the association.

During the past four years, since it has had the services of a secretary to devote his whole time to the work, the work has progressed in a most satisfactory way. In addition to an immense amount of detail work, all valuable in itself and all tending to promote the welfare of the University, the association has had a large part in promoting the highest welfare of the University. It was almost wholly due to the efforts of the association and its members that the fight for larger appropriations from the state for the distinct purpose of raising University salaries was undertaken and pushed to a successful completion. An appropriation was secured large enough to allow of an average increase to all persons giving instruction in the University of about 30 per cent. The association took up a movement that had been instituted by C. J. Rockwood, an alumnus, a number of years before, namely, the securing of more land for the campus, and pushed this to a successful completion. An appropriation of $450,000 was secured from the legislature of 1907 and an additional appropriation of $350,000, from the legislature of 1909 for this purpose, enabling the University to practically double the size of the old campus. The work of the association has been almost wholly responsible for the fact that open public sentiment concerning the University is more favorable to-day than ever before.

The budget of the association at the present time runs well above six thousand dollars a year and the association has made its influence felt on the life of the University so that it has a well defined place in the life of the University.

THE ACADEMIC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The alumni association of the University of

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Minnesota held its first annual meeting June 6th, 1877. An informal sort of an organization had been in existence for two years previous to this time; a constitution was adopted June 22nd, 1876. At the first meeting that was held it was voted that a committee "be appointed to draft a bill to be presented through the proper channels to the next legislature asking that the choice of one of the regents be given to the alumni of the University." This motion was amended so as to call for a drafting of such a bill and its submission to the next annual meeting. The point thus raised was, however, one of the questions that was kept alive for a number of years by the alumni, nothing being accomplished along this line. This association included the alumni of all departments of the University as it then existed and is now perpetuated as the association of the academic alumni.

Among the things that engaged the attention of the alumni in those early days was the so-called dropping of the fourth class or the merging of the fourth and third classes into a proposed sub-freshman class and other matters connected with the internal affairs of the University. The association usually held only an annual meeting at commencement time though occasionally meetings were arranged for when matters of special importance seemed to demand action. An annual banquet was held at commencement time for the alumni and members of the graduating class. This practice was kept up for a number of years and finally the University took charge of the commencement dinner and maintained the practice until about ten years ago when it was discontinued. In a general way this constituted the activity of the association until 1888.

A meeting of the alumni was called February 22nd, 1888, for the purpose of organizing a University fellowship association for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fellowship at the University. This meeting was called by C. J. Rockwood, '79. A committee was appointed to draft the articles of incorporation for a University fellowship association and instructed to report on the 10th of the following March. The officers of this association were, George B. Aiton, president, E. A. Hendrickson, vice-president, James Gray, secretary, Fred B. Snyder, treasurer, and directors E. A. Currie, H. C. Leonard, F. C. Bowman and A. H. Hall.

The purpose of this association was the encouragement of graduate students to pursue special lines of work and to assist them in this work by raising a fund for the purpose. The association supported fellows as follows. U. S. Grant, '88; K. C. Babcock and O. L. Triggs, '89; J. B. Pike and Louise Montgomery, '90; T. G. Soares and C. P. Lommen, '91; Andrew Nelson, '92; Elizabeth Peters, '93; Alexander Winchell, '95; Paul W. Glasoe, '97; Harold Stanford, '98; Ernest E. Hemingway, '03.

On July 30th, 1892 this association entered into an agreement with the class of 1890 to take charge of a fellowship fund raised by that class and later an appointment was made to Charles E. Stangeland who was known as the class of '90 fellow and who spent a year pursuing graduate work in Germany.

Since the organization of the general alumni association few meetings of the academic alumni association have been held, the members of that association preferring to put their efforts into the support of the work of a general alumni association. Its representatives on the board of directors of the general alumni association are Henry F. Nachtrieb and Fred B. Snyder.

THE ENGINEERING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The engineering alumni association was originally merged into the University alumni association when the two colleges were practically one in everything except name. In later years, as the colleges began to become more distinct in their organization and purposes, it was found that the engineering alumni had interests that were not common to all other alumni and so an engineering alumni association was organized. This organization has usually held an annual meeting for the purpose of getting together for social purposes and for the discussion of live questions of interest to the college.

This association has made its influence felt upon the college in many ways. The associa-

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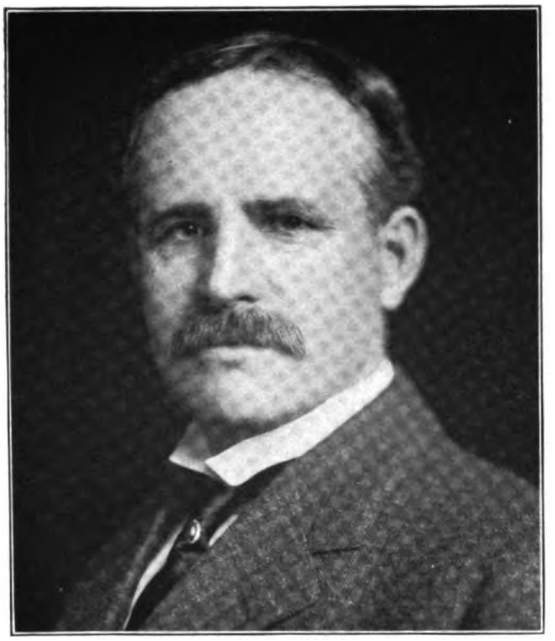
tion, through its members, has kept closely in touch with the college and has offered suggestions concerning various matters connected with the college and took an active and effective part in legislative campaign to secure for the college an appropriation for the new engineering building. The association has also taken a very active and effective part in the proposition to secure, from the United States government, certain water rights on the Mississippi at the government dam near Fort Snelling. The members of this association have always taken an active interest in the work of the general alumni association and they are represented on the board of directors of that association by Messrs. W. I. Gray and W. R. Hoag.



Wm. I. Gray, Eng. '92, Engineering Representative

Walter N. Carroll, Law '95, Law Representative

THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The school of chemistry alumni association has been organized but a very short time and its field of activity has not yet been determined. This association is represented in the general alumni association by Frank W. Emmons and Edward J. Gutsche.

THE AGRICULTURAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The activities of the agricultural alumni association, up to the present time have been largely social. The association has undertaken once or twice some particular thing which was believed to be in the interests of the department and has made its influence felt. The plan of the organization, as at present constituted, includes the taking of a larger interest in all matters relating to the department of agriculture and the making of the influence of the alumni of that department felt over the whole northwest. With a view to carrying out this idea a special committee of alumni, none of them connected with the department, has been appointed to keep in touch with the department and to do whatever may be done to further the interests of the department.

The officers of the association are John A. Hummel, president; Andrew Patterson, vice president; William Hagerman, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee includes the additional names of Professor Coates P. Bull and Miss Anna Wilkinson.

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The representatives of this association on the board of directors of the general alumni association are Professor Thomas Cooper and Harvey Bush.

THE LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The law alumni association has been in existence since the very beginning of the department. The activity of the association has been confined chiefly to holding an annual meeting and banquet for its members at commencement

Hugh V. Mercer, Law '99, Law Representative

time. At these meetings the attendance runs all the way from one hundred to one hundred and fifty and it is the custom to have some distinguished judge or lawyer, brought from a distance, make the address of the occasion. The graduates of the college of law have always been well represented in the state legislature and when occasion has arisen they have been able to do many things worth doing for the University. The association has under consideration a proposition to create an advisory committee of law alumni whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the dean and the faculty in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the college.

The officers of the association are Edward O. Wergedahl, St. Paul, president; Charles F. Keyes, Minneapolis, vice president; Fred Spicer, Minneapolis, secretary and Josiah H. Chase, treasurer.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The alumni association of the college of medicine and surgery is undoubtedly the most effective college alumni association connected with the University. This organization has been actively at work in the interests of the college for many years. They take a very earnest and active interest in all matters connected with the college. The association is organized for work and has an advisory committee of twelve graduates of the college whose duty it is to keep in touch with the University and to be ready at all times to do anything possible to further the interests of their college and of the University as a whole. The alumni of the college of medicine and surgery are loyal to the University as a whole. A large percentage of the alumni of recent years have held degrees from the college of science, literature and the arts or have had at least two years' work in the same, causing them to be interested in other departments of the University outside their own. This association took a large part in securing the appropriations from the legislature for the new medical buildings and also contributions from the citizens of Minneapolis amounting to $40,000 for the purchase of a site for the Elliott memorial hospital. A member of this association, Dr. Louis B. Wilson, was one of the organizers of the general alumni association and until his removal from the city, its vice president. The members of this association have been among the most active in the work of the general alumni association and it is due to the activity of one of the representatives of this association in the general alumni association that the larger work calling for the full time of the secretary was taken up at the time it was. The officers of the association are Drs. Charles A. Erdmann, Minneapolis, president; J. W. Meighen, Twin Val-

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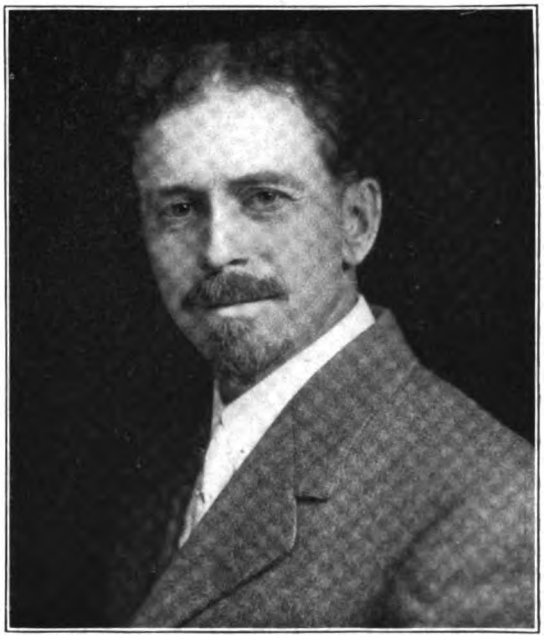
ley, first vice president; Nellie Barsness, St. Paul, second vice president; Herbert W. Jones, Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer. The representatives from this association on the board of directors of the general alumni association, are Drs. Soren P. Rees and Frank C. Todd.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The alumni association of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery has always been an active and effective working organization. The annual meeting of the association has usually been held at the time of the state meeting of homeopathic physicians and frequently their banquet has been merged with the banquet of that association. The members of this association have always been very active in behalf of the interests of their college and have taken an effective part in the activities of the general alumni association. Although their college, as an independent college, has been abolished, the alumni who have received their diplomas from the college are as loyal a set of alumni as the University has and they are ever ready to do their part to promote the general welfare of the University. The members of this association took an active part and had a large influence in securing from the legislature an appropriation of $50,000 for a building for their college, which the board of regents felt it was not wise to construct. The association has been represented in the general alumni association by two representatives, Dr. A. E. Booth and the late Dr. O. K. Richardson. Dr. Richardson at the time of his death and for three years previous to that time, had been vice president of the general alumni association.

*Oscar K. Richardson,'90, Hom. '93, Vice President of the General Alumni Association at the time of his death, Dec. 10, 1909



Albert E. Booth, Hom. '99, Homeopathic Representative

THE DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The college of dentistry has maintained an alumni association from the earliest days. Dr. Caroline Edgar, now Mrs. C. A. Erdmann, was the first president of the association and Dr. Alfred Owre, the present dean of the department, was the first secretary. The activity of the formal organization is confined practically

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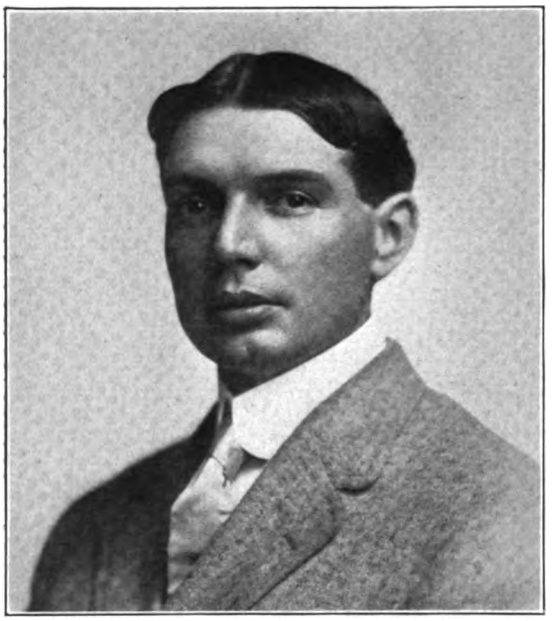
to holding annual meetings and transacting business that presents itself at that time. However, the members of the association, since they constitute such a large portion of the practicing dentists of this state, really meet very frequently at the meetings of the various local and state associations. When the state association meets usually half or more of the members present at the meetings are graduates of the college.

The loyalty of the dental alumni to the dental college is pronounced and their interest in all matters relating to the general cause of dentistry never wanes. Wherever a Minnesota graduate in dentistry is found, there will be found a man who has high ideals of what his profession should be and a man who is thoroughly awake to the interests of the profession. The number of graduates from the college of dentistry, including the class of 1909, is 505, most of whom are practicing in this state and in the immediate northwest, some however, will be found scattered in various places over the country and even in Europe. Among the dental alumni will be found numerous contributors to dental literature and many who are making the name of Minnesota known wherever the progress of dentistry is a matter of interest. Many of the alumni are contributing papers, the result of research work, and some have an international reputation as authorities in their particular lines. The standard authority on orthodontia is a text book by an almnus, Dr. Pullen, who is located at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Dahlgren who had won a great reputation in his specialty before changing his line of work is now recognized as one of the world's greatest workmen in a particular line and is connected with the Field Columbian museum of Chicago. The dean of the college has always stood for the highest ideals in dentistry and is frequently called upon to contribute to dental magazines and dental text books. The alumni of this college are recognized as peculiarly well fitted for the practice of dentistry and are upholding the name of Minnesota wherever they may be found.



Frank W. Emmons, '99, School of Chemistry Representative

Arthur G. Erkel, '02, Pharmacy Representative

The dental alumni are represented on the board of directors of the general alumni association by Drs. Thomas B. Hartzell and Frank E. Moody. Both of these men have taken an active part in promoting the interests of the

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general alumni association and have helped to make the work of that association effective.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The activities of the alumni association of the college of pharmacy have been in the past mainly social. The annual meeting and banquet have been held during commencement week of each year and the alumni have shown their interest in the college by turning out to these meetings and renewing memories of their college days. The members of this association have taken an active interest in college affairs in trying to secure, through the legislature, an appropriation for a building for the college of pharmacy; the graduates of the college are scattered through the northwest and wherever one is found will be found a loyal Minnesota man.

The officers of the association are Nelson Root, president; Miss Emily Lyman, vice president; A. E. Lovdahl, secretary; A. G. Erkel, treasurer.

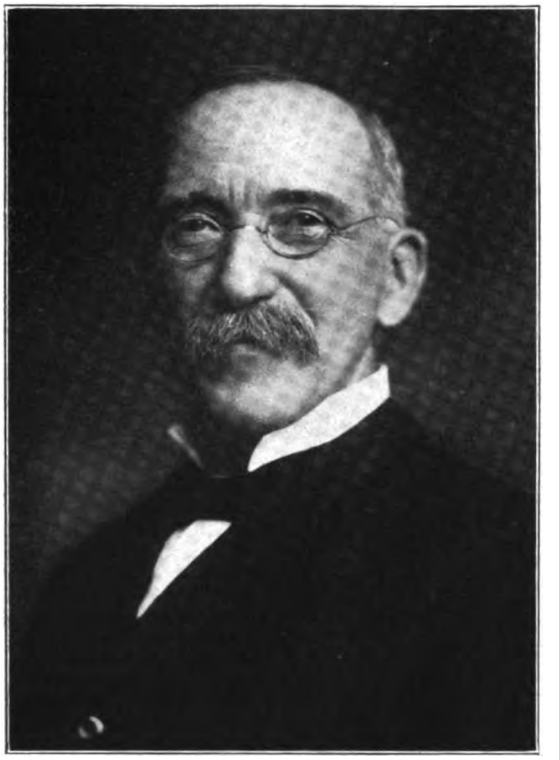
The representatives on the board of directors of the general alumni association are A. G. Erkel and Oscar Blosmo.

THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Though the alumni of the college of education number scarcely a score they are active in the interests of their college and have maintained an organization since the first class of four members graduated. As the years go on this association will take a larger and larger part in the affairs of the college and will doubtless do effective work in its behalf. This association is represented on the board of directors of the general alumni association by Conrad G. Selvig and Edgar C. Higbie.

LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The alumni of the University scattered in various places over the country have organized themselves into local alumni associations for the purpose of getting together for social meetings and to further the interests of the University in any way possible. The largest local alumni association is that of northern Minnesota at Duluth, which has a membership of something above two hundred. This association has taken a very active part in University affairs and has made its influence felt in numerous ways for the good of the University. Dr. Fred C. Bowman, '79, has been president of the association since its first organization.



Dr. Fred C. Bowman, '79, President of the Northern Minnesota Alumni Association

There are local associations organized at Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco (northern California), Portland, Boston, New York, Washington, D. C. In Minnesota and the Dakotas there are also a number of local associations—in Minnesota at Alexandria, Crookston, Faribault, Mankato, Anoka, New Ulm; Williston, N. D. The alumni of a number of other localities are planning local associations.

The Spokane alumni are particularly active and hold bi-weekly "Dutch treat" luncheons at which the attendance runs up to as high as fifty.

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University Buildings

	Year Built.	Cost.	Equipment.	Total.
*The Old Main Building	1857-8 and 1875	$113,573.33	$12,000.00	$125,573.33
Agricultural College Building	1875	12,500.00	4,500.00	17,000.00
*The Coliseum	1884	35,000.00	.....	35,000.00
Farm House	1884	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Farm Barn	1884	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Mechanic Arts Building	1886	40,085.97	11,478.68	51,564.65
Boys' Dormitory	1888	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
*Station Building	1888	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Plant House	1888	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Pendergast Hall	1889	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Pillsbury Hall	1889	128,735.00	25,302.09	154,037.00
Law Building	1889	56,546.89	.....	56,546.89
Boiler House	1890	18,295.31	11,818.00	30,113.31
Economics Building	1890	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00
Dairy Hall	1891-2 and 1896	30,000.00	3,000.00	33,000.00
Chemical Laboratory	1891	81,481.52	25,666.55	107,148.07
Millard Hall	1893	60,737.46	5,799.71	66,537.17
Medical Laboratory	1893	14,127.65	2,000.00	16,127.65
Drill Hall	1893	28,997.43	1,526.56	30,523.99
Library and Assembly Hall	1895	164,230.07	6,676.23	170,906.30
Ore Testing Works	1895	7,176.69	10,794.69	17,971.38
Sheep Barn	1895	2,718.21	19.09	2,737.30
Swine House	1895	937.94	143.13	1,081.07
Poultry House	1895	906.72	39.10	945.82
Blacksmith Shop	1895	1,764.00	471.81	2,235.81
Dining Hall	1895	39,897.70	2,601.90	42,499.60
Laboratory of Medical Science	1896	33,450.95	20,208.19	53,659.14
The Armory	1896	77,983.67	4,514.32	82,497.99
The Astronomical Observatory	1896	2,266.24	7,064.16	9,330.40
Power House	1897 and 1900	18,000.00	10,000.00	28,000.00
Girls' Dormitory	1897	35,973.47	1,026.53	37,000.00
The Clinical Building	1899	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Horticul. & Physical Lab. Bldg.	1899 and 1900	35,000.00	.....	35,000 00
Engineering Shops	1900	33,000.00	.....	33,000.00
Electrical Building	1900	20,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00
The Anatomical Building	1900	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Meat House	1901	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
The Physics Building	1901	66,000.00	9,000.00	75,000.00
The Barn	1901	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Veterinary Building	1902	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Chemistry Building	1902	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Hog House	1902	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Boys' Dormitory	1903	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
School of Mines Building	1903	57,675.51	14,824.49	72,500.00
Livestock Pavilion	1904	32,000.00	.....	32,000.00
Farm Machinery Building	1904	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Laboratory of Pathology	1906	100,000.00	25,000.00	125,000.00
Alice Shevlin Hall	1906	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
Folwell Hall	1907	372,500.00	37,500.00	410,000.00
New Main Building	1907	172,571.00	42,429.00	215,000.00
Heating Plant	1909-11	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
Anatomy Building	1909-11	200,000.00	.....	200,000 00
General Medical Building	1909-11	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
Elliott Hospital	1909-11	158,000.00	.....	158,000.00
Homeopathic Medical Building	1909-11	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Woman's Dormitory	1909-11	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Woman's Dormitory, School of Agriculture	1909-11	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Alcohol Plant	1909-11	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Coal Bunkers	1909-11	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Mechanical Building	1909-11	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Engineering Building	1909-11	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
General Building	1909-11	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Woman's Dormitory, Crookston	1909-11	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Crookston Station	1909-11	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
Totals		$3,542,632.73	$355,404.14	$3,898,036.87

*Destroyed by fire.

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	67–78	68–69	69–70	70–71	71–72	72–73	73–74	74–75	75–76	76–77	77–78
College of Science, Literature and the Arts					J.S. 8	I.S. 8	I.S. 13	J.S. 17	J.S. 29	J.S. 32	J.S. 39
Preparatory Students	72	146	194 18	201 24	238 24	231 36	212 58	145 66	111 14	138 27	187 141
College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanics Arts					J.S. 3	J.S. 3	J.S. 4	J.S. 7	J.S. 5	J.S. 3	J.S. 3
Graduate students (in colleges named above)									5	3	
School of Mines										2	
Artisans Training School											
School of Practical Mechanics											
School of Freehand Drawing and Design											
Evening Drawing School											
College of Agriculture									1	1	
School of Agriculture								2	2	1	1
Farmers Lecture Course											
Summer School of Science											
Summer School for Teachers											
College of Law—Graduate Students											
Undergraduate Students											
College of Medicine and Surgery											
College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery											
College of Dentistry											
College of Pharmacy											
College of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery											
Special Students in Medicine											
Duplicates											
Revised Totals	72	146	212	225	265	278	287	237	267	304	371
Men		108	138	165	203	202	203	188	196	211	235
Women		38	74	60	63	76	84	49	71	93	136

The University of Minnesota

TABLE OF REGISTRATION

	78–79	79–80	80–81	81–82	82–83	83–84	84–85	85–86	86–87	87–88	88–89
College of Science, Literature and the Arts	J.S. 39	J.S. 38	J.S. 55	J.S. 47	J.S. 42	J.S. 34	J.S. 163	180	223	282	342
Preparatory Students	190 150	108 158	56 159	71 116	53 103	59 113	54	113	98	52	45
College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanics Arts	J.S. 3	J.S. 2		J.S. 4	J.S. 5	J.S. 8	J.S. 7	2	8	18	25
Graduate students (in colleges named above)			1		9		17	25	22	21	34
School of Mines						10					
Artisans Training School				14	20	64	68	86	41	113	
School of Practical Mechanics											72
School of Freehand Drawing and Design											43
Evening Drawing School				51	51						
College of Agriculture	1	1		1		1	1		6	3	2
School of Agriculture	3	1			10	1			14	10	47
Farmers Lecture Course				191	281	1118					
Summer School of Science				42	73	105					
Summer School for Teachers											
College of Law—Graduate Students											
Undergraduate Students											
College of Medicine and Surgery											67
College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery											75
College of Dentistry											13
College of Pharmacy											22
College of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery											
Special Students in Medicine											6
Duplicates										8	12
Revised Totals	386	308	271	253	222	289	310	406	412	491	781
Men	253	211	183	178	146	214	227	318	315	357	621
Women	133	97	88	75	76	75	83	88	97	134	160

Boldface figures indicate Freshmen, Sophomores and Specials.

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ENROLLMENT STATISTICS 1889-1910.

	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10
Science, Literature and Arts	434	519	537	631	679	722	819	909	940	907	941	1093	1179	1215	1252	1249	1362	1418	1484	1494	1567
Engineering and Mechanic Arts	33	74	108	152	145	159	191	181	129	151	209	265	345	394	396	399	412	458	473	467	392
Agriculture (College)	3	5	3	7	7	9	10	14	23	21	23	27	21	18	30	33	50	73	116	188	285
Agriculture (School)	78	104	115	144	203	351	344	426	447	388	480	517	598	620	675	760	718	752	814	1139	1253
Law	134	176	229	270	285	310	348	334	411	426	499	441	492	470	529	496	494	498	500	614	376
Medicine and Surgery	87	134	143	173	199	231	243	222	226	281	344	330	362	314	266	227	192	190	165	253	176
Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery	8	15	21	24	17	31	31	32	27	22	24	27	20	18	14	15	14	14	7	3	
Dentistry	28	36	50	61	43	79	90	97	96	110	125	106	107	142	137	121	150	162	176	193	196
Pharmacy	..	..	..	..	25	37	33	35	60	62	63	70	62	55	68	67	80	76	99	101	81
Mines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	62	77	86	109	111	118	106	121	138	148	150	120
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	33	47	60	68	80	78
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	32	41	69
Graduate School	48	45	57	81	66	88	115	139	156	174	148	160	176	159	137	123	110	95	107	127	93
College Section Summer Session	..	..	..	..	148	243	234	257	302	305	302	290	237	318	212	186	210	256	262	291	315
Totals (less duplicates)	1002	1183	1374	1620	1828	2171	2467	2647	2890	2925	3236	3413	3656	3788	3845	3790	3955	4145	4421	5066	5004

DEGREES GRANTED.

	Men	Women	Total
The College of Science, Literature and the Arts—			
Bachelor of Arts	812	1078	1890
Master of Arts	126	88	214
Bachelor of Science	463	152	615
Master of Science	63	8	71
Bachelor of Literature	132	331	463
Master of Literature	10	11	21
Bachelor of Philosophy	4	6	10
Doctor of Philosophy	40	4	44
Doctor of Science	1	0	1
The College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts—			
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	48	0	48
Civil Engineer	150	0	150
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering	22	0	22
Mechanical Engineer	115	0	115
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	23	0	23
Electrical Engineer	188	0	188
Bachelor of Architecture	5	0	5
Bachelor of Science (in Engineering)	17	0	17
School of Chemistry—			
Chemical Engineer	4	0	4
Bachelor of Science (in Chemistry)	23	3	26
Bachelor of Science (in Chemical Engineering)	4	0	4
Analytical Chemist	8	0	8
School of Mines—			
Bachelor of Mining Engineering	6	0	10
Mining Engineering	10	0	10
Engineer of Mines	110	0	110
Metallurgical Engineer	4	0	4
College of Agriculture—			
Bachelor of Agriculture	31	0	31
Bachelor of Science (in Agriculture)	42	0	42
Bachelor of Science (in Home Economics)	0	10	10
Bachelor of Science (in Forestry)	8	0	8
Master of Industrial Pedagogics	0	0	0
Master of Agriculture	3	0	3
College of Law—			
Bachelor of Laws	1664	19	1683
Master of Laws	183	8	191
Doctor of Civil Law	2	0	2
Department of Medicine—			
Bachelor of Medicine	8	1	9
Doctor of Medicine	872	52	924
Doctor of Medicine (homeopathic)	78	15	93
Doctor of Dental Surgery	293	3	296
Doctor of Dental Medicine	206	4	210
Bachelor of Pharmacy	36	6	75
Doctor of Pharmacy	69	6	75
Pharmaceutical Chemist	107	15	122
Master of Pharmacy	2	0	2
The College of Education	12	18	30
Total Degrees Granted	6004	1838	7842

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VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTING FACTS

ENDOWMENT.

From sales of lands granted by the United States government, $1,413,817.35.

Lands granted by the United States government unsold, many rich in iron ore deposits, estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The State of Minnesota in natural resources ranks as one of the richest states in the Union.

FINANCES FOR 1909-10.

For the current fiscal year the University pay roll will be approximately	$590,000
Current expense bills will be	353,150
A total for the year	$943,150

In addition the University has the following available for the biennial period ending July 31, 1911:

Campus extension	$ 350,000.00
Buildings, repairs and permanent improvements	1,460,672.07
A total of	$1,810,672.07

VALUE OF PLANT.

Campus, very conservative	$1,500,000
Farm Lands (Exp. Station)	500,000
Substations	45,000
Buildings and those provided for	3,542,632
Books, Pamphlets, Maps and Charts	346,000
Furniture	140,000
Scientific Apparatus, Instruments	263,000
Photos, Lantern Slides, Paintings, Engravings	28,780
Machinery	94,750
Live Stock	28,000
Miscellaneous	17,400
Total	$6,505,562

United States land grant lands unsold 24,826.72 acres valued at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

These figures do not take into account the fact that many of these buildings could not be duplicated for fifty per cent more than they cost originally, nor the fact that extensive changes and improvements have been made in many of the buildings, nor the fact that thousands of dollars have been spent for equipment of a nature that would not naturally be included in an inventory, but valuable and costing money, such as sinks, desks, tables, etc., built into the building and considered part of the same. The lands are valued at an exceedingly conservative estimate and it would be fair to say that the plant could not be duplicated today for less than seven or eight million dollars.

RANK OF THE UNIVERSITY IN POINT OF ATTENDANCE.

Omitting the summer school enrollment the University of Minnesota ranks first among the colleges of the country. Figures, except for Chicago, from catalogues of 1908-09.

Minnesota	4685
Michigan	4579
Columbia	4484
Pennsylvania	4223
Cornell	4158
Illinois	4017
Harvard	3918
Wisconsin	3903
New York	3492
Yale	3434

When the summer schools are included the institutions rank as follows:

Columbia	5633
Chicago	5114
Michigan	5082
Minnesota	5066
Cornell	4999
Harvard	4915
Pennsylvania	4570
Wisconsin	4521
Illinois	4379
New York	4118

GRADUATING CLASSES—STATISTICS CONCERNING.

	Men.	Women.	Total
1873	2	0	2
1874	2	0	2
1875	8	1	0
1876	11	1	12
1877	13	3	16
1878	13	3	16

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1879	18	8	26
1880	13	5	18
1881	20	8	28
1882	20	14	34
1883	15	10	25
1884	19	7	26
1885	14	5	19
1886	13	9	22
1887	28	2	30
1888	27	11	38
1889	42	10	52
1890	108	12	120
1891	114	15	129
1892	145	17	162
1893	208	42	250
1894	213	34	247
1895	246	50	296
1896	300	46	346
1897	261	59	320
1898	259	65	324
1899	242	93	335
1900	328	76	404
1901	337	84	421
1902	351	108	459
1903	335	113	448
1904	347	126	473
1905	402	146	548
1906	380	161	541
1907	351	156	507
1908	378	174	551
1909	421	164	585
Total	6004	1838	7842

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

The number of student organizations is legion and have to do with every phase of student life and activities. Briefly stated they include:—

Men's organizations—general 1; technical 6; nationality 2; literary 6; social 10; Christian 1; musical 5; fraternities 33.

Women's organizations—general 2; technical 1; literary 5; social 6; Christian 1; musical 1; sororities 10; graduate 1.

Both sexes—technical 2; nationality 1; literary 1; dramatic 3; Christian 2; musical 2; honorary fraternities 7.

Athletics are controlled by a student, faculty and alumni board of control and teams are maintained in football, basketball, baseball, bowling, hockey, gymnasium, cross-country, track and tennis.

This statement of student organizations is by no means exhaustive, a great many more organizations of less importance being maintained by small groups of students.

FRATERNITY AND SORORITY STATISTICS.

GENERAL.

	Fraternities	Sororities
Chi Psi	19	...
Kappa Kappa Gamma	...	22
Phi Delta Theta	21	...
Delta Gamma	...	21
Delta Tau Delta	27	...
Phi Kappa Psi	25	...
Sigma Chi	25	...
Kappa Alpha Theta	...	24
Beta Theta Pi	30	...
Delta Kappa Epsilon	22	...
Phi Gamma Delta	25	...
Delta Upsilon	26	...
Alpha Phi	...	33
Psi Upsilon	31	...
Alpha Delta Phi	20	...
Theta Delta Chi	20	...
Delta Delta Delta	...	20
Zeta Psi	24	...
Kappa Sigma	21	...
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	29	...
Alpha Tau Omega	31	...
Gamma Phi Beta	...	23
Sigma Nu	16	...
*Acacia	23	...
Pi Beta Phi	...	22
Alpha Xi Delta	...	11
Alpha Gamma Delta	...	21
Totals	435	198

PROFESSIONAL.

Phi Delta Phi	18	...
Delta Chi	21	...
Delta Phi Delta	29	...
Alpha Kappa Phi	15	...
Nu Sigma Nu	31	...
Alpha Kappa Kappa	44	...
Phi Beta Pi	24	...
Phi Rho Sigma	39	...
Delta Sigma Delta	29	...
Xi Psi Phi	31	...
Phi Delta Chi	17	...
Alpha Zeta	17	...
Theta Tau	31	...
Sigma Kappa Alpha	31	...
Totals	377	...

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HONORARY.

Men		Women
Phi Beta Kappa ... 4	(Scholastic)	14
Sigma Xi 40	(Scientific)	5
Delta Sigma Rho .. 7	(Forensic)	0
Scabbard & Blade..19	(Military)	0
Mu Phi Delta 4	(Musical)	0
Tau Beta Phi 26	(Engineering)	0
Alpha Chi Sigma..25	(Chemistry)	0
Totals 125		19

SCHOLARSHIP.

The following table represents the result of a very thorough and extended investigation into the effect of fraternal relations to scholarship and also the effect of preparatory school influences upon university scholarship:

Freshmen 1906-8	Delinquent	Per Cent.
All Freshmen	127/1454	8.7
Non-Fraternity men	50/482	10.4
Non-Fraternity women	43/675	6.2
From private schools	20/133	15.0
From public schools	107/1321	8.1
From Twin City pub. schools	66/667	9.9
From other Minn. pub. schools	20/474	4.2
Fraternity men	29/145	20.0
Fraternity women	5/152	3.3

The numerators of the fractions indicate the number of students on the delinquent list and the denominators the total number in the group.

STUDENT EXPENSES.

The following figures are based upon reports received from one hundred seventy students living away from home and ninety-five students living at home and attending the University.

The out-of-town student spends all the way from $215 to $885 a year, the average being $427.45. Students can get along comfortably on from $350 to $450 a year. The out-of-town student spends from $60 to $75 on clothing.

The student who lives at home and attends the University spends on an average $325 a year, nearly one-half of this sum, $133, being for clothing.

About 65 to 70 per cent of the students earn their way in whole or in part. About one-third of what the students spend they earn themselves. Probably more than half that is earned by students to pay their way through college is made during the summer vacations.

A pamphlet has been printed by the University in which are related the actual experiences of students who have made their way through the University.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

The students of the University own and publish the Minnesota Daily, a newspaper issued five times each week during the University year.

The Minnesota Magazine is edited by a board of students chosen from the senior class and is devoted to the cultivating of literary taste and effort among the students of the University.

The Minne-ha-ha! is a humorous magazine published monthly by the students of the University.

The junior annual, which is known as the Gopher, is published annually by the junior class of the University.

The Minnesota Engineer is published quarterly by the society of engineers of the college of engineering. It is devoted to the publishing of articles upon engineering subjects by University professors, students and alumni.

The Minnesota Forester, the official organ of the Minnesota State Forestry Association, is edited by the forestry department of the University.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly is the official organ of the General Alumni Association of the University. It is published every Monday during the college year and is devoted wholly to the interests of the University and the alumni.

The Minnesota Farm Review is a paper owned and published by the Alumni Association of the school of agriculture and is the official organ of the Farmers' Club. Its aim is to keep the alumni and former students of the school of agriculture in touch with the school and with each other and also to bring the farmers of the

(Continued on page 247.)

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Income of the University

Year	Fees	*Support	*Bldgs and Equip	*Library	††Lands	†Morrill and Nelson Bills	Campus and Farm	Hatch and Adams Bills	Grand Total
1867	$ 302.00		$ 15,000.00		$ 10,912.99				$ 26,214.99
1868	587.60				13,857.91				14,445.51
1869	156.50				11,508.20				11,664.70
1870	587.73		10,000.00		22,500.00				33,087.73
1871	1,680.58				17,500.00				19,180.58
1872	1,690.79				21,000.00				22,690.79
1873	1,290.00	2,500.00	50,000.00		25,500.00				79,290.00
		**84,000.00			—84,000.00				—84,000.00
1874	2,483.89	19,000.00	29,350.00		11,000.00				61,833.89
1875	2,216.29	19,000.00	25,000.00		11,546.65				57,762.94
1876	2,310.50	20,000.00			17,135.00				39,445.50
1877	2,413.70	19,000.00			20,000.00		18,000.00		59,413.70
1878	3,134.34	19,000.00			24,700.00				46,834.34
1879	2,568.00	19,500.00	7,500.00		26,980.00		20,000.00		76,548.00
1880	2,228.62	19,000.00			12,500.00				33,728.62
1881	1,885.91	23,000.00	30,000.00		24,000.00		20.000.00		98,885.91
1882	2,981.21	23,000.00	30,000.00		20,881.41				76,862.62
1883	342.64	23,000.00	30,000.00		23,091.67				76,434.31
1884	1,632.87	23,000.00	30,000.00		36,706.83				91,339.70
1885	1,885.08	23,000.00	30,000.00		49,140.18				104,025.26
1886	2,183.02	35,000.00	30,000.00		36,357.71				103,540.73
1887	6,162.97	35,000.00	5,650.00		34,628.59			15,000.00	96,441.56
1888	2,725.47	40,000.00			14,990.50			15,000.00	72,715.97
1889	7,475.53	60,000.00			35,740.00			15,000.00	118,215.53
1890	41,017.36	65,000.00	129,612.32		63,342.46	15,000.00		15,000.00	328,972.14
1891	16,337.43	65,000.00	86,000.00	10,000.000	60,927.20	16,000.00		15,000.00	269,264.63
1892	25,432.33	69,500.00			39,048.15	17,000.00		15,000.00	165,980.48
1893	30,769.90	69,500.00	210,000.00		57,696.33	18,000.00		15,000.00	400,966.23
1894	48,351.50	120,004.64			33,839.58	19,000.00		15,000.00	236,195.72
1895	55,964.57	160,300.16	189,500.00	20,000.00	54,012.08	20,000.00	12,500. I	15,000.00	527,276.81
1896	68,251.99	119,570.97			53,150.06	21,000.00		15,000.00	276,973.02
1897	69,496.48	91,832.59	12,000.00	12,000.00	50,266.55	22,000.00	2,500. I	15,000.00	275,095.62
1898	75,623.16	111,404.78	56,000.00		57,277.68	23,000.00		15,000.00	338,305.62
1899	116,405.46	152,835.48	157,000.00	14,000.00	56,429.09	24,000.00		15,000.00	535,670.03
1900	115,383.72	145,128.25			60,830.38	25,000.00		15,000.00	361,342.35
1901	108,682.46	151,502.53	283,550.00	15,000.00	53,185.74	25,000.00		15,000.00	651,920.73
1902	131,732.66	193,530.69			53,613.50	25,000.00		15,000.00	418,876.85
1903	126,114.70	197,018.00	543,000.00	10,000.00	53,203.62	25,000.00	11,000.00	15,000.00	980,336.32
1904	152,869.38	196,529.68			53,752.55	25,000.00	3,000. I	15,000.00	446,151.61
1905	158,506.82	245,542.71	548,000.00	13,000.00	53,987.54	25,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	1,079,037.07
1906	156,491.78	262,464.20			53,797.56	25,000.00	9,000. I	20,000.00	526,753.54
1907	169,206.88	286,551.09	356,000.00	34,000.00	51,896.60	25,000.00	526,000.00	22,000.00	1,470,654.57
1908	175,289.96	402,771.19			57,494.60	30,000.00	7,000. I	24,000.00	696,555.75
1909	166,391.04	497,508.30	1,032,500.00	22,500.00	57,007.32	35,000.00	358,000.00	26,000.00	2,194,906.66
1910	157,500.00	641,300.00		22,500.00	57,200.00	40,000.00		28,000.00	946,500.00
Total.....	2,216,744.82	4,750,795.26	3,925,662.32	173,000.00	1,570,136.23	500,000.00	1,007,000.00	405,000.00	14,548,338.63

*State appropriations. **State appropriations to replace money taken from the permanent endowment fund repaid at rate of $12,000 a year for seven years. †Direct appropriation by the national government for agricultural education. ††Income from land grants by the national government, constituting the permanent endowment of the University.

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state into close touch with the school, the college and the experiment station.

The official publications of the University itself include the bulletins and catalogues which are issued regularly throughout the year and special bulletins of the agricultural department, containing reports of the work done in connection with the college of agriculture and the experiment station.

The department of botany publishes Minnesota Plant Studies in connection with the work of the department and investigations made in the botanical branch of the geological and natural history survey.

The Minnesota Stockman is the official organ of the Live Stock Breeders' Association but it is published by members of the University faculty and its offices are on the campus of the school of agriculture.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES.

The University has conferred 7,842 degrees upon 7,434 different individuals. Of this number 5,519 are men and 1,915 are women. There have been 275 deaths reported among the alumni, leaving the total number of living alumni 7,159.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

We quote the following from Professor Sanford's commencement address since it states so well the general facts concerning the religious life as it is to be observed at the University.

"The University is a teacher of righteousness. It knows no creed; as it is bound to do, it leaves all, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile absolutely free; but it exerts upon all a powerful influence for good. At this transition time, when we hold so lightly dogmas for which the fathers went cheerfully to dungeon and to death, when there is so great danger that with the form the essence also of religion may be lost, it is of the highest consequence that the influence of the University is decidedly religious. This could not be otherwise while the hand that has so long guided the University is still upon the helm. Let us pray that, whatever changes may come this priceless influence may not be lost. Here the student learns reverence for any faith which lifts the souls of men toward love of God and man; and learns also the liberality which not only tolerates in others beliefs which he does not accept, but tolerates the idea that he himself may be wrong. He is taught by the lives of those from whom he receives instruction that liberty does not mean license, and that in accepting the conclusions of science one does not renounce his allegiance to God.

"The narrow zeal of the bigot may declare that the University is irreligious but anyone, who with jealous care and watchfulness for the interests of religion, has studied for years the influence of the University upon the student body and upon the state, must emphatically deny the charge. If students sometimes give up tenets which they held before, they learn to reverence 'their conscience as their king,' and to accept as 'true religion and undefiled,' 'to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God'."

The students are organized into four distinct bodies for religious ends. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are affiliated with the national and international associations and conduct not only religious work but employ numerous other lines of work for the sake of helping the student body, such as educational classes for the removal of entrance conditions, employment bureaus, information bureaus, and the paid secretary of each of these two organizations make it their business to help the students in every way possible.

The Young Women's Christian Association has offices and parlors in Alice Shevlin Hall so that the work is not a thing apart from the life of the young women of the University but it is a part of the life of the women of the University.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a building on the campus in which its work is prosecuted. It is expected that when a men's building is erected on the campus that the work of this association will be transferred to such a building, making the work as in the case of the young women, a part of the life of the men of

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the University. These two organizations, actively backed by the international committee, have undertaken a work that is entirely new in university life, that is, the maintenance of a student pastor who is the representative of the so-called evangelical churches, who is to be the religious work director of both associations, devoting his whole time to work in Bible study and what might fairly be termed pastoral duties with the students who desire such relationship.

Students of the University affiliated with the Catholic church maintain an organization and expect very soon to erect a club house near the campus for the prosecution of their work with the young men and women of the University who are naturally affiliated with that church, working along lines to some extent similar to those employed by the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.

The Episcopal church likewise has an organization of students connected with that church and the assistant pastor of one of the city churches is known as the student pastor of the Episcopal students in the University. Of course in a state university in which all denominations, and those without any denominational affiliations are represented, the religious life must be broadly tolerant yet is none the less strong and effective for the up-building of all that is desirable in character.

FIRES.

The University has had fifteen fires during the course of its existence. December 3d, 1888, the agricultural building, on the campus, which contained the plant house and chemical laboratory, was totally destroyed, insurance received, $5,087.00. October 5th, 1890, the station building, at the University farm burned, total destruction, insurance received, $10,000.00. Pillsbury hall suffered by fire December 3d, 1889, the insurance received covered loss, $10,-355.50. The old main was partially burned twice and was finally destroyed, September 24th, 1904. The first fire occurred January 3d, 1890, the loss was covered by insurance which was collected to the extent of $5,587.06. The second fire was that of April 30th, 1892, the evening when a "Box of monkeys" was being given in chapel. The loss, fully covered by insurance, was $2,887.90 on contents and $6,423.99, on the building. When this building was finally destroyed, insurance was collected on the contents to the extent of $5,000, and on the building itself, $58,000.00. The Coliseum was totally destroyed by fire, July 24th 1894, insurance collected was $19,000. A fire in the mechanic arts building, January 13th, 1895, caused a loss of $1,662.32 on contents and $806.00 on the building. A second fire occurred in this building, October 29th, 1904, the loss on the contents being $3,646.30, and on the building $1,409.00; fully covered by insurance. The laboratory of medical sciences suffered a loss of $84.82, June 21st, 1898. The laboratory of medical chemistry suffered by fire, February 23d, 1901, the loss on the contents being $1,664.11 and on the building, $2,571.71; fully covered by insurance. The medical building, now Millard hall, was injured by fire, July 22nd, 1905, the contents suffering to the extent of $3,333.45, and the building to the extent of $3,540.22. The anatomical building was partially burned January 29th, 1902, the loss was fully covered by insurance, and was $2,564.70, and on the building, $5.006.73. The ore testing building was injured by fire, August 29th, 1902, the loss, covered by insurance, was $2,300.00 on the contents and $4,112.33 on the building. July 25th, 1905, the anatomical building suffered a second time by fire; the loss was covered by insurance and was $1,225.56 on the contents and $881.84 on the building. The physical laboratory was injured by fire, to the extent of $50, in June 1898, the insurance being collected to cover loss. Originally, all money collected from insurance was used by the regents to replace the loss occasioned by fire. Later, when the Coliseum burned, the state auditor ruled that money collected on buildings burned, when the loss was complete, must go into the general revenue fund of the state and must be appropriated to the institution by the legislature. This rule has not always been followed strictly, but it has been the rule, and the latest case in point is the appropriation of the

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$58,000 insurance collected on the old main toward the erection of Folwell hall. October 6th, 1908, the anatomy building again suffered loss by fire, the amount collected on insurance was $11,667. The building has not been rebuilt. The same day Millard hall suffered loss, due to the same fire and insurance was collected

Truman E. Rickard, '04, author of "Hail Minnesota"

to the sum of $3,931.36. On December 24th, 1909, Millard hall again suffered a heavy loss by fire, the insurance allowed on this loss was $30,785.27. D. W. Sprague.

THE UNIVERSITY SONG.

The University song, Hail Minnesota, was originally the class song of the class of 1904. The song so appealed to the student body that it soon became, by general consent, considered the University song. The second verse of the original version of the song applied to President Northrop and was written as a tribute of the regard which the students feel for him. At President Northrop's suggestion, this verse was dropped and a second verse, written by Arthur Upson, '05, was substituted therefor. The song as it is now sung, consists of the first verse of the original, composed by Truman Rickard, '04, and the second verse from the pen of Mr. Upson. The music was composed by Mr. Rickard.

Minnesota, hail to thee,
Hail to thee our college dear;
Thy light shall ever be
A beacon bright and clear;
Thy sons and daughters true
Will proclaim thee near and far;
They will guard thy fame
And adore thy name;
Thou shalt be their Northern Star.

Like the stream that bends to sea
Like the pine that seeks the blue;
Minnesota, still for thee
Thy sons are strong and true.
From thy woods and waters fair;
From thy prairies waving far,
At thy call they throng
With their shout and song
Hailing thee their Northern Star

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

Hail to thee, our Prexy, Sire
Thou hast made us all thine own,
And our hearts one boon aspire,
That our love may be thy throne.
Throughout our future years
Naught can e'er thy memory mar,
We will guard thy fame
And adore thy name,
Thou shalt be our Northern Star.

T. E. Rickard.

A COLOR VERSE.

Maroon and gold our colors wave,
Ever for the right and true,
O'er the children, fair and brave,
Of the dear old North Star U.
Though her children wander far,
Their hearts will ne'er grow cold
But will ceaseless yearn,
And oft return,
Where they wear the maroon and gold.

E. B. Johnson.

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HAIL! MINNESOTA.

Music by T. E. Rickard. '04

AIR:
Min - ne - so - ta hail to thee! Hail to thee our col - lege
dear! Thy light shall e - ver be A
bea - con bright and clear. Thy sons and daugh-ters
true Will proclaim thee near and far. They will
guard thy fame and adore thy name; Thou shalt be their Northern Star.

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IX. PRESIDENT NORTHROP

To Cyrus Northrop

—

WHAT voice was that that cried, "The day-star pales!"
Spake ye of twilight, reapers? Look again!
Floats the bright orb, clear-edged, above the plain;
And harvest's gold, not sunset's, crowns the vales.
Listen! No signal from the nightingales,
No turret trembling to the vesper strain.
Look homeward! Lampless is the cottage pane;
And dellward! Not a spark the glow worm trails.
Plunge, plunge, the sickle deeper in the corn!
Day yet, glad day, its heart and hope are ours!
For us still beams the light that smiled at morn,
Unset, undimmed, on sheaf and blade and flowers.
Long be it ere it pass the fateful bourne,
And leave us, weeping to the sunless hours!

January 4th, 1909 —*O. W. Firkins, '84*

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President Northrop was born September 30th, 1834, at Ridgefield, Connecticut. "Who's Who in America" devotes a very short paragraph to this man who has filled so large a part in the life of the great Northwest. Many men who have not had one-tenth his influence in building up the nation have been given many times the space President Northrop has in biographical dictionaries. There is a reason for this silence on the part of the makers of biographical dictionaries; President Northrop has never courted such publicity. He has made his impress upon the life of the University and the state and the nation, mainly through his spoken words and the influence of his personality. A brief outline of the main facts of his life include the fact that he graduated from Yale college in 1857; from the Yale law school in 1859, and received the degree of doctor of laws in 1886. In 1904 both Wisconsin and Illinois conferred upon President Northrop the degree of doctor of laws and in 1905 South Carolina college also gave him the same degree. President Northrop was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1860 and served as clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1861 and of the senate in 1862. He was editor of the New Haven Palladium in 1863 and became professor of rhetoric and English literature at Yale in 1863, holding that position until he came to the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1884. Between these few facts can be filled in the history of busy years in public service. Before the Civil War and subsequent to that time it is said that President Northrop probably made more public addresses in Connecticut than any other one man. These addresses were not written and have not been preserved. One of these addresses is worthy of very special mention. The legislature of Connecticut had been called together in special session to pass upon the question of whether Connecticut would accede to President Lincoln's demand for more troops for the prosecution of the war. There was a decidedly ugly sentiment prevalent and the question of whether Connecticut would stand by the president, was in serious doubt. A large number of the members of the legislature had gathered at a hotel in New Haven and some one suggested sending for Northrop who was then engaged in editorial work on the Palladium. Mr. Northrop walked into the lobby of the hotel and began a speech which is said to be the most powerful speech he ever delivered. By the time he had finished the question of whether Connecticut would stand by President Lincoln was no longer open to question of doubt. His logic and his personality carried conviction and won over those who were hesitating whether or not to stand by the president.

From the early days in his college life President Northrop has been known as a ready and convincing speaker. While in college he won everything offered in the way of oratorical prizes. The dominant traits of his speaking were then, as they are now, clearness and directness of statement and convincing logic; moreover, he put a personal feeling into what he had to say that was even more convincing than his logic. The personality of the man was behind everything that he said and carried weight beyond the mere logic of the words to which he gave utterance.

During the years that he held the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Yale he was one of the most popular professors in that institution. His ready wit and clearness of vision and appreciation of literature and the ability to make others appreciate the beauties which he saw, all combined to make him a wonderful teacher. A little incident is related of President Northrop in connection with President Taft, who was at one time in his classes, which is characteristic of President Northrop's attitude toward his pupils. President Taft had written an essay of a good many pages and submitted it to Professor Northrop for his inspection. After reading it over Mr. Taft was called in and Professor Northrop said to him, "Is there anything in the first eighteen pages that are not found in the last two?" Mr. Taft owned up that there was not and was at once advised to cut out the first eighteen pages.

President Northrop's decision to come to the University of Minnesota was undoubtedly due to the pressure brought to bear upon him by

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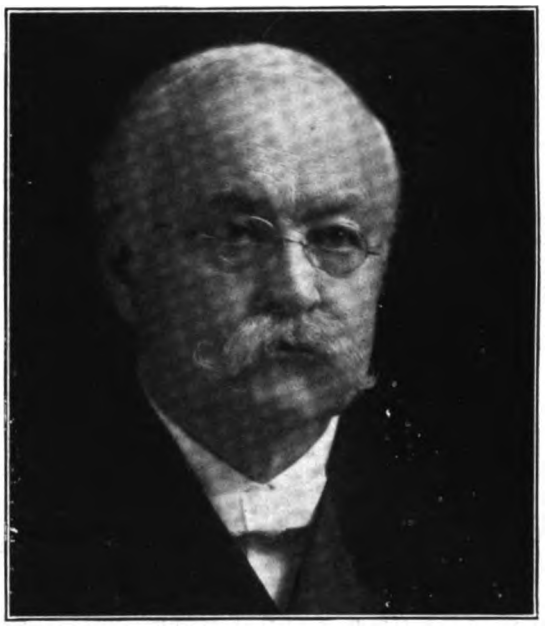
Governor Pillsbury. A committee of the board of regents, including Governor Pillsbury, went east to visit President Northrop and to offer him the presidency of the University. At that time President Northrop had no more intention of coming to Minnesota than he had of going to the moon, but Governor Pillsbury used his persuasive powers in a way that made an impression upon President Northrop and he agreed to visit the University and consider the matter further. At the time he visited the University, Governor Pillsbury held a reception for President Northrop and got together one of the most distinguished gatherings of Minnesotans ever brought together. President Northrop was made to feel the genuine warmth of a western reception. Each member of the party that evening, in passing President Northrop, to say goodnight shook him by the hand and told him they hoped that he would decide to accept. That reception clinched the matter and induced President Northrop to come to Minnesota.

Although President Northrop had been brought up and spent his life up to that time in the east, when he came to Minnesota he cut loose entirely from the east and cast his lot with the people of Minnesota. He has been from the first day of his arrival at the University to the present, a thorough Minnesotan. His home has been here, his interests have been here and he has been ever ready to respond to any call from any part of the state for any service he could render. No man in the state of Minnesota is known to more people and none more truly loved and revered.

Under President Northrop's leadership the University has grown from a little handful of students to an enrollment of five thousand. The men and women who have passed through the University in the twenty-six years he has been in charge of the institution have all felt the uplifting influence of this man and his personality, even though they may not have come into frequent personal contact with him. The door of his office is never locked and no one stands guard over it. Any student or any professor, or any citizen of the state of Minnesota or any other state for that matter, can reach the President upon any subject he desires to bring to his attention at any time. Not only this, but President Northrop's home has been open to receive visitors at any time of the day or night and any one who has had anything that President Northrop could help him about has been a welcome visitor. Many and many times students, discouraged and ready to give up, have found in President Northrop a warm friend, a wise counsellor and a real helper. A little incident illustrating President Northrop's way of dealing with



Cyrus Northrop, LL. D.

students will not be out of place here. One day President Northrop came upon a young lady who was attending the University who was the picture of utter dejection. Immediately he was touched with her evident misery and stopped to speak with her. He soon found that she was not only completely discouraged and ready to give up the struggle for an education, but was actually suffering from hunger, not having had anything to eat that day. President Northrop took her home with him, gave her a dinner, cheered her up, helped her to find work and made it possible for her to continue her college course. And what was better that all, he made her feel that he had a real interest

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in her welfare and a desire for her success. This is but one of a multitude of incidents that might be cited of his personal interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the student body. Hundreds of students have gone to him for a loan of money when they were hard pressed and not one was ever refused. Not always has his confidence been rewarded the way it should have been, but if he has ever regretted his action in any case, no one has ever been the wiser concerning it. It is said by those who have had means of knowing conditions at various other institutions that there is not in the country to-day a college president who has such a hold upon the student body of his institution as President Northrop. His lightest word is law with the student body and a request made by him is far more effective than the most drastic threats of punishment could be. The students know that he has a genuine love and regard for them and in return they revere him and give him such love as it has been the lot of few men to ever win.

President Northrop with a Senior Class

CARTOONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Northrop has always been a favorite subject for the cartoonist. His characteristic face and figure have often appeared in the public prints in form of cartoons. We give herewith a few cartoons which have appeared in past years. These cartoons are neither typical nor are they exhaustive of the various lines in which he has been cartooned, but they show the kindly intent of the artist and are perhaps average samples.

Note.—The following sketch appeared first in the Gopher of 1901 and was written by Alice Jackson, a member of the Gopher board. Miss Jackson spent all her spare time for nearly nine months gathering the material for this study and had numerous interviews with the President, his family and friends and corresponded with many of his old classmates and Yale associates. The article was rewritten innumerable times and submitted for criticism to various friends for suggestions. This remarkable article is one of the best pieces of work that ever appeared in a student publication at this University and is by all odds the best thing that has been written about President Northrop. We are glad to be able to give our readers the benefit of such painstaking work and such a vivid pen sketch of our President. Miss Jackson is now Mrs. G. S. Wheaton and resides at Havre, Montana.

A STUDY OF HIS PERSONALITY.

Rarely is the position of president of a college or university satisfactorily filled. Ideally, it is a position that requires qualities that seldom exist in combination. The tact of a diplomat, who has had the world for a training school, must be supplemented by a philanthropic spirit of helpfulness and love to all mankind. A knowledge of the wisdom of books must

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be possessed; but yet, the knowledge which knowing all, knows nothing. There must be firmness and decision of character, and yet an approachableness, a cordiality and a sweet reasonableness which none can fear. The multitudes of young men and women who are in the criticism-making period, as well as the character-forming period, whom the college president must deal with, are reliable and sincere, if exacting censors. Their demand is for a measure of learning, but with the predilection of youth for moral ideals, they demand that the president of their college shall have in greater measure a sense of justice and honor, a lack of pride and hauteur, a dignity of presence and a kindliness of heart. And yet, with these qualities inherent, a man might not be a success as the head of an institution of learning. A good deal of machinery outside of the campus grounds must be kept in smooth running order, so that a steady, even, onward course may be maintained. To pursue a consistent, conciliatory policy toward other institutions is a task somewhat trying, and to be a satisfactory medium between the governing body and the governed at home, requires still more diplomacy. Although the local reputation of a college, as a usual thing, rests largely with the students, outsiders estimate its standing by its president.

Several years ago an address was made by President Angell, of the University of Michigan, before the Minnesota chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society. In the course of the address President Angell enumerated the qualities which an ideal college president should possess. In conclusion he remarked: "I did not intend to make this an individual portrait, but do you not think it describes the man who is at the head of the University of Minnesota?" A consideration of the life of President Northrop, in connection with the University, would be a story of personal self-sacrifice and devotion to the interests of the institution. Yet it is the man's own personality more than anything else, and the general appreciation of the nobility of his character, that have won for him, and through him, for the University, a host of friends. Even a casual visitor at the University can readily see who is the throne and the power behind it, as well; while the students, who for the most part see him in his uncompromising official capacity, will unanimously bear witness to his ability and power, and will pay enthusiastic tribute to the greatness and charm of his character.

It has long been wished by President Northrop's friends that he write an autobiography, but it is to be feared that it would not be so

On the chapel stage in the '88 memorial chair

true as it would be brilliant and interesting. For if there be the faintest touch of pride in his nature, it is in the thought that he has none. The purpose of this sketch is to give a brief account of his life and career, thus to throw light upon his personality and cause a deeper and wider appreciation of the versatility and virility of his nature.

We Philistines of the west largely owe what is worthy and enduring in the civilization of our commonwealths to the Puritan blood of their upbuilders. Fortune has favored the University of Minnesota, in that she has given the insti-

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BIG CHIEF:—"Ugh! see heap picture-writing on rock; must go look for scalps."
—168—

tution a head who has the New England stuff inborn, and who, as a farmer's boy, in the struggles for supremacy with the rocky soil and its gnarled stumps, discovered that perseverance, courage and resoluteness were the weapons of success. On the walls of his home in Minneapolis there is a picture of a plain New England farmhouse, strength and simplicity in every line, with wide-spreading, sturdy trees and an old-fashioned well-sweep and bucket in the door-yard. Here, in the old Northrop homestead, on the Ridgefield hills of Connecticut, he was born, September 30th, 1834, and here was spent his early life. He first attended school in the West Lane district in a tiny one-room school building hidden amidst the splendid native trees. Here gathered in the winter time the big and little children of the neighborhood, the younger ones stimulated to more strenuous exertion by the mystic sounds of the Rule of Three and polysyllabic words propounded for spelling. They somehow got the essence of education in those days instead of the accessories. They were taught how to think, not what to think.

He was prepared for college at Williston, East Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1852 he entered Yale, but withdrew during his freshman year on account of failing health. He was able to return the following year, however, and has always attributed his recovery to the practice of deep inhalation and slow exhalation.

A glorious band, one hundred and five strong, was the class which graduated in 1857 at Yale.

"Around the walls Yalensian,
The fleeting years may flow,
But never bring the equal here,
Of Fifty-seven, O,"

and the fame which the individual members of the class have since won, justifies the class song. Cyrus Northrop was one of their number who came to the front at once. College honors and prizes somehow stuck to him as the burrs did when he went through one of the Ridgefield

SUSPENDED.

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pastures in his early days. He never tried for anything, so far as his classmates knew. Indeed, he was not particularly addicted to hard work in his studies—probably on account of a lack of robust health. A member of his class says: "His native resources were so ample that he generally thought a study of stupid textbooks on metaphysics, mental and moral science, superfluous; and when called on in recitation to answer some query, he delivered with great gravity his original views on the subject, wholly unbiased by the opinion of the textbook, which he had not read. And while they were not the same, I do not pretend that they were not superior to those of the author. Indeed, I used to think that Northrop, on 'The Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion,' was far more entertaining than Butler; and Whewell and What-you-call-'em were not in the same class with Cy on the abstractions of mental and moral science. In translating Latin and Greek, he might often depart widely from the musty author's meaning, but he gave us magnificent English."

In college politics—and they had them then the same as now, extensively and intensively—it is said he picked up what he thought would be desirable and proper as his share, in his usual leisurely and matter-of-fact style. There were no more signs of his tracks on the way than of a yacht making port. He was notably *facile princeps* in oratory—the Daniel Webster of his class. His noble brow, refined features, dignified presence, sympathetic, musical voice made him a striking figure on the platform. A classmate tells of an oratorical contest held in their junior year. John Milton Holmes, Augustus H. Strong, Norman C. Perkins and some others had their rival following and great greeting of applause. But when Northrop appeared and gave his opening sentence—"The noblest work of God is the human soul," then the hurrahs and tumultuous greetings showed him the favorite orator of the college world. Well might the Connecticut boys be proud of him.

WHERE THE SMOKE ORDINANCE IS ENFORCED.

AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Classifying the Specimens.

But it was not only for intellectual and oratorical ability that he was conspicuous among his fellows. They loved him for his personal worth and character, while admiring his talents. They respected his serious, earnest, studious habits and worshipped at his shrine the more willingly that the qualities of moroseness or crustiness usually complementary to such natures were replaced by perfect geniality and courteousness. Cyrus Northrop was naturally "popular" though he never sowed his crop of wild oats

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and no humorous incident, anecdote or frivolity connected with his career or conduct at Yale has been handed down to the succeeding generation. He just moved on in his large, serene way, living an "all-round" life in the college fraternities and societies, minding his own business and doing it exceedingly well.

Many of Dr. Northrop's close friends supposed from their knowledge of him that he would choose the ministry as a profession, though all his classmates had marked him out for a great lawyer, and eventually senator of the United States at least, for his proper work seemed to be that of statesman and leader in public affairs. Though the succeeding years have proven them all false prophets, he nevertheless took a course of law at Yale, graduating in 1859. During these two years he also taught in the Skinner school on Hillhouse avenue, New Haven. Upon the death of Professor Skinner he assumed charge of the school and completed the work of preparing the senior class for college. After he was admitted to the bar he commenced the practice of his profession at Norwalk, Connecticut. The story goes that when he first hung out his Counselor-at-Law shingle, his first four cases were brought to the wrong term and the wrong end of the county, and all were abated and thrown out of court. How could the best orator of Yale stop to study out the almanac and court calendars? Let all the freshman unfortunates of the Minnesota University take courage!

But the fates were kindly disposed and did not long hold him to the drudgery of the law for he was drawn into politics, and this chapter of his life is an interesting one. It was at this time that he made a famous series of stump speeches for Lincoln throughout the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It was a cause worthy of his strength in argument and convincing eloquence; and to the powerful speeches of such men as he, do we largely owe the preservation of the Union. The two years following he was clerk of the house of representatives of Connecticut, and in '63, clerk of the senate. Though he did not serve in the war of the rebellion, he served his country most efficiently in other important capacities, being sent by General Buckingham as his representative to Washington to induce President Lincoln to allow regular army officers to take commissions in volunteer regiments, and during the draft riots of '62 and '63, giving staunch support to the government through his editorials in the Palladium, the leading paper of New Haven, of which he was at that time the editor.

Though Mr. Northrop was never a devotee of what is called society, he was an early and devoted lover. On September 30th, 1862, occurred his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Warren, the belle of Stamford, Connecticut. Their home life has always approached the ideal. In those earlier days he always impressed outsiders with his reserve and seriousness, but those who knew him intimately, saw him in a different character. Here in his home, though he always preserved entirely his dignity, his sunny, mirth-loving nature revealed itself. His fondness for home and those who were in it, was deep and unaffected. In the days when his little children were growing up about him, his friends were not wont to see him often, except in his strict attendance to business routine. The story of the king, who, when an ambassador from another kingdom was introduced, was found on his hands and knees with a child on his back, might almost be paralleled in the case of President Northrop.

In 1863, he was called to the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Yale college. The

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work promised to be far more congenial to him than his chosen profession, and the regents of Yale could have decided on no one more admirably fitted for the position. The call was accepted. and the work in which he has been, through all the succeeding years, so peculiarly successful, was now begun. His record through all the many years of his connection with the college was a highly honorable one. He devoted much more than the required time to his classes, giving extra series of lectures to the members, while performing much outside work. The Bible class which he held in New Haven on Sunday afternoons, was largely attended and noted for years afterwards. It used to be said that he was about the only professor there who could "handle" a mass meeting. None of the rest, with all their erudition, could draw or hold a crowd, but Professor Northrop could always be sure of a large and eager audience.

Again, at this time, he went into the political campaign and made some notable speeches in Connecticut for the republican candidates. Sectional feeling between the two political parties at this time was high in the college, and the excitement was intense. Professor Sumner had made a speech in favor of the democratic candidate Tilden, and had an ardent following among the students. An opposition movement was started by the Hayes followers, who wished to get Professor Northrop to answer Sumner. At the time they most wanted him he was out of the city stumping the neighboring towns. They finally ascertained when he was expected home, and arranged a meeting for the same night. When the professor arrived in the city early that evening, they met him at the train, explained the situation, and gave him a newspaper containing Sumner's speech in condensed form. The only time he found to read it was on his way to the meeting. An enthusiastic crowd was waiting to hear him. Taking the newspaper out of his pocket, he said, "I haven't had a good chance to read this speech over; let's read it over together." He then read it aloud; sentence by sentence, commenting upon and answering every point in his able, vigorous way. Then he said, "Having thus disposed of Professor Sumner, let us now get down to the issues of the campaign." The speech that followed was a masterly one. The audience went wild with applause, and the professor was carried home on the shoulders of an excited multitude.

In February, 1884, when a committee of the regents of the University of Minnesota went East for the purpose of choosing a man to fill the post of president of the University, a great many Minnesotans strongly urged the name of Professor Northrop. He was finally persuaded to visit the University and look over the field. At a reception given him at the home of Governor Pillsbury, he made a strikingly favorable

President and Mrs. Northrop, photo by Luxton

impression. As he walked across the room, one of a group of distinguished citizens made the remark, "He walks like a westerner." The confidence and faith which the people of Minnesota have always felt in him began when, at his inaugural ceremonies, he said in his straightforward, impressive manner, "I am a Christian, and so far forth as my influence goes, as long as I am president of the University, it shall be on the side of Christianity." In 1885, when he said these words, it was the custom to talk much of the godlessness of state universities and to suppose that it was hardly possible to have a catholic Christianity which should have charity for all, and bring no embarrassment to the institution.

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There is no question about the popularity of the president among the student body. Even a distinguished speaker at the morning chapel exercises has always to share the honors of the day with "Prexy." The students will listen in a more or less interested manner to the remarks of the stranger, give him the applause he deserves, then the room will suddenly grow quiet and the president will come forward. If the speech has been of a serious didactic nature, in a concise definite way he will sum it all up, touching on the salient points, clinching them firmly in the minds of the hearers. If the speaker has given a light, humorous talk, the president will make a few impromptu remarks so contagiously amusing that one laughs involuntarily, one's hands clap in spite of oneself, and when the exercises are over every one feels so thoroughly relaxed that the yelling of the Ski-U-Mah to the limit of lung capacities seems the only fitting postlude.

Sometimes the president thinks that a visitor is not likely to be accorded the enthusiastic reception he may deserve, and when the applause begins to subside he very quietly and slyly once or twice claps his hands together. That is all the cue the students need, and the embarrassed speaker would have to stand until hands toughened by football, baseball, basket ball and what-not were blistered, did not a wave of the hand of the president, in turn, cause the tumultuous greeting to cease.

An admirably keen analyst of student nature has President Northrop repeatedly shown himself. Though there have been remarkably few instances within a number of years past when a stern exhibition of authority has been needed, yet the students have proven themselves students (thank Heaven!) on several noteworthy occasions. When a serious, senseless act of vandalism or barbarism is committed as the product of an ebullition of mistaken patriotism or sectional enthusiasm, the chapel air on the following day is not on fire with burning anathemas. Several days pass, and then in a calm, gently reasonable way the affair is discussed in all its bearings and the senselessness and consequences of the act are made plain. He must be a renegade, indeed, who, after listening to the words of the President, does not see the reasonableness of his view and heartily endorse his judgment in the matter.

The following incident indicates perfectly the attitude of the President toward the students, and one of the secrets of his success is revealed in his own words. Several years ago a ukase prohibiting smoking on the campus was issued. One night the Superintendent of Buildings reported to the President that some of the law students had been seen smoking after dark behind the oaks. The Superintendent said he had not sternly repressed them, but he had used discretion. The President turned on his heel and marched away with the simple remark, "Use more discretion."

Like most of the rest of humanity, President Northrop is exceedingly fastidious as to the correct spelling of his surname, and an applicant for favor at his hands must needs look to it that the fourth instead of the fifth vowel is used in the last syllable. It is most interesting to watch him when he has an appointment to make. He does not depend on dry credentials; he sends for the man. He does not catechise him with reference to his preparation for the work and subjects he is to teach. He engages him in some unlooked for general conversation, and, without the victim's knowing it, the President is reading the man through and through and making up his mind if he has found what he rightly deems so essential in an instructor—personality. A listener to interviews that take place in his office would hear more than once the tables turned on his interlocutor. A short time since, a householder living near the University complained of an injury that would result to his property should a high fence be built around the athletic grounds. Finding he could get no satisfaction on these premises, he began to assail the game of football, saying it made the members of his family ill to see the players carried off the field in the practice games, stunned, injured perhaps for life. "My dear Mr. So-and-So," said the President, rising and placing his hand on the gentleman's shoulder, "that is just the reason we are building that fence, so

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that your family will not be forced daily to look upon this awful sacrifice of human life."

It is said that Macaulay, when a fat boy of three or four, used to lie on the floor, munch bread and butter and read. By some subtle association, when one sees President Northrop lying upon the hearthrug in his study and smoking up his chimney, Macaulay is recalled. It is there in his home that we see the President at his best, there that the sweet, cheerful, unselfish, tender side of his nature is in evidence, there that he seems pre-eminently Bunyan's "Great-Heart" in the Nineteenth Century. A large-heartedness and broad sympathy are in his very bearing, and all who come in contact with him are impressed with it. It has no doubt opened the door to many an imposter, but it has made him the helper of many more who sorely needed help. And the readiness of his giving was never greater than when his own burdens were heavier than any knew, heavier sometimes than those of the one he was helping. A student in sore straits is for that time as his own son or daughter, and more often than even those who know him best have knowledge of, has he seriously inconvenienced himself to proffer sympathy and help and show his kindly interest. To the sorrowing and afflicted among his acquaintances, he is continually giving a comfort that comforts and a consolation that consoles, for he speaks straight from his infinite depth of experience and from the fullness of compassion in his heart. His religion is not of the conventional type. It is the strong vitalizing force of his whole being. His moral and intellectual natures never seem to quarrel with each other. His faith in the divine is child-like, pure, simple and unchangeable. When at the chapel exercises the prayer is offered by him, the room is reverently still, all heads are bowed and a spiritual uplifting is felt, for there has been veritable sacred communion with the Unseen yet Ever Present.

Long have the people of the State of Minnesota rejoiced in Dr. Northrop's gift of speech. As an orator, his honest, sterling, vigorous Saxon style, his wonderful faculty of getting at the heart of a situation, of seizing the vulnerable point of that which he is opposing, the strong point of that which he is favoring, his commanding voice and figure, his personal magnetism, render him second to few in his generation. Moreover, the rare tact for which he is noted, his wonderful faculty of always being ready without showing how he got ready, the power which he possesses of comprehending the right thing to do or say at the right time, and, withal, the ability to do it, his brilliant and spontaneous wit, have given him an enviable reputation throughout the country as an impromptu speaker and after-dinner orator.

The following story has been told, until now everyone knows it, but it will bear much repetition. It was at the great Cornell banquet where Chauncey Depew was toastmaster. He thought to turn the laugh on the President by introducing him as a Western educational cyclone who carried all before him. Settling his spectacles on his nose with that familiar gesture which means fun for him and confusion for somebody else, Dr. Northrop said very suavely, that the appellation was a new one to him. However, he supposed he ought not to object to it, since the gentleman who had conferred it upon him was a generally recognized authority on wind.

Some one, in comparing these two men, has commented; "President Northrop is as taking an after-dinner orator as the renowned speaker of the New York Central, but not making a business of attending banquets, this fact is not so widely known."

President Northrop's wit, as the story shows, is irresistible and never fails in its object. He

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does not often tell amusing stories, but numerous stories are told of him, chronicling occasions when he has hit the nail squarely on the head and has made a remark so pregnant with humor, so quickwitted and appropriately good, that it is local currency.

At the dedication of the new Hillside cemetery in Minneapolis, he was one of the speakers. As is usual on such occasions, the men removed their hats, though the day was raw and unpleasant. Before the President began his address he put his hat back on his head, with the suggestion that the others do the same, remarking that as for himself, he did not care to contribute personally to the success of the enterprise.

A number of years ago, when he was professor at Yale, he attended a meeting of the Yale Alumni Association in a certain Western city. There was present at this time a certain unfriendly faction of the younger alumni. When he rose to speak, he began by saying "I do not intend to make a long speech," whereupon there was a tumultuous applause. "But," continued the speaker, "if anyone here supposes that I am incapable of making a long speech, I shall prove the contrary if it takes me an hour and half to do so." And the applause subsided.

It would be a very readable book if the clever and apt sayings which President Northrop has made before student assemblies, were collected and published. Yet, take them out of their setting, and without the inimitable, indescribable and magnetic personality of the speaker, and the quick, delighted responsiveness of the students, much of the charm is lost. His humor, on such occasions, comes more in scintillating sparks, than in a continuous volume. The display is all the more enjoyable, but yet all the more untranscribable.

A volume might easily be written recording the experiences of Dr. Northrop during the last fifteen years, including not only an account of his connection with the University, but rehearsing the part he has played in the regulation of public affairs in general. In 1889, he had the honor of being chosen Moderator of the Congregational National Council at Worcester. Dr. Geo. L. Walker said that the Council had never before been so good a one; if the Moderator were placed on one side and the rest of the Council on the other, it would be a fair division. He was also vice-president of the International Council held at London in 1889, where he made two addresses which elicited much favorable comment. Dr. Dale, the Moderator, in his introduction to the proceedings, says, after quoting from President Northrop's address, "I venture to say that no weightier words than these were spoken at the Council, none that more deserve the serious consideration of English Congregationalists."

Nihil tetigit quod non oravit; and yet, perfectly conscious as he must be of all that he is, of his high position, his intellectual powers, he is, nevertheless, unpretentious, unassuming. With the years his character has broadened and deepened, has rounded out more fully in intellectual, social and Christian graces. Contact with him leaves one optimistic, impressed and inspired with the realization that a human being can, with God's help, fight a good fight and conquer in the name of honor, purity and uprightness. The University speaks eloquently for him. He might stand on the campus, and pointing to the stately group of buildings, exclaim; "If you seek my monument, look around you!" Yet, imposing as this monument is, there is one more grand, though neither measurable nor visible. It is the potent force for righteousness which, going forth from his life, has touched the lives of thousands, and with the years, is extending throughout the earth.

MINNESOTA'S TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

President Northrop's announcement that he intended to retire from the presidency of the University, at the close of his twenty-sixth year of service, naturally turned the thoughts of his many friends to the question of a fitting testimonial to him. During all the years of his administration President Northrop has been the foremost citizen of the State and a leader in the whole Northwest. His powers of mind have easily given him a precedence in matters intel-

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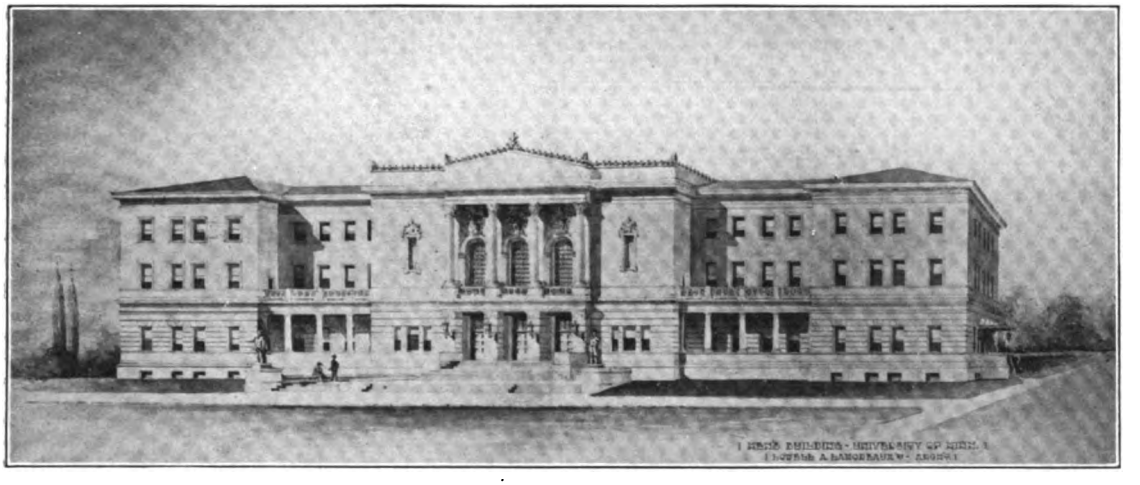
lectual and his manly, human qualities have made him the best loved citizen of the state. It seemed especially appropriate, that, since President Northrop has filled so large a place in the life of the state outside the University as well as through it, that this tribute should come from the people of the state and not be confined to the University, its faculty, students and alumni. It was also a matter of course that it should take the form of something to remain upon the campus and perpetuate, for all time, the qualities typified in the life of President Northrop. Furthermore it was fitting that the tribute should take the form of something of which President Northrop felt special need and the logic of the whole situation pointed to the erection, upon the University campus, of a building for men, to be known as the Cyrus Northrop Building.

President Northrop has felt for a number of years that this building would fill a larger and more useful place in the lives of the men of the University than any other one thing that could be placed upon the University campus; his friends felt that in such a building it would be possible to perpetuate and uphold the lofty ideals for which President Northrop has so consistently stood during the years of his administration. The state and the University owe much to President Northrop for his activities in many directions but he has been pre-eminently an inspiration to the generations of young men and women who have passed through the University during the years he has been at its head.

No college president, of the present generation, is held in greater love by his students and faculty and the alumni body. He has drawn all who have come into contact with him to himself and has bound them to him by bonds strong and enduring. It is the man—his kindly interest in his "children" that has made them love him as few men are loved.

President Northrop has not only stood for manhood as of greater value than anything else, but he has typified in his own life the worth of such manhood. He has been a man among men—generous almost to a fault, of rare lovableness and at all times holding in deepest reverence the "things which are unseen" and yet most real, he has been an example that has changed many a man's attitude of thought toward the things that are of the highest value and has shown that the truest reverence is a real part of true greatness.



The Proposed Cyrus Northrop Building

The movement for this tribute was started by the Minnesota Union, an organization of the men of the University and was finally made public February 26th, at a meeting of the Faculty club held at Donaldson's tea rooms. The idea at once appealed to the people of Minne-

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sota and many and prompt were the offers of help and words of appreciation of the services of President Northrop. No one thing has ever so appealed to the people of the state and the alumni in particular have come to the support of the movement as they have never before stood behind any one movement. The idea of doing something for "Prexy," and at the same time helping to perpetuate at the University the things for which the President has always stood; and, in addition, provide the University something so much needed, brought voluntary offers of help from every corner of the state.

The cut shown herewith gives an idea of what the building will be like, though this is of course subject to changes to make the building conform to the general plan for future buildings on the greater campus. The general form of the building is "T" shaped with a frontage of about 225 feet and a depth of about 180 feet. The plans for the interior have been made with the idea of providing for the social needs of the men of the University and their various organizations. The building will provide a large living room, extending through two stories; an auditorium, to take the form of a theatre to seat about five hundred; a dining room, or commons, to provide for one thousand on special occasions; billiard and game rooms and a large bowling alley; a trophy room; a reading and writing room; a large number of offices, committee rooms and small assembly rooms; a grand hall, or foyer, extending through two floors and rooms for a faculty club.

Somewhere, in or around this building, there will be placed something, yet to be determined upon, as a special and personal tribute to President Northrop and apart from all considerations of usefulness.

It is hoped to make the whole building really represent President Northrop and to make it the abiding place of his spirit which has been for so many years the most uplifting factor in the lives of the men and women who have been privileged to come into contact with him.

This building will bring the men of the University together as they have never been able to get together in the past and will bring to the men a sense of collective responsibility that cannot but result in higher ideals and higher living. The men will come to feel, as never in the past, a sense of responsibility for the good name of the University and for the conduct of their fellow students, and, moreover, the building will make it possible for the men of the University to have a place which shall be, in a degree, a substitute for home life which is now entirely out of the reach of most of the men, and will also give them an attractive place where they can go to secure proper amusements and recreation and society, under proper conditions.

At the time of this writing, the success of the movement is assured beyond any reasonable doubt.

WHEN PREXY PRAYS.

When Prexy prays
  Our heads all bow,
A sense of peace
  Smooths every brow,
Our hearts deep stirred
  No whispers raise,
At chapel time
  When Prexy prays.

When Prexy prays
  All hearts unite,
And closer draws
  The Infinite;
No thoughtless wit
  Himself displays,
At chapel time
  When Prexy prays.

When Prexy prays,
  Our better self
Is raised above
  All thoughts of pelf;
To nobler lives
  Incline our ways,
At chapel time
  When Prexy prays.

From the Gopher of '01.

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X. REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY, 1851-1910

NAME	Date of Service	Appointed from	Photo No.	Present Address
Adams, Elmer E.	1897-1905	Fergus Falls	E2	
Atwater, Isaac	1851-1860	St. Anthony	A19	
Austin, Horace	*1870-1874	St. Paul	C4	* * *
Balcom, St. A. D.	1857-1860	Winona	A13	* * *
Barto, Alphonso	1895-1899	Long Prairie	E1	* * *
Batchelder, George F.	1861-1863	Faribault	B14	
Benson, Jared	1861-1864	Anoka	B13	* * *
Berry, John M.	1860-1861, 1868-declined	Faribault	B1	* * *
Black, Mahlon	1855-1860	Stillwater	A9	* * *
Bryant, Charles S.	1870-1876	St. Peter	E4	* * *
Buckham, Thomas S.	1876-1887	Faribault		
Burt, David	†1875-1881	St. Paul	D6	* * *
Butler, Pierce	1907-	St. Paul	G	
Chute, Richard	1863-1864, 1876-1881	St. Anthony	B3	* * *
Clark, Greenleaf	1879-1904	St. Paul	E3	* * *
Clough, David M.	*1895-1899	Minneapolis	C6	Everett, Wash.
Cole, Gordon E.	1888-1890	Faribault	E7	* * *
Comstock, S. G.	1905-1908	Moorhead	E8	
Dalrymple, Oliver	1872-1875	St. Paul	E6	* * *
Davis, Cushman K.	*1874-1876, 1883-1893	St. Paul	C2	* * *
Donaldson, Ronald S.	1868-1872	Farmington	E5	* * *
Donnelly, Ignatius	‡1860-1863	Ninninger	B11	* * *
Dunnell, Mark H.	†1868-1870	Owatonna	D8	* * *
Eberhart, Adolph O.	*1909-	Mankato	G	
Edgerton, A. J.	1878-1881	Kasson	E10	* * *
Emery, Sloan M.	1889-1895	Lake City	E11	* * *
Folwell, William W.	§1872-1884	Minneapolis		
Franklin, Benjamin	1868-Aug. 19	Winona	E14	* * *
Fridley, A. M.	1855-1860	St. Anthony	A16	* * *
Furber, J. W.	1851-1855	Cottage Grove	A5	* * *
Gibson, Paris	1871-1880	Minneapolis	E12	Great Falls, Mont.
Gilfillan, John B.	1881-1888	Minneapolis	E15	
Hamlin, Edward O.	1860-1864	St. Cloud	B2	* * *
Harwood, A. A.	1868-1878	Austin	E13	* * *
Heatwole, Joel P.	1891-1897	Northfield	E15	* * *
Hoyland, Henry B.	1908-	Duluth	G	
Hubbard, Lucius F.	*1881-1887	Red Wing	C7	
Johnson, John A.	*1905-1909	St. Peter	C5	* * *
Kiehle, David L.	†1882-1892	Minneapolis	D5	Portland, Ore.
Kimball, William M.	1860-1864	Minneapolis	B15	* * *
Lamprey, Morris	1874-1879	St. Paul	E9	* * *
Lewis, John H.	†1899-1901	Hastings	D4	Ontario, Calif.
Liggett, William M.	1888-1906	Benson	D9	* * *
Lind, John	1893-1894, *1899-1901, 1908-	Minneapolis	G	
McGill, A. R.	*1887-1889	St. Paul	C9	
Mahoney, Stephen	1889-1907	Minneapolis	F1	
Marshall, William R.	1851-1853, *1868-1870, 1875-1882	St. Paul	A11	* * *
Mayo, William J.	1907-	Rochester	G	
Meeker, B. B.	1851-1857	St. Anthony	A7	* * *
Merriam, William R.	*1889-1893	St. Paul	C8	
Merriman, Orlando C.	1860-1868, 1868-1871	Minneapolis	F8	* * *
Miller, Stephen	*Jan.-Mar. 1864	Windom	B4	* * *
Neill, Edward D.	**1860-1861	St. Paul	B12	* * *

*Ex-officio—Governor.
†Ex-officio—Superintendent of public instruction.
‡Ex-officio—Lieutenant Governor.
§Ex-officio—President of the University.
**Ex-officio—Chancellor of the University.
***Deceased.

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NAME	Date of Service	Appointed from	Photo No.	Present Address
Nelson, Benjamin F.	1904-	Minneapolis	G	
Nelson, Knute	1882-1893, *1893-1895	Alexandria	C3	
Nelson, Socrates	1851-1859	Stillwater	A3	* * *
Nichols, John	1864-1868, 1868-1873	St. Paul	F10	* * *
Northrop, Cyrus	§1884-	Minneapolis	G	
Noyes, Daniel R.	1904-1908	St. Paul	F3	* * *
Olsen, John W.	†1901-1908		D3	
Owen, Sidney M.	1893-1901, 1907-1910	Minneapolis	F14	* * *
Pendergast, W. W.	†1893-1899	Hutchinson	D1	* * *
Pillsbury, John S.		St. Anthony	B3	* * *
1863-1864, 1864-1868, 1868-1876, *1876-1882,	1882-1895			
Regent for life	1895-1901			
Ramsey, Alexander	1851-1857, *1860-1863	St. Paul	B3, A15	* * *
Randall, Eugene W.	1904-1907	St. Paul	D7	
Rice, A. E.	1897-	Willmar	G	
Rice, Henry M.	1851-1859	St. Paul	A4	* * *
Riheldaffer, J. G.	1853-1859	St. Paul	A10	* * *
Schulz, C. G.	†1909-	St. Peter	G	
Schurmeier, T. L.	1902-1904	St. Paul	F2	
Sherwood, Charles D.	‡Jan.-Mar. 1864	Rushford	B10	* * *
Sibley, Henry H.	1851-1860, 1869-1891	Mendota	A2	* * *
Smith, C. A.	1908-	Minneapolis	G	
Smith, C. K.	1851-1853		A8	* * *
Smith, Samuel G.	1898-1904	St. Paul	F4	
Smith, Simeon	1860-1861		B7	* * *
Sommers, Charles L.	1910-	St. Paul	G	
Stearns, Ozora P.	1891-1897	Duluth	F16	* * *
Steele, Franklin	1851-1860	Fort Snelling	A17	* * *
Stevens, John H.	1853-1859	St. Anthony	A1	* * *
Strickler, O. C.	1901-1907	Sleepy Eye	F13	
Swenson, L. S.	1895-1897	Albert Lea	F12	
Swift, Henry A.	‡Mar.-July 1863, *1863-1864	St. Peter	B5	* * *
Taylor, N. C. D.	1851-1855	Taylor's Falls	A12	* * *
Thomas, Uriah	1860-1863	Minneapolis	B9	* * *
Thompson, Edwin J.	1869-1870	Rushford	F5	* * *
Todd, M. R.	1897-1898			
Tousley, Orson V.	1880-1883	Minneapolis	F11	* * *
Tullar, Chas. E.	1900 never confirmed		F15	
Van Sant, Samuel R.	*1901-1905	Winona	C1	
Van Voorhes, Abram	1851-1860	Stillwater	A14	* * *
Williams, Milton M.	1910-	Little Falls	G	
Wilson, Horace B.	†1871-1875	St. Paul	D2	* * *
Wilson, Thomas	1898-1910	Died April 3d, 1910	F7	* * *
Winslow, J. M.	1857-1860	St. Anthony	A6	* * *
Wyman, James T.	1901-1908	Minneapolis	F6	
Yale, Wm. H.	1894-1895	Winona	F9	

*Ex-officio—Governor.
†Ex-officio—Superintendent of public instruction.
‡Ex-officio—Lieutenant Governor.
§Ex-officio—President of the University.
**Deceased.

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Plate A

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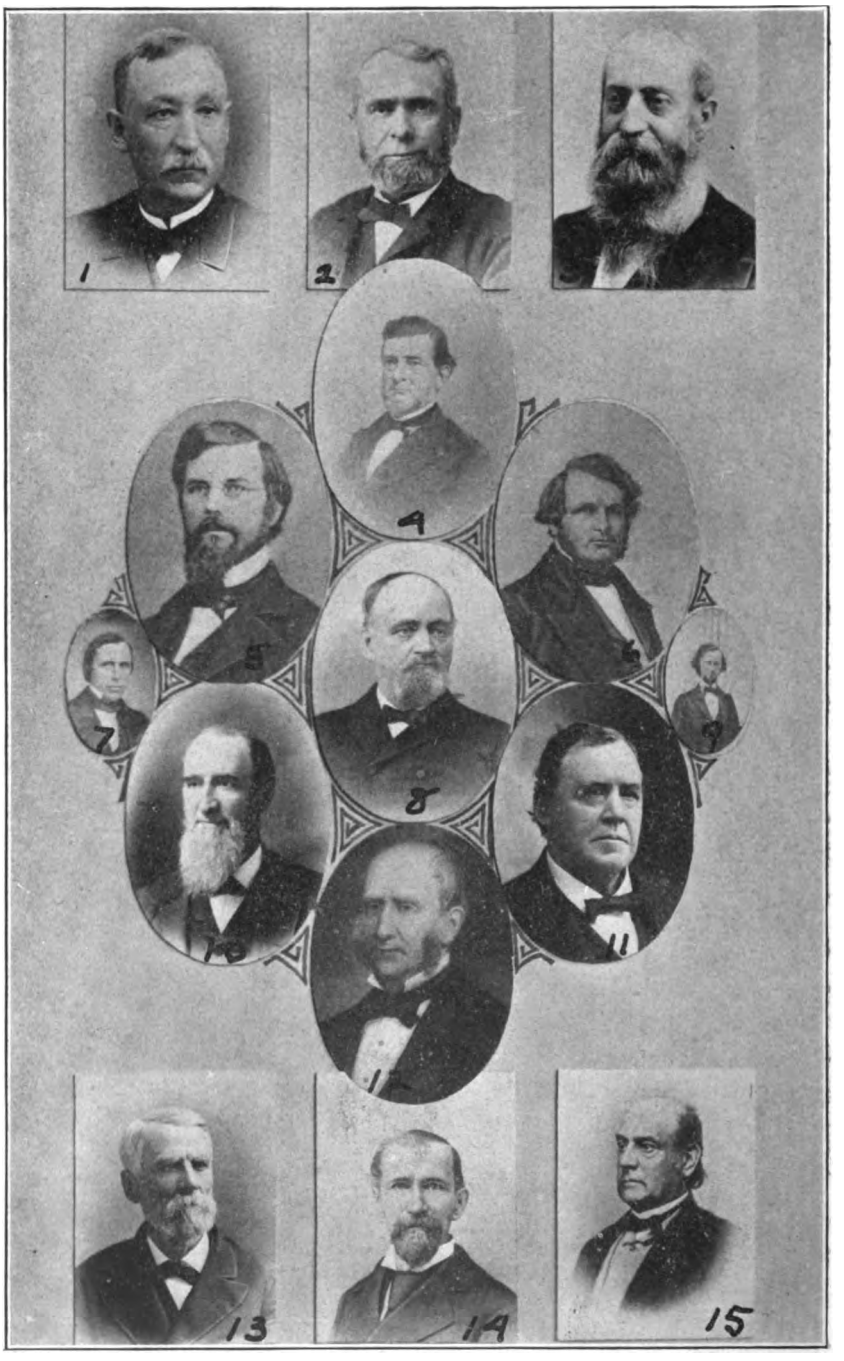

Plate B

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Plate C

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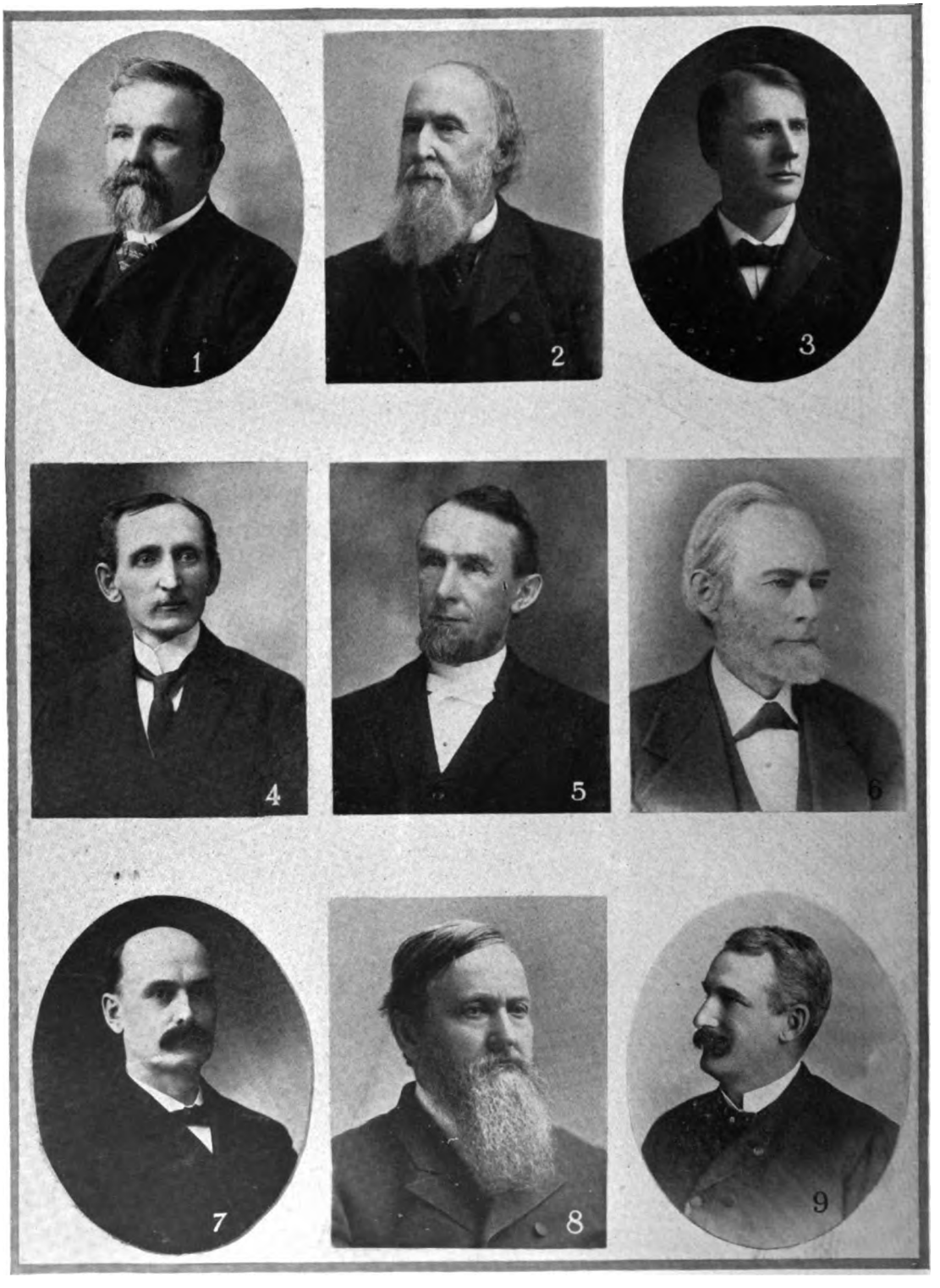

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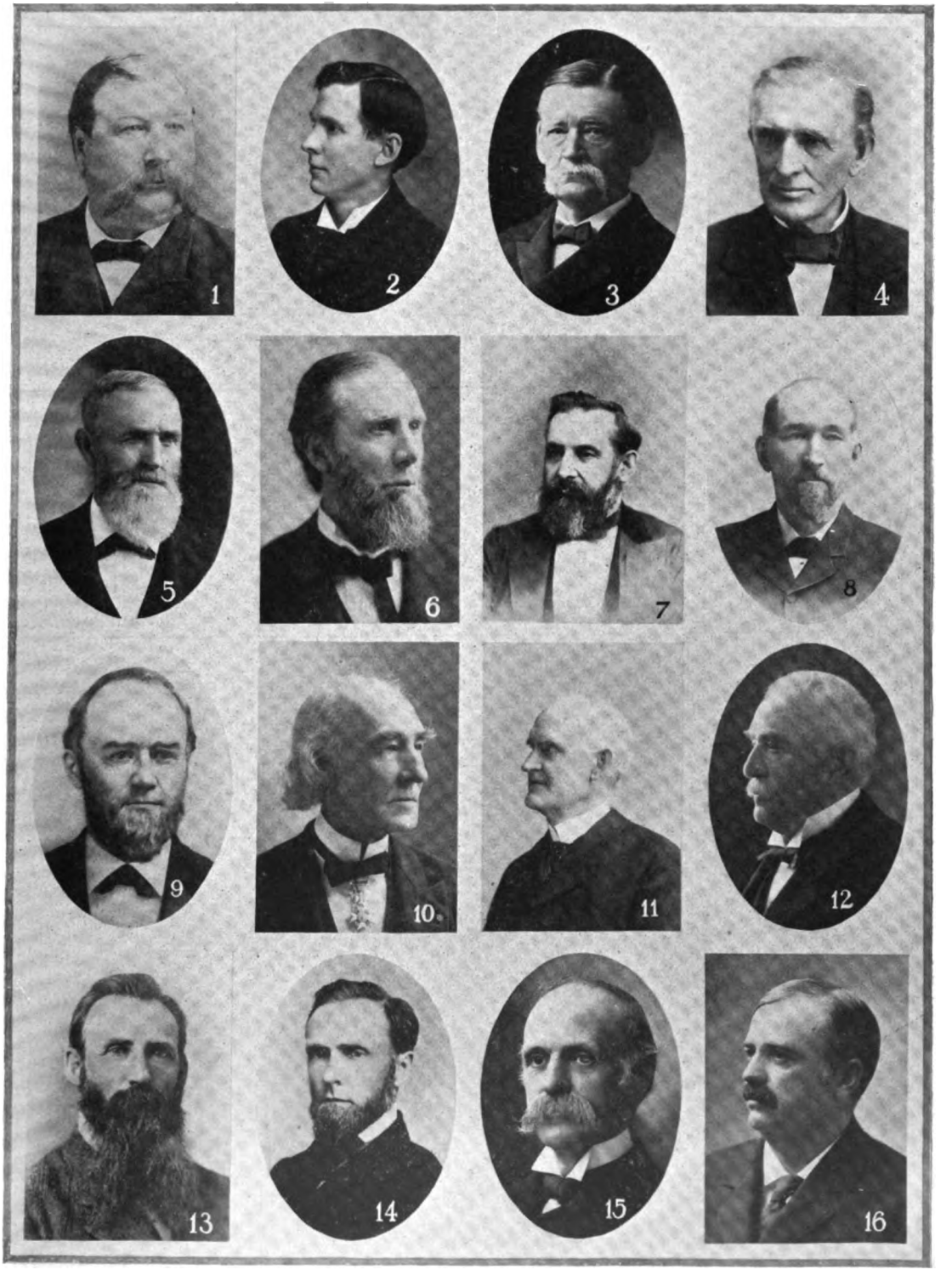

Plate E

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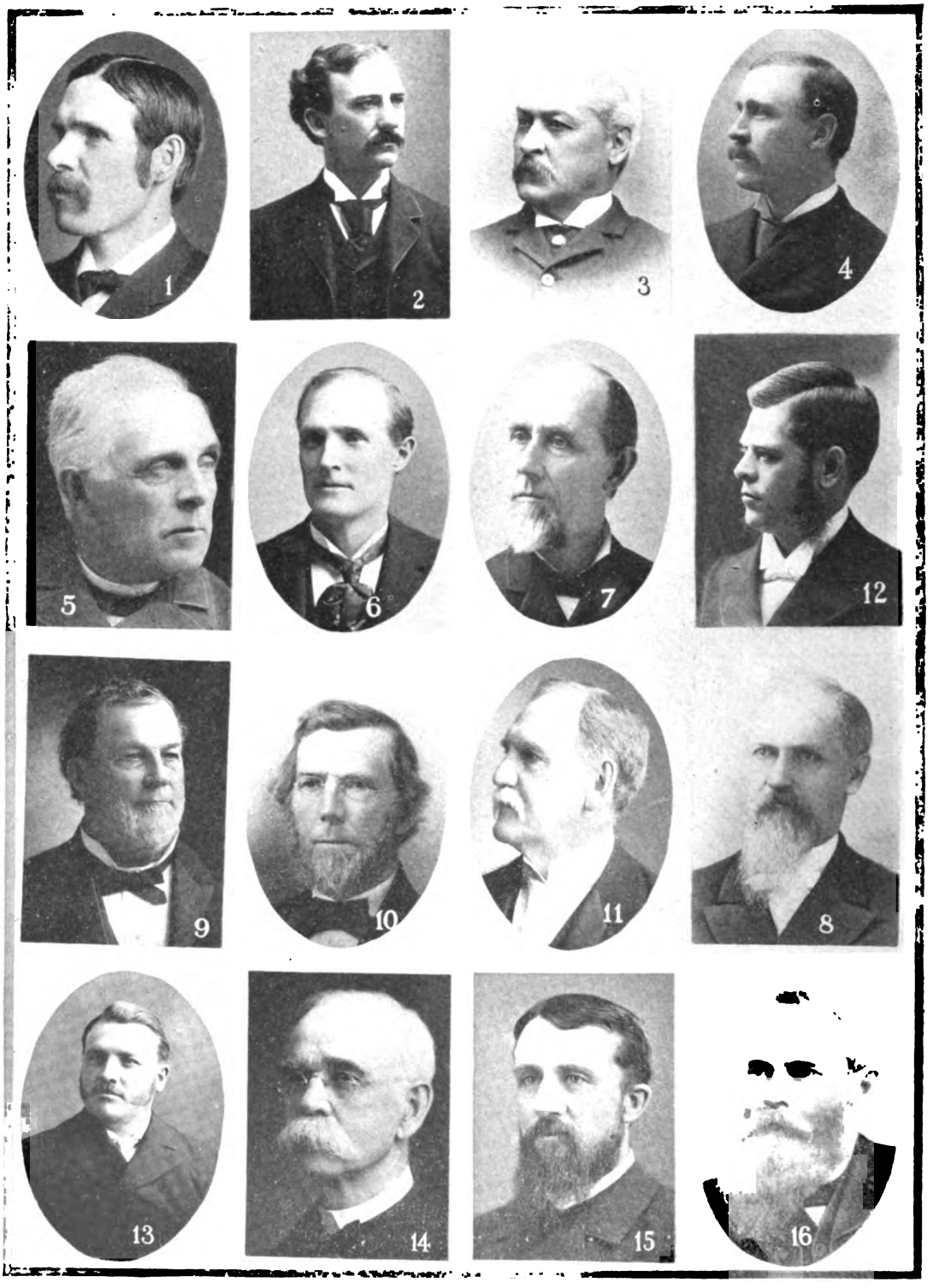

Plate F

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Schulz
Hovland
Williams
Mayo

Eberhart
Lind
Northrop

Nelson
Smith
Rice
Sommers
Butler

Plate G

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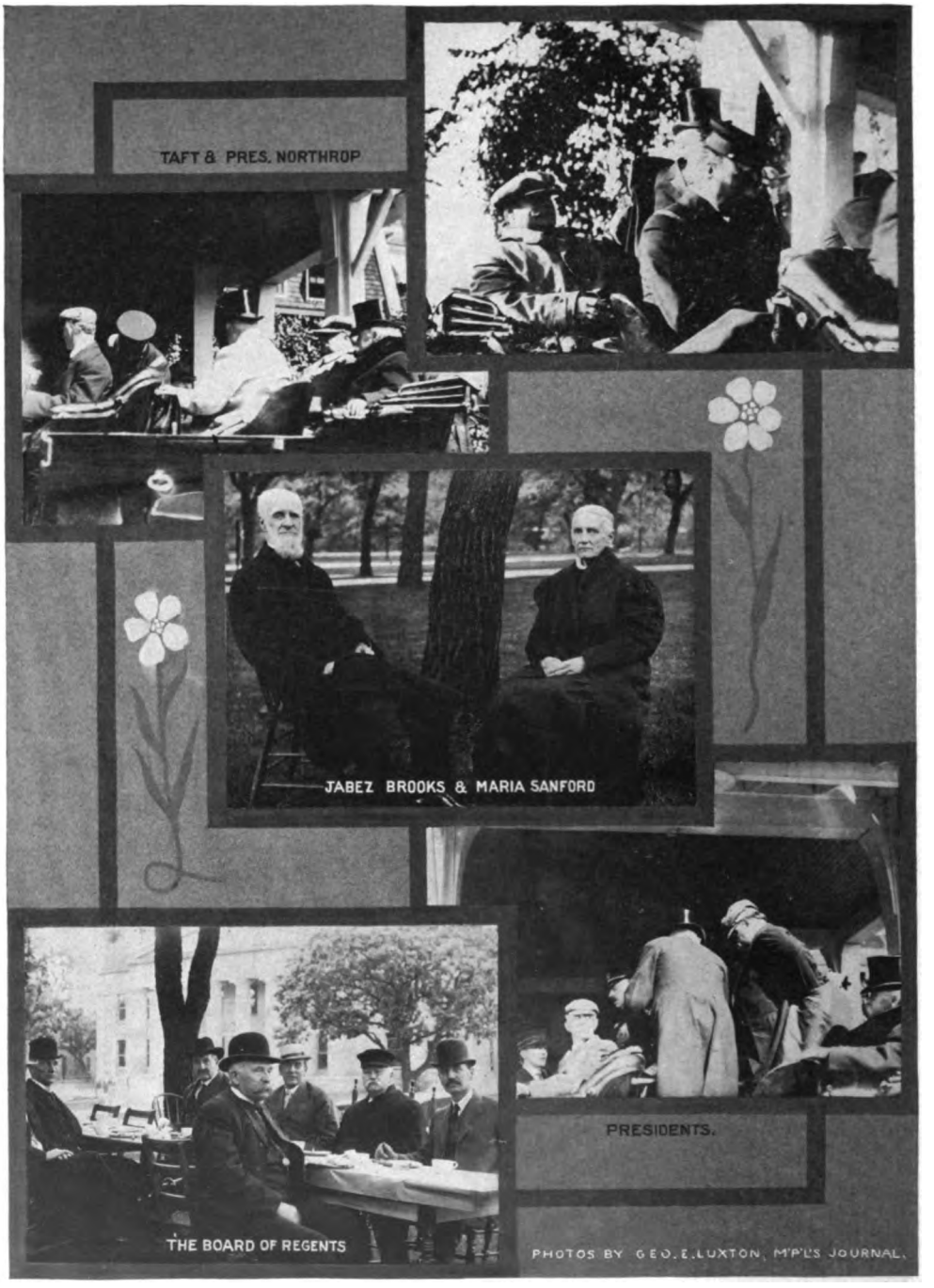

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XI. UNIVERSITY FACULTY ROLL.

The following is as complete a list of members of the University faculty as it has been possible to compile from official sources. It contains the names of all who have been connected with the University, with the rank of instructor or higher rank, indicating promotions and present rank and date of connection with the University.

ABBOTT, AMOS W.—Clinical professor of diseases of women, 1888 to date. 21 Tenth street south.

ABBOTT, EVERTON JUDSON—Clinical professor of medicine and associate professor of practice of medicine, 1888 to 1907; clinical professor of medicine and chief of medical clinic, 1907 to date. 395 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

ABBOTT, HOWARD S.—Professor of corporation law, 1895 to date. 900 Sixth street southeast.

ACOMB, WILLIAM E.—Instructor in drawing, 1902-03.

ADAIR, FRED LYMAN—Clinical instructor in obstetrics, 1907 to date. 3232 Irving avenue south.

AHRENS, ALBERT EMIL—Surgical clinics, 1905-1907. Lecturer in surgery, 1907 to date. 1947 Rondo street, St. Paul.

ALCALA, CATALINE DE—Instructor in Spanish, 1892-93.

ALDRICH, CHARLES R.—Instructor in shop work and drawing, and farm buildings, 1892-02.

ALDRICH, HENRY C.—Professor (homeopathic) of dermatology, 1889-94. Professor of gynecology, 1908 to 1909. 2431 Hennepin avenue.

ALLAN, ARTHUR B.—Instructor in operative technics, 1905-1907.

ALLEN, E. L.—Instructor in culture and starters, 1905 to date.

ALLEN, F.—Lecturer on veterinary anatomy, 1890-92.

ALLIN, CEPHAS D.—Instructor in political science, 1907 to date. 1005 University avenue southeast.

ALLPORT, FRANK—Clinical professor of ophthalmology and otology, 1888-97.

ANCKER, ARTHUR B.—Professor of hygiene, 1888-89.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER P.—Assistant professor of botany in 1899, resigned at end of year to enter business as an inventor and research botanist, in Chicago.

ANDERSON, FRANK MALOY—Teacher of history, December, 1893; scholar of history, 1893; instructor in history, 1894; assistant professor, 1898; professor 1905 to date. 1629 University avenue southeast.

ANDRIST, CHARLES M.—Scholar in French department, winter of 1894; instructor in French and German, 1894-99; assistant professor of French, 1907 to date. 706 Delaware street southeast.

ANGELL, JAMES ROWLAND—Assistant in psychology, in the fall of 1893 and resigned in 1894 to accept a position in the University of Chicago, where he is at the present time.

ANGLE, EDWARD H.—Professor of histology and orthodontia, 1888-1891.

APPLEBY, E. VILLIERS—Assistant in ophthalmology and otology, 1900-1902; clinical instructor in same, 1902 to date. Minnesota Club, St. Paul.

APPLEBY, WILLIAM REMSEN—Called to the chair of mining and metallurgy of the University of Minnesota '90. Dean of the school of mines from 1900 to date. 911 Fifth street southeast.

ARDLEY, HENRY T.—1887 as instructor in freehand drawing, wood carving and design. In charge of the school of design, as principal, until his resignation in 1894.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN MILTON—Laboratory assistant, pathology and bacteriology, 1900-1901; Clinical assistant in genito-urinary diseases, 1905-07.

ARNOLD, M. LEROY—Instructor in English, 1904-06.

ARNOLD, L. B.—President of the American Dairymen's Association, lecturer on dairy husbandry, 1882-83.

ATWATER, JOHN B.—Lecturer on the law of real property, 1888-89.

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AURAND, WILLIAM HENRY—Clinical assistant in medicine, 1904 to 1907. 300 Walnut street southeast.

AUSTIN, EDWARD E.—Professor (homeopathic) of diseases of women, (gynecology), 1895 to 1909; professor of homeopathic therapeutics 1909 to date. 2744 3d avenue south.

AUSTIN, LLOYD B.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1896-98. Now educational director of Y. M. C. A. at Los Angeles, Calif.

AUSTIN, MARSHALL P.—Professor (homeopathic) of clinical and orthopedic surgery, 1895-02.

AZEMAR, ARNOLD—Instructor in French 1902-04.

BABCOCK, CHARLES KENDRICK—Instructor in English and history 1890-93; instructor in English, 1893-94. Now president of the University of Arizona.

BABCOCK, JUDGE P. M.—Lecturer on wills and administration, 1888-89.

BABENDRIER, F. A.—Lecturer on (homeopathic) pharmacy, 1903-04.

BACHMAN, GUSTAV—Instructor in pharmacy, and laboratory assistant, 1903 to 1909; instructor in pharmacy, 1909 to date. 612 Fifteenth avenue southeast.

BACON, SELDEN—Lecturer on civil procedure, including evidence, 1889-1894.

BADGER, WALTER—Instructor in chemistry 1907 to date. 3311 Portland avenue.

BAILEY, CHARLES M.—Secretary of the college and professor of prosthetic dentistry 1888-1890; professor of prosthetic dentistry and metallurgy, 1890-91; also orthodontia, 1891-96.

BAINBRIDGE, MAHLON—Superintendent of the University farm and instructor in agriculture, 1869-1871.

BALL, CHARLES R.—Clinical assistant in mental and nervous diseases, 1897 to date. Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

BALLARD, CASWELL A.—Instructor in botany, college of pharmacy, 1893-94.

BARBER, J. P.—Assistant in diseases of children, 1899-02.

BARR, JOHN H.—Instructor in mechanical engineering in 1885, assistant professor in 1889, and professor in 1890 and resigned in 1891.

BARTON, GEORGE C.—Clinical instructor in gynecology, 1907 to date. 4047 Park blvd.

BASS, FREDERICK H.—Instructor in civil engineering, in charge of sanitary engineering, 1901 to 1904; assistant professor of same, 1904 to date. 429 Union street southeast.

BASSETT, L. B.—Instructor in farm machinery, school of agriculture, 1907; instructor in agriculture, 1907 to date. 2095 Dudley, St. Paul.

BAUER, GEORGE NEANDER—Instructor in mathematics, 1900-02; assistant professor of mathematics, 1902-07; professor of mathematics, 1907 to date. 4903 Forty-first avenue south.

BAXTER, GEORGE N.—Lecturer on common law and code pleading, 1888-89.

BEACH, ELIZABETH S.—Instructor in history, 1899-02. Now Mrs. Willis M. West of this city.

BEACH, JOHN PARSONS—Assistant professor of music, 1902-04.

BEACH, JOSEPH WARREN—Assistant in rhetoric, 1900-1901; instructor in rhetoric and English, 1902-1904; assistant professor of English 1907 to date. 1803 University avenue southeast.

BEAR, U. S.—Instructor in cheese making, 1895-96.

BEARD, RICHARD OLDING—Professor of physiology, 1889 to date. 1775 Hennepin avenue.

BEARDSLEY, ARTHUR—1869-72. Member of the first University faculty as tutor. Afterward professor of civil engineering and industrial drawing.

BEAUMONT, JOHN F.—Professor (homeopathic) of ophthalmology, 1888-94.

BECK, JAMES F.—Instructor (homeopathic) in minor surgery, 1897-99. Associate clinician, 1908-09. 2200 Bloomington avenue.

BECKLEY, FRED S.—Assistant (homeopathic) in gynecology, 1903-04.

BECKMAN, FREDERICK E.—Instructor in Spanish and French, 1899-1901. Now in Pomona college, Calif.

BEEBE, W. L.—Instructor in bacteriology, college of agriculture, 1907-08.

BELL, CHARLES J.—Professor of medical chemistry 1888 to January 3rd, 1903, the date of his death.

BELL, JOHN W.—Professor of physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest, 1888-1906; emeritus professor, 1906 to date. 5127 Lake Harriet boulevard.

BENJAMIN, ARTHUR E.—Clinical instructor in gynecology (diseases of women) since 1901. 2222 Blaisdell avenue.

BENNETT, ESTELLE (now Mrs. Boot) first general secretary of a college Y. W. C. A. in the United States, 1896-99. 1943 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Ill.

BENTON, CHARLES WILLIAM—Assistant professor of French language and literature, 1880-

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81; professor 1881 to date. 516 Ninth avenue southeast.

BERKEY, CHARLES P.—Scholar in mineralogy, 1892-93; instructor 1893-1904. Now connected with the same department in the school of mines, Columbia University, New York City.

BERNHAGEN, JOHN F.—Instructor in military science, 1901-02.

BERTIN, EMMA—Instructor in French, 1893 to date. 1223 Fourth street southeast.

BLAIR, MARGARET—Instructor in sewing, 1896-03; sewing and household art, 1903 to date. 1416 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

BLISS, GILBERT AMES—Instructor in mathematics, 1900-03.

BLOCK, E. BATES—Demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1897-98.

BOARDMAN, CHARLES H.—Professor of medical jurisprudence, 1888-90.

BOND, CHARLES E.—Instructor in Justice court practice, 1897-98.

BOOTH, ALBERT EDWIN—Dispensary assistant 1897; lecturer on surgical emergencies, 1899-1903; lecturer on orthopedia, 1903-04; professor of orthopedia 1904 to 1909. Clinical surgeon homeopathic free dispensary University. 1708 Como avenue southeast.

BOSS, ANDREW—Assistant instructor and professor, school and college of agriculture, Division of agriculture and animal husbandry, 1894-02; associate professor of agriculture, 1902-05, professor of agriculture and animal husbandry since 1905. 1443 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park.

BOSS, WILLIAM—Instructor in carpentry and engineering (power machinery) school of agriculture, 1895 to date; instructor in farm structures, also, 1904-1907; professor of farm structures and farm mechanics, 1907 to 1909. 1439 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

BOTHNE, GISLE CHRISTIAN JOHNSON—Associate professor of Scandinavian, May 1907; head of department, October 1907-08, professor of same since 1908. 1105 Sixth street southeast.

BOUTELL, FANNIE C.—Preceptress of the school of agriculture, 1905 to 1908. Instructor in domestic economics, 1908 to date.

BOWEN, EDGAR C., CAPT., U. S. A.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1881-83.

BOWEN, JAMES—Instructor in horticulture and superintendent of the horticultural department. Died, May 20, 1883. Became connected with the University in 1881.

BOWMAN, H. A.—Clinical instructor in physical diagnosis, 1908 to date. 2317 Polk street.

BRACKEN, HENRY MARTYN—Professor of materia medica and therapeutics from 1888 to 1907. Professor of preventive medicine, 1907-1909. 1010 Fourth street southeast.

BRADLEY, CHARLES H.—Clinical instructor in medicine 1907 to date. 2117 Portland avenue.

BRADY, W. J.—Demonstrator in charge of the dental infirmary and technical teaching, 1888-1890.

BRAZIE, HENRY W.—One of the founders of the Minnesota homeopathic medical college in 1886. Secretary of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, from its establishment, in 1888 to 1892, dean 1892-93. Professor of paedology. Resigned in 1893. In active practice in Minneapolis at the present time.

BREDA, O. J.—Professor of Scandinavian languages and literature, 1884. Besides meeting all the duties incumbent upon the head of the Scandinavian department, Professor Breda had successful charge over many classes in Latin.

BREN, JOSEPH D.—Chief accountant July 1899 to 1902. Cashier 1902 to date. 2438 Grand Ave.

BREWER, FLORA E.—Instructor in Latin, 1897-98.

BREWER, WILLIAM H.—Professor of agriculture in Yale, lecturer on stock breeding, 1882-83.

BREWSTER, FLORENCE—Librarian of the school of agriculture, 1892-1900.

BREWSTER, HENRY WEBB—Instructor in mathematics, school of agriculture, 1890-92; assistant principal and assistant professor of mathematics, 1892-93; in charge of the school, 1893-94; principal of school of agriculture and professor of mathematics, 1894-1900. 154 Higgins avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BRIGGS, WARREN S.—Professor (homeopathic) of clinical surgery, 1888 to date; now senior professor same. Professor of surgery, 1908-09. Ernst building, St. Paul.

BRIMHALL, JOHN B.—Clinical instructor in orthopedic surgery, 1902 to date. 74 Central avenue, St. Paul.

BRIMHALL, S. D.—Lecturer on veterinary surgery and materia medica, 1890-92.

BRITZIUS, H. A.—Instructor in technique, 1908 to date. 2806 Aldrich avenue north.

BROOKE, WILLIAM ELLSWORTH—Instructor in mathematics, 1901-05; assistant professor 1905 to 1907; professor of engineering mathematics, 1907-1908; of mathematics and mechanics, 1908 to date. 405 Oak street southeast.

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BROOKS, JABEZ—Professor of Greek, 1869-1909. Emeritus professor 1909. Died January 26, 1910.

BROOKS, L. MAY—Assistant in library since 1898, cataloger. 1708 Laurel avenue.

BROWN, EDNA GERALDINE (Mrs. S. W. Batson)—General secretary of the Y. W. C. A. 1905-06. 2722 Park Avenue.

BROWN, EDGAR J.—Acting professor of materia medica and pharmacology, 1907 to date. 3129 South Lyndale avenue.

BROWN, FREDERICK V.—Lecturer on chattel mortgages, 1897-1900. Judge of the district court of Hennepin county.

BROWN, JOHN C.—Instructor in zoology and comparative anatomy, 1900-07; assistant professor of animal biology, 1907 to date. 1921 Marshall avenue.

BROWN, ROME G.—Special lecturer on water rights, college of law, 1907 to date. 1918 Queen avenue south.

BRUDE, JULIA—Instructor in sweet and curd cheese work, 1902-05.

BULL, ALVAH M.—Instructor in drawing and farm buildings, 1904 to 1907; drawing only, 1907 to date. 2237 Knapp avenue, St. Paul.

BULL, COATES PRESTON—Assistant in agriculture, 1902; assistant professor of agriculture and assistant agriculturist, Minnesota Experiment station, 1907 to date. 2137 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

BULL, MARY—Instructor in domestic science, 1907 to date. 1385 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

BUNN, CHARLES W.—Lecturer on suretyship, mortgages and practice in the United States Courts, 1888-1895. From 1904 to date special lecturer on Federal jurisdiction. 549 Portland avenue, St. Paul.

BURCH, EDWARD P.—Assistant in physics, 1890-91. Now consulting engineer in the city.

BURCH, FRANK E.—Clinical assistant in diseases of eye and ear, 1907 to date. 705 Grand avenue, St. Paul.

BURGAN, J. H.—Assistant in dermatology, 1899-00.

BURGER, C. C.—Assistant in chemistry, experiment station, 1890-91.

BURGESS, AMELIA I.—Instructor in freehand drawing, 1891-1901. Now Mrs. Leo M. Crafts, of this city.

BURKHARD, OSCAR C.—Instructor in German, 1902-1906; leave of absence, studying in Europe, 1906-08. Assistant professor of same since 1908. 410 Seventeenth avenue southeast.

BURTON, FRANK—Demonstrator of anatomy, 1891-92.

BURTON, RICHARD—Chair of English, 1898-1902; 1906 to date. 2109 Blaisdell avenue.

BUSH, ETHEL ESTELLE—Assistant instructor in English, school of agriculture, since 1906. 1119 Sixth street southeast.

BUSSEY, WILLIAM HENRY—Assistant professor of mathematics, 1907 to date. 1811 Fourth street southeast.

BUTNER, ANNA M.—Instructor in physical culture for women, since 1900. 1915 Portland avenue.

BUTTERS, FREDERIC K., M. S.—Instructor in botany and practical pharmacognosy, 1901 to 1908; in pharmaceutical botany, microscopy and pharmacognosy, 1908 to date. 815 Seventh street scuth.

BUTTS, E. L.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1909 to date.

CADY, LEROY—Taught in school of agriculture, 1903 to date; college of agriculture, 1906 to date. Department of horticulture, experiment station; appointed assistant horticulturist, 1907. 2081 Buford street, St. Paul.

CAHILL, THOMAS—Instructor in rhetoric, 1905-1907.

CAINE, W. A.—Lecturer (homeopathic) medicine and surgery, 1901-02.

CALAIS, ALBERT I.—Instructor in French, 1895-98.

CALHOUN, FREDERICK D.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1905-07.

CAMPBELL, GABRIEL—Professor of moral and intellectual philosophy and instructor in German from 1869 to 1880. Member of the first University faculty. Now professor in Dartmouth.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT ALLEN—Assistant in diseases of nose and throat, 1897 to 1904; clinical instructor in rhinology and laryngology, 1904 to date. Century building.

CAREL, HUBERT C.—Instructor in chemistry, department of medicine, 1895-1898; assistant professor of chemistry, 1898 to 1904; professor of chemistry, 1904-07.

CARLSON, JOHN S.—Professor of Scandinavian languages and literatures, 1899-1907.

CARR, A. B.—Instructor in medical chemistry, 1905 to date.

CARR, W. FRANK—Instructor in civil engineering, 1884-85.

CATES, ABRAHAM BARKER—Adjunct professor of obstetrics, 1888-; later clinical professor of obstetrics and then professor of obstetrics to date. 2824 Park avenue.

CATES, JOHN F.—Engineer, 1894-1903.

CHAPMAN, HERMAN H.—Superintendent of

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the sub-station at Grand Rapids, 1897-02; instructor in forest exploitation, 1902-04.

CHASE, RAYMOND P.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1904-05. Now manager of the Anoka Herald.

CHENEY, L. S.—Instructor in agricultural botany, 1903-04.

CHEYNEY, EDWARD G.—Assistant in forestry, 1905-07; assistant professor of forestry, 1907 to date. 1205 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

CHOWNING, WILLIAM M.—Junior demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1901-04.

CHRISTIANSON, PETER—Instructor in assaying, 1891-92; instructor in metallurgy, 1892-1905; assistant professor of assaying, 1905 to date. 208 Beacon street southeast.

CHRISTISON, JAMES TRENT—Clinical instructor in diseases of children, 1897-1901; clinical professor of same, 1901-1906; professor of same, 1906 to date. 820 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul.

CLARK, JOHN S.—Assistant librarian of the University, 1874-77; instructor in Latin, 1876-80; assistant professor, 1880-1886; professor, 1886 to date. 729 Tenth avenue southeast.

CLARK, THOMAS A.—Instructor in mathematics and civil engineering, 1899-01.

CLARKE, GEORGE E.—Professor of theory and practice of (homeopathic) medicine, 1894-05.

CLEMENTS, FREDERIC EDWARD—Professor of botany, 1907 to date. 800 Fourth street southeast.

CLOPATH, HENRIETTA—Instructor in drawing, 1897 to date; in charge of the department since 1903. 701 Delaware.

CLOYD, DAVID E.—Instructor in pedagogy, 1900-02.

CLURE, W. O.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1908 to date. 209 Pleasant street southeast.

CLYDE, MRS. M. C.—Professional nurse, college of dentistry, 1906 to 1909.

COBB, FREDERICK E.—Assistant in technics and clinics, college of dentistry, 1895-96.

COBB, SHERIDAN GRANT—Assistant in homeopathic clinical medicine, 1903; clinical surgery, 1904; clinical gynecology, 1905-1908; associate professor, 1908-09. 1852 Marshall avenue, St. Paul.

COHEN, LILLIAN—Instructor in chemistry, 1902 to date. 415 East Fourteenth street.

COLE, GORDON E., Faribault—Lecturer on corporations, 1888-90.

COLE, HAYDN S., 1st Lieut., U. S. A.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1900-03. Now in business in St. Paul, Minn.

COLVIN, A. R.—Assistant in surgery, 1900-1903; clinical instructor in surgery, 1903 to 1909; clinical professor 1909 to date. 30 Kent street, St. Paul.

COMFORT, CATHERINE—Instructor in English, school of agriculture, 1901-03; instructor in English and preceptress, 1903-05.

COMSTOCK, ALFRED ERWIN—Lecturer on clinical and orthopedic surgery (homeopathic) 1898 to 1901; professor of regional surgery, 1901-1908; professor of surgery, 1908-09. 575 Grand avenue, St. Paul.

COMSTOCK, ADA LOUISE—Assistant, department of rhetoric, 1899, instructor, 1900; assistant professor, 1904-1908; professor of rhetoric, 1908 to date; dean of women 1907.

COMSTOCK, ELTING HOUGHTALING—Instructor in mathematics, school of mines, 1906-07; assistant professor, 1907-08; professor, 1908 to date. 1530 Como avenue southeast.

CONDIT, WILLIAM HENRY—Instructor in materia medica, 1896-07; instructor in therapeutics and materia medica, 1907 to date. 1018 Fourth street southeast.

CONSTANT, FRANK HENRY—Instructor in structural engineering, 1895; assistant professor of structural engineering, 1895-1907; professor, 1897 to date. 1201 Seventh street southeast.

COOK, ESTELLE—Instructor in English, School of agriculture since 1905.

COOKE, LOUIS JOSEPH—Director of the gymnasium since 1897. 906 Sixth street southeast.

COON, GEORGE M.—Clinical instructor in genito-urinary diseases, 1895 to date. 916 Hague avenue, St. Paul.

COOPER, T. P.—Instructor in agriculture, 1908 to date. St. Anthony Park.

CORBETT, J. FRANK—Assistant professor of surgical pathology, 1907 to date. 2446 Park avenue.

CORNISH, W. D.—Lecturer on life and fire insurance, 1888-1894.

CORSON, JULIET—Lecturer on domestic economy, 1883-84.

COULTER, JOHN M.—Instructor in economics, 1907 to date. 815 Sixth street southeast.

COVELL, GRANT A.—Instructor in mechanical engineering and woodworking, 1888-89.

COX, NORMAN J.—Instructor in operative dentistry, 1905 to date. 986 Fifteenth avenue southeast.

CRAFTS, LETTIE MAY—Assistant librarian 1883 to date. 124 Thirteenth street south.

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CRAIG, GEORGE—Instructor in animal husbandry, school of agriculture, since 1905.

CRAIG, HARGIN—Professor of English, 1910 to date.

CRAIG, JOSEPHINE—Instructor in agricultural chemistry, 1907 to date. 2090 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

CREDICOTT, H. J.—Assistant instructor in cultures and starters, 1903-05; instructor in dairy manufacture, 1905 to date.

CROSS, JOHN GROSVENOR—Clinical instructor in medicine. 422 Ridgewood avenue.

CROSS, NELLIE M.—Instructor in physical culture, 1895-97. Now Mrs. T. M. Knappen of this city.

CUTLER, ALVIN S.—Instructor in railway engineering, 1907 to date. 529 Oak street southeast.

CUTTS, ROLLIN E.—Assistant in surgery, 1895-97; assistant in clinical medicine, 1897-98; clinical instructor in obstetrics, 1898-99; clinical instructor in gynecology, 1899-02. Died March 19th, 1902.

DAKIN, W. W.—Instrument maker, college of engineering, 1895-98.

DALAKER, HANS H.—Instructor in mathematics, 1902-06. On leave of absence, 1906-08; assistant professor of mathematics, 1908 to date. 1206 Seventh street southeast.

DAMON, J. M.—Instructor in prosthetic dentistry and dental anatomy, 1907 to date. 30 West 37th st.

DART, LESLIE O.—Assistant in pediatrics, 1902-06; clinical assistant in diseases of children, 1906-07; clinical instructor in pediatrics, 1909 to date.

DARTT, E. H. S.—Superintendent of the Owatonna experiment station, 1887 to date.

DAVIS, CUSHMAN K., St. Paul—Lecturer on international law, 1895-00.

DAVIS, F. C.—Assistant in surgery, 1899-01.

DAVIS, HERBERT W.—Clinical instructor in obstetrics, 1895 to date.

DAWSON, CHARLES A.—Dispensary assistant, 1901 to date.

DAY, LESTER W.—Assistant in medicine, 1901-04.

DECKER, CALVIN D.—Purchasing agent and secretary of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, 1905 to date. 3356 Park avenue.

DECKER, WILBUR F.—Instructor in shop work, drawing and physics, 1881-1885. Now in business in the city of Minneapolis.

DEINARD, SAMUEL N.—Instructor, Semitic language and literature, 1902-04; assistant professor, 1904 to date. 1807 Elliot avenue south.

DE LA BARRE, WILLIAM—Assistant in nose and throat diseases, 1895-96.

DENNIS, WARREN A.—Assistant in surgery, 1899-1903; clinical instructor in surgery, 1903 to date. 657 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul.

DENNISON, LAURA M.—Instructor in drawing, 1893-94.

DENTON, FREDERICK W.—Associate professor of mining, 1895-96; professor of mining, 1896-98.

DERBY, IRA H.—Instructor in medical chemistry, 1903-1906; demonstrator in same, 1906-07; assistant professor same, 1907 to date. 2157 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

DETWILER, SAMUEL BERTOLET—Assistant professor in forestry, 1907 to 1908.

DEWEY, JOHN—Professor of mental and moral philosophy and logic, 1887-89. Now professor in the University of Chicago.

DICKINSON, WILLIAM P.—Professor of operative dentistry and dental therapeutics, 1891-92; professor of therapeutics and crown and bridge work, 1892-94; professor of therapeutics and clinical professor of operative dentistry, 1894-97; also secretary, 1897-98; also acting dean, 1898-99; professor of materia medica and dean, 1899-1904; professor of materia medica, 1904-05.

DIGHT, CHARLES F.—Instructor in pharma cology, 1907 to date.

DISEN, C. F.—Demonstrator of anatomy, 1908 to date. 2600 East Twenty-second street.

DIXON, HARRY W.—Engineer, 1890 to date.

DODGE, JAMES ALBERT—In 1880 he was elected as professor of chemistry in the University. Resigned in 1893.

DONALDSON, ARIS B.—Professor of rhetoric and English literature from 1869 to 1874. Deceased. Member of the first University faculty.

DOWNEY, HAL—Scholar in animal biology, 1901-03; assistant, 1903-04; instructor 1904-07; assistant professor, 1907 to date. 1206 Seventh street southeast.

DOWNEY, JOHN F.—Professor of mathematics and astronomy, 1880-94; mathematics only, 1894 to date; dean of the college of science, literature and the arts, 1903 to date. 825 Fifth street southeast.

DREW, JAMES MEDDICK—Instructor in blacksmithing and poultry School of agriculture since 1893. Registrar of the school since 1903. 1307 Chelmsford street, St. Paul.

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DUNKEL, OTTO—Instructor in mathematics, 1905-06.

DUNN, JAMES H.—Professor of diseases of genito-urinary organs, 1888-04.

DUNNING, A. W.—Clinical instructor in mental and nervous diseases, 1897 to date. 807 Ashland avenue, St. Paul.

DUNSMOOR, FREDERICK A.—Professor of clinical and operative surgery, 1888 to date. Andrus building.

DURMENT, EDMUND S.—Special lecturer on rights of eminent domain, college of law, 1907 to date. 611 Holly avenue, St. Paul.

DYBEVICK, IVARE O.—Instructor in pasteurizing, 1903 to 1909; instructor in creamery, 1909 to date.

DYE, JOHN W.—Director of the gymnasium of the school of agriculture, 1903-04.

ECKERSON, CHARLES H.—Instructor in mining, 1899-00.

EDDY, HENRY TURNER—Professor of engineering and mechanics since 1894; dean of the graduate school, since 1905. 916 Sixth street southeast.

EDGAR, CAROLINE B.—Student assistant in operative clinic, 1892-93; D. M. D.—same title, 1893-95.

EDMUNDS, J. L.—Instructor in animal husbandry, 1908 to date. St. Anthony Park.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES BURKE—University lecturer on corporations and insurance, 1889-93; corporations only, 1893-95; corporations and international law, 1895-96; international law only, 1896-00; special lecturer, 1907 to 1909, Manila, P. I.

ERDMANN, CHARLES ANDREW—Demonstrator of anatomy, 1893 to 1896; assistant professor of anatomy, 1897 to 1901; professor, 1901 to date. 612 Ninth avenue southeast.

ERICKSON, ELOV—Lecturer on starters and cultures in the dairy school, 1909 to date.

ERIKSON, HENRY ANTON—Instructor in physics, 1897 to 1906; assistant professor, 1906 to date. 220 Church street southeast.

EWING, ADDISON LUTHER—Instructor in agricultural physics, 1906 to date. St. Anthony Park.

FARLEY, F. A.—Instructor in animal husbandry, school of agriculture, since 1906.

FARR, R. E.—Assistant in surgery, 1902-1906; clinical assistant, same, 1906-07; clinical instructor, 1907 to date. 2524 Clinton avenue.

FIDLAR, EDWARD—Junior demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1908 to date. 2524 Clinton avenue.

FIELD, WALTER E.—Superintendent of the farm, 1871-1873.

FIRKINS, INA—Assistant in the library since 1889. Now reference librarian. 1528 Fourth street southeast.

FIRKINS, OSCAR W.—Assistant rhetoric, 1891-97; instructor in rhetoric, 1897-1905; instructor in English and rhetoric, 1905-06; in English only, 1906 to date. 1528 Fourth street southeast.

FISH, DANIEL—Special lecturer on statutory construction, 1907 to date. 2301 3d avenue south.

FISK, JAMES A.—Instructor in dairy laboratory, 1905-06.

FLANDREAU, CHARLES E.—Lecturer on the law of torts, 1888-89.

FLATHER, JOHN JOSEPH—Professor mechanical engineering, in charge of the department, 1898 to date. 1103 Fourth street southeast.

FLETCHER, HENRY J.—Professor of property, 1894-98; real property, 1898 to date. 75 Dell place.

FLIGMAN, LOUIS H.—Assistant in physiology, 1900-02.

FOLWELL, WILLIAM WATTS—President of the University of Minnesota, 1869-84; ex-officio regent for same period; professor of political science from 1875 to 07; emeritus professor to date; librarian from 1869-06. 1020 Fifth street southeast.

FOSTER, BURNSIDE—Clinical professor and demonstrator of dermatology since the organization of the college of medicine and surgery to 1907; clinical professor of diseases of the skin and lecturer upon the history of medicine, 1907 to date. 117 Farrington avenue, St. Paul.

FRAIKEN, HARRY J.—Instructor in iron work, 1891-92.

FRANKFORTER, GEORGE BELL—Professor of chemistry, 1893-95; and director of the laboratory, 1895 to date; and dean of the school of chemistry, 1902 to date. 525 East River parkway.

FRANKLIN, HENRY J.—Instructor in entomology, 1908 to date. 1472 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

FRARY, FRANCIS C.—Instructor in chemistry, 1905 to date. 1307 Sixth street southeast.

FRAZIER, WILLIAM HARDY—Assistant in chemistry, University experiment station, 1906-07; instructor in agricultural chemistry and soils, 1907 to date. 1155 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

FREEMAN, EDWARD MONROE—Instructor in botany and pharmacognosy, 1898-01; assistant

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professor of botany, 1902-05; professor of botany and vegetable pathology, department of agriculture, 1907 to date. 2080 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

FRELIN, JULIUS T.—Scholar in French 1904; instructor, 1905; assistant professor since 1907. 1523 Seventh street southeast.

FRY, SUSANNAH—Professor of English in University of Minnesota for 1892, during the absence of Dr. MacLean in Europe.

FULTON, JOHN F.—Professor of ophthalmology and otology, 1888-03.

FYANS, JOSEPH E. L.—Instructor in French, 1903-05.

GAINES, ALVIN D.—Instructor in language. history and music, school of agriculture, 1895-98.

GALE, HARLOW STEARNS—In the fall of 1894 accepted the position of instructor in psychology which position he held until 1903.

GAUMNITZ, DWIGHT A.—Assistant instructor in animal husbandry, 1904-07; assistant professor of animal husbandry, 1907 to date. St. Anthony Park.

GEIST, EMIL S.—Clinical assistant in orthopedia, 1905 to 1907.

GEROULD, JAMES THAYER—Librarian of the University, 1906 to date. 135 East Grant street.

GIBSON, FREDERIC M.—Professor (homeopathic) of ophthalmology, 1895-04.

GIDEON, PETER M.—Superintendent of the Minnetonka fruit farm, 1887-

GILFILLAN, JAMES T.—Clinical assistant in medicine, 1902-1908; clinical instructor to date. 387 South Exchange, St. Paul.

GILL, JAMES H.—Instructor in iron work, 1892-01.

GILLETTE, ARTHUR J.—Clinical instructor in diseases of children, 1895-96; clinical instructor in orthopedia, 1896-97; professor of orthopedia, 1897 to date. The Aberdeen, St. Paul.

GISLASON, HALDOR B.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1907 to date. 217 Harvard street southeast.

GLASOE, PAUL M.—Assistant in chemistry, 1895-96; instructor in chemistry, 1898-02. Now president of Spokane college, Spokane, Wash.

GLENN, EDWIN F.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1888-1891.

GLENN, W. M.—Assistant in medicine, 1894-98.

GLOVER, A. J.—Instructor in sweet-curd work, 1895-01.

GODFREY, H. S.—Instructor in operative dentistry, 1907 to date. 1117 Harmon Place.

GOETCH, A. A.—Assistant in creamery in dairy school, 1909 to date.

GOODRICH, ASA F.—Professor (homeopathic) of skin and genito-urinary diseases, 1897-99.

GOODRICH, JUDD—Clinical instructor in surgery since 1899. 300 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul.

GOULD, CHESTER N.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1899-1900.

GRAHAM, CHRISTOPHER—Professor of veterinary medicine and surgery, 1892-93; now a member of the firm of Drs. Mayo, Graham and company of Rochester, Minn.

GRANGE, E. A. A.—Lecturer on diseases of domestic animals. 1882-83.

GRANRUD, JOHN EVENSON—Instructor in Latin, 1899-1903; assistant professor of Latin, 1903 to date. 605 Delaware street southeast.

GRANT, ULYSSES S.—Instructor in geology, 1897-98. Now professor of geology of Northwestern university and geologist on the U. S. Geological survey.

GRAVES, CHARLES W.—Instructor of military band at University 1893.

GRAY, JOHN HENRY—Professor of political science, head of the department, 1907 to date. 412 Walnut street southeast.

GRAY, THOMAS J.—Professor (homeopathic) of the principles and practice of surgery and the history and methodology of medicine, 1895-1901. Deceased.

GREEN, EUGENE K.—Assistant clinical instructor in medicine, 1906-07.

GREEN, ROBERT L.—Instructor in operative dentistry, 1907 to date. 3210 15th avenue south.

GREEN, SAMUEL B.—Professor of horticulture and forestry, 1888 to date. 2095 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

GREENE, CHARLES LYMAN—Instructor in applied anatomy, 1891-93; physical diagnosis and clinical medicine, 1893-97; clinical professor, 1897-1903; professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1903 to 1907; professor of medicine, 1907 to date. 421 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

GREENWOOD, W. W.—Instructor in mechanical drawing, 1891-92.

GREGG, OREN C.—Superintendent of the Farmers' Institutes from the spring of 1885 until August, 1907. Home Lynd, Minn.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES A.—Instructor in operative dentistry, 1908 to date. 420 13th avenue southeast.

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GROAT, BENJAMIN F.—Instructor in mechanics, 1898-00; instructor in mathematics and mechanics, school of mines, 1900-01; assistant professor, 1901 to 1907, professor 1907 to date.

GROUT, C. P.—Instructor in dairy husbandry, 1908 to date, St. Anthony Park.

GROUT, FRANK FITCH—Instructor in geology and mineralogy, 1907 to date. 1202 Seventh street southeast.

GROVER, M. D.—Special lecturer, college of law, 1902-03. General counsel for the G. N. Ry. Co.

GUILD, ALLEN W.—Superintendent of buildings, 1893-1909.

GUTHRIE, ANNA LORRAINE—Reference librarian, 1893-1904.

HAAS, EDWARD—Assistant in technics and clinics, college of dentistry, 1895-96.

HACK, CHARLES W.—Assistant in practical anatomy, 1897-99.

HAECKER, A. L.—Instructor in milk testing, 1895-96.

HAECKER, H. A.—Instructor in dairy laboratory, 1896-99.

HAECKER, THEOPHILUS L.—Instructor on dairying, 1891-94; professor of dairy husbandry, 1894-1907; professor of dairy husbandry and animal nutrition, 1907 to date. In charge of dairy husbandry in the Experiment station. 1205 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

HAGGARD, GEORGE DELANEY—Assistant in physiology, 1903-4; instructor in physiology, 1904 to date. 2400 Chicago avenue.

HALL, ALEXANDER RITCHIE—Clinical instructor in medicine, 1904 to 1907.

HALL, CHRISTOPHER WEBBER—Instructor in the University, 1878-80; professor of geology, mineralogy and biology, 1880-1891; botany instead of biology, 1891-92; professor of geology and mineralogy, 1892 to date; curator of the geological museum, 1889 to date; Dean of the college of engineering, metallurgy and the mechanic arts, 1892-97. 803 University avenue southeast.

HALL, EARL—Dispensary assistant, 1899 to date.

HALL, OSCAR H.—Professor (homeopathic) of history and methodology of medicine, 1902-1903; associate professor of renal diseases, 1903 to 1908; professor, 1908-09. 767 Iglehart street, St. Paul.

HAMILTON, A. S.—Assistant in the pathology of the nervous system, 1904-06; instructor in same, 1906 to 1907; instructor in same and clinical instructor in nervous and mental diseases, 1907 to date.

HAMLIN, GEORGE B.—Professor (homeopathic) pædology, 1905 to 1909. 126 West Grant street.

HAMMOND, ASA J.—Assistant in chemistry, 1891-93; instructor, 1893-94; professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis (homeopathic) 1907-1909. 2556 Aldrich avenue south.

HAND, DANIEL W.—Professor of surgery, 1882-1887.

HANDSCHIN, W. F.—Instructor in animal husbandry, 1908 to date. St. Anthony Park.

HANDY, JOHN A.—Instructor in chemistry, 1907 to date. 200 Harvard street southeast.

HARDING, EVERHART PERCY—Assistant in chemistry, 1894-96; instructor, 1896-99; lecturer, 1901-05; assistant professor, 1905 to date. 1316 Seventeenth street southeast.

HARE, EARL RUSSELL—Prosector in anatomy, 1900-07; instructor in anatomy, 1907 to date. 327 Fourteenth avenue southeast.

HARPER, DAVID N.—Chemist of the experiment station, 1888; professor of agricultural chemistry, 1890-91.

HARRINGTON, C. D.—Assistant in surgery, 1900-02.

HARTZELL, MARY V.—Student assistant in operative clinic, 1892-93; D. M. D.—same title, 1893-96; instructor in operative technics, 1896-97; instructor in dental anatomy, 1897-1901; instructor in comparative dental anatomy, 1901 to date. 2508 Pillsbury avenue.

HARTZELL, THOMAS B.—Instructor in dental anatomy and assistant in oral surgery clinic 1892-93; D. M. D.—instructor in comparative dental anatomy, physical diagnosis, and assistant on oral surgery clinic, 1893-95; M. D.—lecturer on pathology, physical diagnosis and oral surgery, 1895-98; professor of pathology, therapeutics and oral surgery, 1898-05; professor of clinical pathology, therapeutics and oral surgery, 1905 to date. 2508 Pillsbury avenue.

HAUGDAHL, SAMUEL—Instructor in cultures and starters, 1901-04.

HAVILAND, WILLIS HENRY—Professor (homeopathic) of mental and nervous diseases, 1889-90.

HAWLEY, ELIZABETH MCK.—Assistant in library since 1896-1909.

HAWLEY, GEORGE M. B.—Quiz master, college of law, 1895-96.

HAYNES, ARTHUR EDWIN—Assistant professor of mathematics, 1893 to 1896; professor of mathematics, college of engineering, 1896-1901;

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professor of engineering mathematics, since 1901. 703 River road east.

HAYNES, ROWLAND—Instructor in psychology, 1907 to date. 606 Seventh street southeast.

HAYS, WILLET M.—Assistant in agriculture, experiment station, 1887-90; professor of theory and practice of agriculture, 1890-91; professor of agriculture, 1893; vice chairman and agriculturist, experiment station, 1894-04. Now assistant secretary of the U. S. department of agriculture.

HAYWARD, GEORGE M.—Clinical professor of otology, rhinology and laryngology, 1907 to date. 3121 Irving avenue south.

HEAD, GEORGE DOUGLAS—Assistant in histology, 1893-95; instructor in clinical microscopy, 1896-04; professor of clinical microscopy and medicine, 1904 to date. 56 Dell place.

HEATH, A. C.—Assistant in diseases of nose and throat, 1898-00; clinical instructor, 1909 to date. 516 Portland avenue.

HEDDY, U. E.—Instructor in operative technics, 1907-08; instructor in crown and bridge work, 1908 to date. 710 21st avenue south.

HELLER, A. A.—Instructor in botany, 1896-98.

HENDERSON, ANDREW M.—Assistant in clinical medicine, 1898-04.

HENDRICKS, GEORGE A.—Professor of anatomy, 1888-89.

HERRICK, CARL ALBERT—Instructor in engineering mathematics, 1902-03.

HERRICK, CLARENCE L.—Instructor in zoology, 1883-84. Died, September, 1904.

HERTZ, E. FRANKLYN—Instructor in prosthetic dentistry, 1898-01; also in dental anatomy, 1901-02; professor of dental anatomy and prosthetic technics, 1902-07. Now in business in Portland, Ore.

HEWITT, CHARLES N.—Non-resident professor of public health, 1874-02. Red Wing, Minn.

HEWITT, J. H.—Demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology, 1909 to date.

HIBBARD, H. WADE—Assistant professor of mechanical engineering, October, 1895-98. Now at Cornell University.

HICKMAN, ADAM C.—Lecturer in law, 1892-94; professor pleading and practice, 1894 to date. 1229 Seventh street southeast.

HIGBEE, ALBERT E.—Professor (homeopathic) of gynecology, 1888-94.

HIGBEE, PAUL A.—Assistant (homeopathic) in surgery, 1903-

HILL, HIBBERT WINSLOW—Assistant professor of bacteriology, 1895 to date. 820 Ninth avenue southeast.

HILLESHEIM, CATHERINE—Instructor in animal biology, 1902-03.

HILLMAN, ADA B.—Second general secretary of the University Y. W. C. A., 1899-03 and 1906-07. Now secretary of the city association of Tacoma, Wash.

HINCKLEY, T. L.—Instructor in civil engineering, 1907-08.

HINTON, CHARLES H.—Appointed assistant professor of mathematics in 1897 and resigned three years later.

HOAG, WILLIAM R.—Instructor in civil engineering in 1885, assistant professor in 1886 and professor in 1890, resigned in 1907. 1320 Seventh street southeast.

HOAGLAND, RALPH—Professor of agricultural chemistry and soils, 1909 to date.

HOBBS, FRED E.—Instructor in moot court practice, 1902-03; justice and moot court practice 1903 to date. Practicing lawyer in this city.

HOFF, P. A.—Assistant in clinical medicine, 1901-05; clinical instructor in medicine, 1905 to date. 225 Arundel avenue, St. Paul.

HOLM, JOHN G.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1904-05.

HOLT, CHARLES M.—Scholar in pedagogy, 1902-05; instructor in education since 1905. Waverly Hotel.

HORNING, D. W.—Associate professor (homeopathic) of diseases of heart and lungs, and clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1903 to 1907.

HOUGH, W. S.—Assistant professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1889-91. Professor of philosophy in 1891-94.

HOVDA, OLAF—Instructor in engineering mathematics, 1906 to 1909; instructor in physics, 1909 to date. 1519 Seventh street southeast.

HOVERSTAD, TORGER A.—Superintendent of the sub-station at Crookston 1896-06.

HOW, JARED—Lecturer on landlord and tenant, 1898-07; special lecturer same, 1907 to date. Oakland and Lawton avenues, St. Paul.

HOWARD, SETH E.—Assistant in clinical medicine, 1897-98.

HOWELL, DANIEL B.—Instructor in mathematics, school of agriculture, 1905 to date.

HUFF, NED L.—Instructor in botany, 1906-07.

HUGGINS, MAJOR E. L.—1872, detailed for duty at the University, where he remained until 1875.

HUGHES, PERCY—Instructor in philosophy, 1904-06.

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HUMMEL, JOHN A.—Assistant chemist and instructor in agricultural chemistry, 1900-07; assistant professor of agricultural chemistry, 1907 to 1909. 2141 Commonwealth avenue, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

HUNTER, CHARLES H.—Professor of clinical medicine, 1888 to 1907; clinical professor of medicine and chief of medical clinic, 1907 to date. Hampshire Arms.

HURD, ANNA—Lecturer (homeopathic) on diseases of the blood and ductless glands, 1903 to 1909. 3121 Emerson avenue south.

HURD, ETHEL S.—Assistant (homeopathic) in ophthalmology, 1903-04; lecturer on electrotherapeutics, 1904 to 1907; associate professor, 1907-1909. 3121 Emerson avenue south.

HUTCHINSON, HENRY—Professor of theory and practice of homeopathic medicine, 1888-94.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN CORRIN—Tutor in Greek, 1873-76; instructor in Greek and Latin, 1876-78; instructor in Greek and mathematics, 1879-82; associate professor of Greek and mathematics, 1882-90; professor of Greek language and literature since 1891. 3806 Blaisdell avenue.

HYNES, JOHN ELDON—Assistant in medicine, 1905 to date. 3349 University avenue southeast.

INGBERT, C. E.—Associate in neurology, 1907-08.

JACKSON, ANSON B.—Special lecturer on conflict of laws, college of law, 1907 to date. 1623 Third avenue south.

JAGGARD, EDWIN AMES—Lecturer on taxation and torts, 1891-95; professor of torts and criminal law, 1895-96; lecturer on taxation and torts, 1896-97; torts and criminal law, 1897-98; professor of taxation and modern phases of law of torts, 1899-1900; professor of torts, 1900-01; professor of taxation, 1901 to date. Justice of the supreme court of Minnesota since 1905. 302 South Exchange street, St. Paul.

JAMES, GEORGE FRANCIS—Professor of pedagogy, 1902-05; professor of education and dean, 1905 to date. 316 Tenth avenue southeast.

JENKS, ALBERT ERNEST—Assistant professor of sociology, 1905-07; professor of anthropology, 1907 to date. 825 Fifth street southeast.

JETT, C. COLEMAN—Instructor in machine design and drawing, 1900-02.

JEWETT, J. DUDLEY—Instructor in the administration of anæsthetics, college of dentistry, 1890-92; lecturer of anæsthesia, 1892-93; also chief of the anæsthetic clinic, 1893-95.

JEWETT, JAMES RICHARD — Weyerhaeuser chair of Semitic languages and history, 1895-1903.

JEWETT, W. FRED—Assistant in technics and clinics, college of dentistry, 1895-96.

JOHNSON, ADOLPH W.—Lecturer on (homeopathic) pharmacy, 1904 to 1909. 313 Olmstead street, St. Paul.

JOHNSON, CHARLES E.—Instructor in animal biology, 1907-08.

JOHNSON, EDWARD—Instructor in foundry practice, 1902-06.

JOHNSON, E. BIRD—Deputy registrar, 1888-August 1, 1889; registrar from August 1, 1889, to August 1, 1905. Secretary of the General Alumni Association, March, 1906 to date.

JOHNSON, EDWARD C.—Instructor in botany, 1906-07.

JOHNSON, FRANK AMOS—Registrar, 1884-89.

JOHNSON, R. W., Maj. Gen., U. S. A.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1869-71. Member of the first University faculty.

JOHNSTON, GEORGE H.—Instructor in psychology, 1903-05. Now cashier of a bank at Wales, N. D.

JOHNSTON, JOHN BLACK—Assistant professor of anatomy of the nervous system, 1907-08; associate professor of comparative neurology, 1908 to date. 509 St. Anthony Parkway.

JONES, ALBERT I.—Instructor in metal working, 1888-90.

JONES, FREDERICK SCHEETZ—Instructor in physics, 1885-87; professor of physics, 1889 to 1909; dean of the college of engineering, 1902-1909.

JONES, H. W.—Clinical instructor in nervous and mental diseases 1905 to date. 2418 West Twenty-second street.

JONES, HARRY W.—Instructor in architecture, 1891-93.

JONES, R. R.—Instructor in operative dentistry, 1908 to date. 4320 Upton avenue.

JONES, WILLIAM ALEXANDER—Instructor in mental and nervous diseases, 1888 to 1890; adjunct professor of same, 1890-95; clinical professor, same 1895 to date. 307 Ridgewood avenue.

JOSLIN, JOHN CARLOS—Assistant in creamery, dairy school, 1905 to date. 426 Nicollet avenue, Mankato, Minn.

JUDSON, HARRY PRATT—In the fall of 1885 Mr. Judson was called to the chair of history, resigned in 1891 to accept a position in the University of Chicago. Now president of the University of Chicago.

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JUDSON, LEULAH JEANNETTE—Instructor in history, 1906 to date. 1221 Fifth street southeast.

JUERGENSEN, HANS—Instructor in German, 1904 to 1907; assistant professor, 1907 to date. 1612 Eleventh avenue south.

KAVANAUGH, WILLIAM HARRISON—Instructor in charge of experimental engineering, 1901-02: assistant professor of mechanical engineering in charge of experimental engineering, 1902-07; professor of experimental engineering, 1907 to date. 118 State street southeast.

KELLER, FRANK H.—Instructor in chemistry, 1899-1900. Now metallurgist for the Utah consolidated smelter company, Murray, Utah.

KELLEY, WILLIAM LOUIS—Special lecturer, college of law, 1903-07.

KELLOGG, FRANK B. — Lecturer on equity jurisprudence and procedure, 1899-04; from 1904 to date, special lecturer in the college of law.

KENNEDY, JANE—Medical examiner for women, 1900-04.

KERR, CHARLES D.—Lecturer on law of partnership, 1888-90.

KESNER, HENRY J.—Instructor in structural engineering, 1907-08.

KESSON, FLOY—Instructor in music, school of agriculture, 1904 to date.

KEYES, A. D.—Lecturer on Minnesota practice, 1894-1900.

KEYES, CHARLES F.—Instructor in language, music, school of agriculture, 1899-00; registrar, and instructor in reading and history, 1899-1900; registrar, geography and history, 1900-03. Treasurer of the General Alumni Association.

KIEHLE, FRED A.—Instructor in medical Latin, 1898-02. Now practicing medicine in Portland, Oregon.

KIEHLE, DAVID L., Preston. Lecturer on pedagogy, 1891-92; 1892-93; professor of pedagogy, 1893-1902. Professor emeritus of education, 1910 to date.

KIEHLE, LOUISE G.—Instructor in physical culture, in charge of the department, 1892-1900.

KILBOURNE, STANLEY S.—In charge of the Bishop Gilbert society as student pastor, 1907 to date.

KING, ROY S.—Instructor in mechanical engineering, 1903-05.

KIRCHNER, WILLIAM H.—Came to University January, 1894, first as instructor in drawing, later as assistant professor, in charge of the department, which position he held to 1907; professor of drawing, 1907-09, and descriptive geometry, 1909 to date. 217 Beacon street southeast.

KLAEBER, FREDERICK J.—Instructor in Old and Middle English, 1893-96; assistant professor of English philology, 1896-98; professor of comparative and English philology, 1898 to date. 616 Ninth avenue southeast.

KNAPP, MILAND AUSTIN—Instructor in dental technics, 1891-92; clinical instructor in orthodontia, 1892-93.

KOCH, MARGARET—Assistant (homeopathic) in pædology, 1903-07.

KOERNER, ARTHUR C.—Instructor in music, school of agriculture, 1899-04.

KOHLER, A. R.—Instructor in horticulture, 1907 to date. 1455 No. Cleveland avenue, St. Paul.

KOLLINER, ROBERT S.—Lecturer on sales, 1897-98; professor of personal property, 1908 to date.

KOON, M. B.—Special lecturer, college of law, 1902-06. Practicing lawyer of this city.

KOVARIK, ALOIS F.—Assistant in physics, 1902-04; instructor in physics, 1904 to date.

KREMER, FREDERICK B.—Clinical instructor in prosthetic dentistry, 1892-93; also crown and bridge work, 1893-95; professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work, 1895-96.

KUNZE, WILLIAM F.—Assistant in chemistry, 1895-96.

LACY, CHARLES Y.—Assistant professor, in charge of the theory and practice of agriculture, 1874-78; professor of theory and practice of agriculture, 1878-80.

LADD, MRS. JESSIE—Matron of Alice Shevlin Hall since November, 1905.

LADD, SUMNER—Lecturer on laws of taxation, 1888-89.

LAING, RICHARD W.—Assistant professor, in charge of history and elocution, 1874-75; professor of history and elocution, 1875-76; professor of history, 1876-77; professor of history and in charge of French, 1877-79.

LANCASTER, WILLIAM A.—Special lecturer on impairing obligation of contracts, college of law, 1907 to date. 3145 Second avenue south.

LANDO, DAVID—Assistant in medicine, 1900 to 1904; clinical instructor in medicine, 1904 to 1908. St. Paul.

LANSING, R. C.—Assistant professor of English, 1907 to date. St. Anthony Park.

LASBY, W. F.—Instructor in technics, 1907-08; instructor in prosthetic dentistry, 1908 to date. 602 Essex street southeast.

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LATON, W. S.—Professor of diseases of the nose and throat, 1888-03. Died, 1907.

LAW, ARTHUR AYER—First assistant in operative surgery, 1896 to 1904; instructor in operative surgery, 1904 to 1909; clinical instructor in surgery. 1912 Hennepin avenue.

LAWTON, HARRY C.—Instructor in prosthetic dentistry and dental anatomy, 1908 to date. 489 Grand avenue, St. Paul.

LEAVENWORTH, FRANCIS P.—Assistant professor of astronomy, 1892; professor of astronomy, 1896 to date. 317 Seventeenth avenue southeast.

LEAVITT, FREDERICK—Instructor, clinical, in obstetrics, 1900-06; clinical professor of obstetrics, 1906 to date; clerk of clinics. 513 Marshall avenue, St. Paul.

LEAVITT, HENRY HOOKER—Professor of diseases of children, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1893-01; professor of diseases of nose and throat, 1901-04; professor of ophthalmology, 1904 to 1908. 2015 James avenue south.

LEE, THOMAS G.—University, 1891-92; professor of histology, embryology, bacteriology and clinical microscopy, 1892-93; professor of histology and embryology, 1893 to date. Secretary of the college of medicine and surgery and librarian of the medical department of the University. 509 River road southeast.

LEIB, WILLIAM H.—Instructor in vocal music, 1880-84.

LEHNERTS, EDWARD M.—Assistant professor of geography, 1907 to date. 1519 Seventh street southeast.

LEMSTROM, J. F.—Instructor in histology and embryology, 1907 to date. 115 North 12th street.

LENHERR, JACOB—Instructor in sweet and curd cheese work, 1899-02.

LEONARD, HENRY C.—Instructor in botany, 1876-78; professor of obstetrics (homeopathic) 1888-94.

LEONARD, L. D.—Professor of pathology and oral surgery, 1888-91.

LEONARD, WILLIAM EDWIN—Professor of materia medica and therapeutics, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1888 to 1909. 317 South Tenth street.

LEONARD, WILLIAM H.—Professor of obstetrics, 1882-87.

LEONHAEUSER, HARRY A.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1895-98.

LEUBNER, B. O.—Quizmaster and assistant in pharmacy, 1895-96; assistant in pharmacy, 1896-99; instructor in pharmacy, 1899-02.

LIBERMA, MARCO F.—Instructor in French, 1899-02. Now in the University of Cincinnati.

LIGGETT, WILLIAM M.—Chairman of the experiment station corps, 1893-95; dean and director of the department of agriculture, 1895-07.

LIND, ALFRED—Lecturer on mechano-therapy, 1902-04.

LIND, JOHN—Ex-governor, special lecturer on law of inter-state commerce, 1906 to date.

LIPP, CHARLES C.—Assistant instructor in physiology and veterinary medicine, 1905-07; assistant professor, same, 1907 to date. 1460 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park.

LITTLE, J. WARREN—Demonstrator of operative surgery, 1897-00; clinical instructor in surgery, 1900-03; clinical professor of surgery, 1903 to 1909.

LITZENBERG, JENNINGS CRAWFORD—Assistant physical director, 1896 to date. Instructor in obstetrics, 1901-06; professor of clinical obstetrics, 1906-08, and chief of dispensary staff, 1908 to date. 2955 Chicago avenue.

LOBERG, ADOLPH E.—Assistant in department of nervous and mental diseases, 1906-07.

LUFKIN, HARRY M.—Professor of diseases of children, 1889-04; professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine, 1904 to 1908; professor of practices, 1908 to date. 617 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul.

LUGGER, OTTO—Entomologist and botanist of the experiment station, 1887-1900; professor of entomology and botany, 1890 to date of death, 1900.

LUNDEEN, JOHN A.—Professor of military science and tactics, August 26th, 1876 to June 5th, 1879. He also taught mathematics, astronomy and Swedish.

LYON, HAROLD L.—Instructor in botany, 1900-04; assistant professor, 1904-07. Chemist for a sugar planters' association in Honolulu.

MCCARTHY, EDWARD P.—Instructor in mining, 1900-05; assistant professor of mining, 1906 to date. 306 Tenth avenue southeast.

MCCLOUD, CHARLES N.—Lecturer on first aids to the injured, college of pharmacy, 1902 to date. 965 Selby avenue, St. Paul.

MCCLUMPHA, CHARLES F.—Assistant professor of English, 1895-1902; professor, 1902-05.

MCCUTCHEON, F. W.—Lecturer on partnership, 1890-91.

MCDANIEL, CHARLES—Instructor in forge shop, 1902-03.

MCDAVITT, THOMAS—Assistant in ophthalmology and otology, 1894-95.

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McDERMOTT, EDWARD EUGENE—Instructor in rhetoric and elocution, 1891-95; assistant professor of rhetoric and elocution, 1895-1908. Died, February 27, 1908.

McDONALD, HOPE—Instructor in history, 1897-03; assistant professor, 1903-05.

MACDOUGAL, DANIEL T.—Instructor in plant physiology, 1893; assistant professor in 1895; resigning in 1899 to take up work in the Bronx botanical gardens of New York City.

McELMEEL, OWEN P.—Instructor in rhetoric and debate, 1904-07. 32 Orlin avenue southeast.

McGEE, JOHN F.—Special lecturer, college of law, 1902-03; special lecturer on federal and state legislation, 1907-8; same, federal jurisdiction, 1908 to date. 2715 Pillsbury avenue.

McGUIRE, A. J.—Superintendent of the substation at Grand Rapids, 1904 to date.

MACHETANZ, KARL A.—Director of the gymnasium and instructor in history and arithmetic school of agriculture, 1904 to date.

McINTYRE, MARY S.—Librarian of the school of agriculture, 1900 to 1909.

MACINTOSH, ROGER S.—Assistant in horticulture, 1896-02.

McLAIN, NELSON WYLIE—Director of the experiment station, 1888-1891.

McLAREN, ARCHIBALD—Adjunct professor of gynecology, 1888-92; clinical professor, same, 1892-93; clinical professor of diseases of women, 1893-05; clinical professor of surgery, 1905 to date. 412 Holly avenue, St. Paul.

McLAREN, JEANNETTE M.—First assistant in obstetrics, 1905-07; clinical instructor in same, 1907 to date. 441 Selby avenue, St. Paul.

MACLEAN, GEORGE EDWIN—Professor of English language and literature, 1885-95.

McLEOD, C. N.—Clinical instructor in pediatrics, 1909 to date.

McMANIGAL, WILLIAM ALLISON—Scholar in sociology, 1904 to date. Lawyer, 214 Globe building, St. Paul.

McMILLAN, CONWAY—Instructor in botany, March, 1887; assistant professor of botany in 1890 and professor in 1891. Botanist of the Geological and natural history survey. Resigned in 1906.

McMILLAN, S. J. R.—Lecturer on constitutional law, 1888-89.

MACNIE, J. S.—Clinical assistant in diseases of the ear and eye, 1904 to 1907; clinical instructor, 1907 to date. 2113 Bryant avenue south.

McVEY, FRANK LEROND—Instructor in economics, 1896-98; assistant professor same, 1898-00; professor of economics, 1900-07. President of the University of North Dakota.

MAHOOD, E. W.—Instructor in arithmetic and gymnasium, 1895-03.

MAJOR, E. W.—Instructor in sweet curd cheese work, 1896-99; assistant in dairy husbandry, experiment station, 1899-02.

MALEY, LINDA HELEN—Assistant in rhetoric, 1901-04; instructor in same, 1904 to 1907.

MANCHESTER, JAMES EUGENE—Instructor in mathematics, 1905 to 1909.

MANN, ARTHUR TEALL—Assistant in clinical surgery, 1901-03; instructor in clinical surgery, 1903-07; professor of clinical surgery, 1907-08; professor of surgery, 1908 to date, and clerk of clinics, 1909 to date.

MANN, EUGENE LANGDON—Professor of physical diagnosis and laryngology, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1888-1902; Dean of same, 1902 to 1909. 881 Fairmount avenue, St. Paul.

MANSON, FRANK M.—Instructor in animal biology, 1894-97. Now a practicing physician at Worthington, Minn.

MARSTON, MOSES—Professor of English, 1874 until his death, July 11, 1883.

MARTENIS, JOHN V.—Instructor in machine design, 1907-09; assistant professor machine design, 1909 to date. 112 State street southeast.

MATCHAN, ROBERT D.—Professor (homeopathic) of the principles and practice of surgery, 1888 to 1909. Now senior professor of same. 2807 Lyndale avenue south.

MAVES, HERMAN A.—Instructor in operative dentistry, 1907 to date. 711 Douglas avenue.

MAYNE, DEXTER DWIGHT—Principal of the school of agriculture since 1902; also instructor in farm mathematics, civics and economics; instructor in elements of agriculture, college of education, 1906 to 1909, and professor of agricultural pedagogics, 1909 to date. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

MAYO, E. D.—Instructor in mechanical drawing, 1886-87.

MEAD, MARION A.—Assistant in laryngology, 1902-05.

MEEDS, ALONZO D.—Instructor in chemistry, 1890-94. Now city chemist of Minneapolis.

MELCHER, WILLIAM P.—Instructor in German, 1873-74.

MELOM, CARL MARCUS—Scholar to teach Spanish, 1904-05; instructor in Spanish and French, 1905 to date. 112 Arthur avenue southeast.

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MERCER, HUGH V.—Lecturer on jurisprudence, college of law, 1906 to date. Member of the faculty of the college of law.

MEREDITH, VIRGINIA C.—Preceptress of the school of agriculture, 1897-99; also professor of home economics, 1899-03.

MERRILL, REV. ELIJAH W.—First principal of the University. Took charge of the preparatory department of the University in 1851, opened school on the 26th day of October. He was superintendent of public instruction for one year, parts of 1854, 1855. Died, February 15th, 1901.

MERRIMAN, WILLIAM H.—Instructor in machine work, 1900-07.

MERWIN, T. DWIGHT—Lecturer on patent law, 1889-99.

MEYER, ARTHUR W.—Assistant professor of anatomy, 1907-08.

MILES, A. D. E.—Demonstrator in charge of prosthetic clinic, 1891-93.

MILLARD, PERRY H.—One of the chief movers in the organization of the department of medicine; dean of the department, 1888-92; dean of the college of medicine and surgery from that time till his death in 1897; professor of the principles of surgery and medical jurisprudence.

MILLS, EUGENE C.—Instructor in mining, 1896-99.

MINER, JAMES BURT—Assistant in psychology, 1900-01; assistant professor of psychology since 1906. 428 Walnut street southeast.

MOAK, CLARENCE BRITT—Assistant in dairy laboratory, Dairy school, 1899-01; instructor in charge of dairy laboratory, 1901 to date. 72 North Sixteenth street.

MONSON, GEORGE S.—Student assistant in dental technics, 1892-93; D. M. D.—Instructor in prosthetic technics, and orthodontia, 1893-96.

MONTGOMERY, LOUISE—Instructor in rhetoric, 1890-92.

Moore, A. L.—Dental infirmary clerk, 1903 to date.

MOORE, IRA—Instructor in mathematics in the preparatory department of the University, 1867-69.

MOORE, JAMES EDWARD—Professor of orthopedic surgery, 1888-90; professor orthopedic surgery and clinical surgery, 1890-04; professor of surgery, 1904 to date. 1788 South Fremont.

MOORE, JOHN G.—Instructor in German, 1873-74; professor of North European languages, 1874-79; professor of modern languages, 1879-80; professor of German language and literature, 1880 to date. 2810 University avenue southeast.

MOORHEAD, MARTHA B.—Lecturer in domestic hygiene, School of agriculture, since January, 1903. 914 Second avenue south.

MORGAN, GEORGE H.—In 1891 detailed to the University for four years. Detailed at the University August 1, 1903, recalled by government in 1905. Now in the Philippines.

MULLIN, ROBERT HYNDMAN—Demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1904-06; senior demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1906 to 1908; assistant professor, 1908 to date. 306 Tenth avenue southeast.

MURRAY, WILLIAM R.—Instructor in ophthalmology and otology, 1902-05; clinical professor diseases of nose and throat, 1905-1907; rhinology and laryngology since 1907. 3440 Seventeenth avenue south.

NACHTRIEB, HENRY FRANCIS—Assistant in botany and zoology, 1885-86; assistant in zoology, 1886-87; professor of animal biology, 1887 to date; zoologist of the geological and natural history survey and curator of the zoological museum since 1887. 905 Sixth street southeast.

NEILL, C. H.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on skin and genito-urinary diseases, 1903-04; professor, same, 1904 to date. 26 Curtis Court.

NELSON, MARK O.—Demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1895-96.

NELSON, OSCAR B.—Instructor in civil engineering, 1908 to date. 1827 Fourteenth avenue south.

NESS, J. A.—Instructor in Scandinavian and Latin, 1891-93.

NEWHALL, WILLIAM B.—Instructor in civil engineering, 1908 to date. 2702 Humboldt avenue south.

NEWKIRK, BURT L.—Assistant professor of engineering mathematics and mechanics, 1907 to date. 1016 Twenty-ninth avenue northeast.

NEWKIRK, HARRIS D.—Assistant in (homeopathic) clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1903-04.

NEWTON, HAROLD M.—Student assistant in chemistry, 1904-06; instructor in chemistry, 1906-07.

NICHOLS, CHARLES WASHBURN—Instructor in rhetoric since 1907. 313 Eighth avenue southeast.

NICHOLSON, EDWARD E.—Instructor in chemistry, 1895-97; assistant professor since 1897. 914 Seventh street southeast.

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NICKERSON, B. S.—Instructor in chemistry, 1902-03.

NICKERSON, MARGARET L.—Assistant in histology, 1897-98; instructor in histology, 1898 to 1907. 217 Beacon street southeast.

NICKERSON, WINFIELD S.—Instructor in histology, 1897-98; demonstrator in histology, 1898-99; assistant professor of histology since 1899, and embryology since 1907. 217 Beacon street southeast.

NIPPERT, LOUIS A.—Clinical instructor in medicine, 1898-03; clinical professor of medicine, 1903 to date. 1521 Dupont avenue north.

NIXON, LILLIAN—Instructor in rhetoric, 1904-06.

NOOTNAGEL, CHARLES—Assistant in clinical medicine, 1894-99; clinical professor, same, 1899-06; clinical professor of medicine and physical diagnosis, 1906 to 1909. 2429 South Girard avenue.

NORRIS, ELIZABETH MAY—Instructor in freehand drawing, 1901-03.

NORTHROP, CYRUS—President of the University since 1884. 519 Tenth avenue southeast.

NORTHROP, GEO. N.—Instructor in English, 1909 to date.

NOTTESTEIN, WALLACE—Instructor in history, 1907 to date. 812 Fourth street southeast.

NOYES, WILLIAM A.—Instructor in chemistry, 1882-83.

NUZUM, HELEN B.—Assistant in clinical obstetrics, 1897-98.

OBERHOFFER, EMIL—Professor of music, 1902 to 1907.

O'BRIEN, CHRISTOPHER DILLON—Lecturer on criminal law and procedure, 1888 to date. 506 Portland avenue, St. Paul.

O'BRIEN, HENRY J.—Clinical professor of surgery, 1902 to date. 623 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS D.—Special lecturer upon the proper exercise by the state of its police power, 1907 to date. 635 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul.

OESTLUND, OSCAR W.—Entomologist of the geological and natural history survey of Minnesota; entomologist of the Horticultural society of Minnesota; entomologist and assistant, 1884-85; entomologist of the natural history survey, 1885 to date; assistant and instructor, animal biology, 1891-1906; assistant professor, same, 1906 to date. 1910 Fourth street southeast.

OGDEN, BENJAMIN HARVEY—Professor of obstetrics, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1888-1909. 546 Holly avenue, St. Paul.

OHAGE, JUSTUS—Professor of clinical surgery, 1897 to date. 59 Irving Park, St. Paul.

OLIVER, E. C.—Instructor in machine design, 1902-06.

OLSEN, JOHN W.—Dean of college of agriculture, 1908-09.

ORMOND, ALEXANDER T.—Professor of mental and moral philosophy and history, 1880-83. Now professor of philosophy in Princeton university, a position he has held since leaving the University.

ORTON, FOREST HOY—Instructor in treatment of cleft palate, 1891-93; professor of crown and bridge work, 1908 to date. 653 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul.

OSWALD, W. L.—Instructor in botany in the school of agriculture, 1904 to date. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

OWRE, ALFRED—Student assistant in dental college, 1893-94; assistant in operative technics, 1894-96; instructor in metallurgy, 1896-97, and instructor in operative dentistry, 1897-98; professor, same, 1900 to date; dean of the college, 1905 to date. 1700 Portland avenue.

OWRE, OSCAR—Instructor in oral surgery. 1907 to date. 511 west Franklin avenue.

PAGENKOPF, A. A.—Instructor in crown and bridge work, 1909 to date.

PAIGE, JAMES—Instructor in college of law. 1891 to 1896; professor in same, since 1896 420 Oak Grove street.

PARKER, EDWARD CARY—Student assistant in agriculture, 1900 to 1905; assistant agriculturist, 1905 to 1908.

PARKER. E. H.—Clinical instructor in diseases of nose and throat, 1908 to date. 1311 Yale place.

PARKIN, ARTHUR W.—Instructor in cheesemaking in Dairy school since 1902. Cannon Falls, Minn.

PARSONS, ARTHUR L.—Instructor in mineralogy, 1903-06. Now in the corresponding department of the University of Montreal.

PATTEE, WILLIAM S.—Professor of law and dean of the college from September 11th, 1888, to date. 1319 Fifth street southeast.

PEABODY, EUNICE D.—Assistant in psychology, 1905 to 1907. 272 Prescott street, St. Paul.

PEASE, LEVI B.—Instructor in assaying, 1902-06; assistant professor of metallurgy, 1906 to 1908; professor, same, 1908 to date. 1070 Sixteenth avenue southeast.

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PECK, A. E. L.—Instructor in crown and bridge work, 1890-91.

PECK, LOUIS W.—Instructor in physics, 1878-79.

PECK, MARY GRAY—Instructor in English, 1901 to 1907; assistant professor, 1907 to 1909.

PECKHAM, STEPHEN F.—Professor of chemistry and physics, 1874-1880.

PEEBLES, THOMAS—Instructor in mental and moral philosophy, 1883-1888. Now engaged in business in Minneapolis.

PENDERGAST, SOPHIE M.—Instructor in English, School of agriculture, 1899-01.

PENDERGAST, W. W., Hutchinson—Appointed clerk in the state department of public instruction in 1882, and principal of school of agriculture in 1888-1893.

PENDERGAST, WARREN W., JR.—Superintendent of the sub-station at Grand Rapids, 1896-97. Died August 26th, 1897.

PENNY, LINCOLN E.—Professor (homeopathic) of skin and genito-urinary diseases. 1894-95.

PERRY, RALPH E. ST. JOHN—Lecturer (homeopathic) on skin and genito-urinary diseases 1902-03.

PETERSON, PETER—Instructor in foundry practice, 1906 to date. 3709 Clinton avenue.

PFAENDER, ALBERT—Instructor in German, 1897-98. Now practicing attorney at New Ulm, Minn.

PHELAN, RAYMOND VINCENT—Instructor in economics, 1907 to date. 309 Church street southeast.

PHELPS, A. G.—Assistant in (homeopathic) clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1903 to 1907.

PIERCE, ERNEST BOYNTON—Assistant registrar, 1904-05; registrar, 1905 to date. 138 Orlin avenue southeast.

PIERCE, JUDGE JAMES O.—Lecturer on the law of domestic relations, 1888-89, lecturer on constitutional and statutory law, 1889-92. From 1892 to date of his death, 1907, Judge Pierce was lecturer on constitutional jurisprudence and history.

PIKE, JOSEPH BROWN—Instructor in Latin, 1892-93; same, Latin, French and Greek, 1893-94; assistant professor of Latin, 1896-99; professor of Latin, 1899 to date. 525 Tenth avenue southeast.

PIKE, JAY N.—Demonstrator in operative dentistry, 1903-05; instructor in prosthetic dentistry and dental anatomy, 1906-09; in orthodontia, 1909 to date.

PIKE, WILLIAM A.—1880 elected professor of engineering in charge of physics; immediately made secretary of the faculty of that college of engineering, a position which he held until he was made director of the college in 1886. In 1890 he was made dean of the college but he resigned a year later, 1891. Continued as a lecturer in the college for a year, severing all connection with the institution in 1892.

PORTER, EDWARD D.—Professor of theory and practice of agriculture, 1880-87.

POTTER, FRANCES BOARDMAN SQUIRE—Instructor in English, 1900-04; assistant professor, 1904-07; professor, same, 1907 to 1909.

POTTER, MARION—Instructor in English, 1899-01.

POUMERLIE, CHARLES—Assistant in horticulture, experiment station, 1887-89.

POWELL, RANSOM J.—Librarian of the college of law, 1896-98; instructor in justice practice, 1898-02.

PRATT, CHELSEA C.—Junior demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology, 1907.

PYLE, C. E.—Instructor in domestic bacteriology, 1908 to date. 2225 Langford avenue, St. Paul.

QUENSE, J. H.—Instructor in drawing, 1903-06.

QUIGLEY, EDWARD—Instructor in forge work, 1907 to date. 2442 Fifteenth avenue south.

RAMALEY, FRANCIS—Instructor in botany and pharmacology, 1894-95; instructor in botany and practical pharmacognosy, 1895-97.

RAMSEY, WALTER R.—Assistant in medicine, 1900-03; assistant in pediatrics, 1903-05; clinical instructor in diseases of children, 1905 to 1909; clinical professor, same, 1909 to date. The Angus, St. Paul.

RANDALL, CLARENCE B.—Instructor in drawing and farm buildings, 1902-04.

RANDALL, EUGENE W.—Dean and director of the department of agriculture, 1907 to 1908.

RANKIN, ALBERT W.—Associate professor of education, 1906-08; professor since 1908. 916 Fifth street southeast.

RANKIN, JEAN—Instructor in education, 1907 to date. 916 Fifth street southeast.

RARIG, FRANK M.—Assistant professor of rhetoric, 1907 to date. 63 Barton avenue southeast.

RASTALL, BENJAMIN M.—Assistant professor of economics, 1907 to date. 507 Essex street southeast.

RAWSON, RALPH H.—Instructor in drawing, 1906-07.

READ, H. K.—Demonstrator of anatomy, 1899-07.

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REAMER, E. F.—Assistant in ophthalmology and otology, 1899-02.

REED, FRANK E.—Manager of athletics, 1904-07. Mr. Reed is engaged in the practice of law at Glencoe.

REEP, SAMUEL N.—Assistant professor of sociology, 1907 to date. 815 Sixth street southeast.

REES, SOREN P.—Instructor in physical diagnosis and clinical medicine since 1901. Andrus building.

REID, HARRY M.—Instructor in prosthetic dentistry, 1896 to date. 2014 Queen avenue south.

REYNOLDS, MYRON H.—Professor of veterinary medicine and surgery, and veterinarian of the experiment station, since 1893. 2145 Knapp street, St. Paul.

RHAME, MITCHELL D.—Instructor in civil engineering and industrial drawing, 1872-73; assistant professor, 1873-74; professor, 1874-80. Now assistant chief engineer of the Milwaukee railway.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM H.—Instructor in carpentry and pattern work, 1907 to date. 416 Harvard street southeast.

RICHARDSON, A. J.—Instructor in English branches in the preparatory department of the University, 1867-69.

RICHARDSON, OSCAR K.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on life insurance examination, 1898-03. Assistant in clinical medicine, 1907-08; professor of medical economics, 1908-09. Died December 10, 1909.

RICKER, GEORGE E.—Professor of clinical (homeopathic) medicine, 1888-89; and physical diagnosis, 1889-05. Died September, 1905.

RIDDLE, WILLIAM HALDERMAN—Came to University in 1896 as instructor in mathematics. On January 9th occurred the street car collision, in which Professor Riddle was fatally injured; he died January 23, 1897.

RIDER, DON DUVELLO—Instructor in prosthetic technics, 1905 to date.

RIGGS, CHARLES EUGENE—Professor of mental and nervous diseases since the organization of the department in 1888. 595 Dayton avenue, St. Paul.

RINGNELL, C. J.—Assistant in laryngology, 1894-95.

RIPLEY, G. C.—Lecturer on equity jurisprudence and procedure, 1888-89.

RITCHIE, A. F.—Professor of anatomy, 1888-89. Died, 1907.

RITCHIE, HARRY PARKS—Assistant in gynecology, 1897-01; instructor in gynecology, 1901 to 1908; clinical instructor in surgery, 1908 to date. 46 Crocus place, St. Paul.

RITCHIE, PARKS—Professor of obstetrics from the organization of the college of medicine and surgery, 1888 to date. Dean of same college, 1897-06. 448 Ashland avenue, St. Paul.

ROBERTS, GEORGE F.—Professor (homeopathic) of diseases of women, 1895-04.

ROBERTS, THOMAS S.—Professor of diseases of children, 1900 to 1909; clinical professor, 1909 to date. 1603 Fourth avenue south.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM B.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on general surgery, 1903-04; professor general surgery, 1904 to 1909. 2421 Nicollet avenue.

ROBERTSON, D. A.—Professor of agriculture, 1869. Died March 16, 1905, in his 83d year.

ROBERTSON, H. E.—Demonstrator in pathology, 1908 to date. 627 Oak street southeast.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM—Instructor in physics and language work, school of agriculture, 1892-05; superintendent of the sub-station at Crookston, 1905-06; also principal of the Crookston agricultural school, 1906 to date.

ROBINSON, EDWARD VAN DYKE—Lecturer on physiography and geography, University summer school; professor of economics, University, 1907 to 1908; economics and politics, 1908 to date. 1213 Seventh street southeast.

ROE, H. B.—Instructor in mathematics, 1907 to date. St. Anthony Park.

ROGERS, JOHN T.—Clinical instructor in diseases of children, 1895-98; clinical instructor in surgery, 1898-02; clinical professor of surgery, 1902 to date. 284 South Exchange street, St. Paul.

ROME, ROBERT RASMUSSEN—Adjunct professor in charge of clinical obstetrics, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1894-96; clinical professor obstetrics, 1896-02; professor of diseases of women, 1902-03; senior professor of gynecology, 1903 to date. 900 Twenty-second avenue south.

ROSE, BERT A.—Band master, University. 710 Seventh street southeast.

ROSE, NORMAN W.—Instructor in drawing, 1906 to date. 406 Oak street southeast.

ROSENDAHL, CARL OTTO—Scholar in botany, 1900-01; instructor, same, 1901-02; assistant professor, same, 1905 to date. 626 Sixteenth avenue southeast.

ROTHROCK, JOHN L.—Clinical instructor in pathology, 1898-03; and gynecology, 1903-05; clinical professor of diseases of women, 1905 to date. 45 West Fourth street, St. Paul.

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ROWLEY, FRANK B.—Instructor in drawing, 1907 to date. 311 Harvard street southeast.

RUGGLES, ARTHUR GORDON—Instructor in entomology, school of agriculture, and experiment station, 1904 to date. 1465 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park.

RUSSELL, BERT—Instructor in chemistry, 1902-03; now assistant examiner of patents, Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL, H. L.—Instructor in bacteria in dairy products, 1902 to 1909; lecturer in dairy bacteriology, 1909 to date.

RYAN, WILLIAM T.—Instructor in electrical engineering, 1907 to date. 1406 Seventh street southeast.

SANDERS, HENRY A.—Instructor in Latin, 1897-99. Now at the University of Michigan.

SANFORD, EDWARD PATTERSON—Instructor in rhetoric, 1900-01; assistant professor, 1905-06.

SANFORD, MARIA L.—Assistant professor of rhetoric and elocution, 1880-81; professor of same, 1881 to 1909; emeritus professor, 1909 to date. 1050 Thirteenth avenue southeast.

SARDESON, FREDERICK WILLIAM—Scholar in geology, 1892-95; instructor, 1894-95; instructor in paleontology, 1897-06; assistant professor of same, 1906 to date. 414 Harvard street southeast.

SAVAGE, CHARLES ALBERT—Instructor in Latin, 1899-03; assistant professor of Latin, 1903-04; same of Latin and Greek, 1904 to 1909; professor of same, 1909 to date. 454 Ashland avenue, St. Paul.

SAWYER, JOHN E.—Professor (homeopathic) of the history and methodology of medicine, 1894-95.

SAWYER, WESLEY G.—Assistant professor of German, 1873-74.

SCHADLE, JACOB E.—Clinical instructor in diseases of nose and throat, 1895-98; clinical professor, same, 1898-03; clinical professor laryngology, rhinology and otology, 1903-04; of rhinology and laryngology, 1904 to 1908. Died May 29, 1908.

SCHANDEL, A. G.—Instructor in cultures and starters, in the dairy school, 1909 to date.

SCHAPER, WILLIAM A.—Instructor in political science, 1900-01; assistant professor, 1902-04; professor, same, 1904 to date. 625 Fulton street southeast.

SCHEFCIK, J. FRANCIS—Instructor in materia medica, 1905 to date. 1400 Spruce place.

SCHINZ, ALBERT—Instructor in French, 1898-99.

SCHLENKER, CARL—Instructor in German, 1898-00; assistant professor of German, 1900-05; professor, same, 1905 to date. 520 Eleventh avenue southeast.

SCHMIDT, GOTTFRIED—Dispensary assistant, 1901-

SCHOEN, IDA—Instructor in German, 1897-98, during the absence of her sister Marie.

SCHOEN, MARIE—Instructor in German, 1892-96.

SCHOEN-RENE, ANNA—In 1894 organized the University Choral Union, which for four years she made the most noted musical organization in the northwest. She discontinued her work in this line in 1897.

SCHROEDEL, THEOPHILUS HENRY—Instructor in German, University, 1906 to 1908.

SCHROEDER, C. —Instructor in animal husbandry, 1907-08.

SCHULTEN, JESSIE L.—Assistant in rhetoric since—

SCHULZ, WALDEMAR—Instructor in German, 1899-1904.

SCHUMACHER, ALBERT J.—Instructor in civil engineering and physics, 1890-91.

SCHWARTZKOPFF, OLAF—Professor of veterinary science and veterinarian of the experiment station, 1888-1892.

SCOTT, CARLYLE MCROBERTS—Assistant professor of music, in charge of the department, 1904-1908; professor, same, 1908 to date. 36 Thirteenth street south.

SCOTT, FREDERICK H.—Assistant professor of physiology, 1907 to date. 827 University avenue southeast.

SEDGWICK, JULIUS PARKER—Instructor in physiological chemistry, 1907-1909; clinical assistant in diseases of children, 1909 to date. 2015 Kenwood parkway.

SENKLER, ALBERT E.—Professor theory and practice of medicine, 1888-91; professor of clinical medicine, 1894-99.

SENKLER, GEORGE E.—Clinical instructor in physical diagnosis, 1897-04; clinical instructor in medicine, 1904-06; clinical professor of medicine, 1906 to date. 649 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul.

SEWALL, HANNAH R.—Assistant in political science and chemistry, 1892-93; rhetoric instead of chemistry, 1893-95; assistant in political science, 1895-1902.

SHAW, JOHN M.—Lecturer on evidence, 1888-89.

SHAW, THOMAS—Professor animal husbandry, and in charge of animal husbandry in the experiment station, 1893-01; lecturer on live stock, school of agriculture, 1891-04.

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SHELDEN, WALTER D.—Clinical assistant in medicine, 1904-07; clinical instructor in medicine and instructor in therapeutics. 3233 South Irving avenue.

SHELDON, EDMUND P.—Assistant in botany, 1890-92; instructor, 1894-95. Now lumberman in Portland, Ore.

SHEPARDSON, GEORGE DEFREES—Assistant professor of electrical engineering, 1891-92; professor, same, 1892 to date. 717 St. Anthony parkway.

SHEPPERD, JUNIATA—Instructor in cooking, school of agriculture, 1896-98; and laundering, 1898-1902; and home economics, 1902 to 1909; domestic science, 1909 to date.

SHIMMONEK, A.—Clinical professor of surgery, 1908 to date. 458 Laurel avenue.

SHIPLEY, S. CARL—Instructor in machine work, 1907 to date. 209 State street southeast.

SHIPMAN, M. D.—Clinical professor (homeopathic) of otology, rhinology and laryngology, 1903 to 1907. Died January, 1907.

SHOOP, CHARLES F.—Instructor in mechanical engineering, 1905 to date. 1916 Fourteenth avenue north.

SHUMWAY, ROYAL R.—Instructor in mathematics, 1903 to date. 716 Twelfth avenue southeast.

SIDENER, CHARLES FREDERICK — Instructor in chemistry, 1883-89; assistant professor of chemistry, 1889-1904; professor of chemistry, 1904 to date. 1320 Fifth street southeast.

SIGERFOOS, CHARLES PETER—Assistant professor of animal biology, 1897-00; professor of zoology, 1900 to date. 328 Tenth avenue southeast.

SIGERFOOS, EDWARD—Professor of military science and tactics, 1905 to 1909.

SIMPSON, CHARLES—Professor of pathology 1883-87.

SKINNER, H. O.—Assistant in (homeopathic) clinical medicine and surgery, 1905 to 1908; lecturer on pharmacology and renal diseases, 1908-09; professor of homeopathic materia medica, 1909 to date. 69 North Milton street, St. Paul.

SLATER, EDWARD K.—Instructor in Dairy school, 1901-1909; assistant professor of dairy husbandry, 1909 to date. 1276 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

SLOBIN, HERMAN L.—Assistant in mathematics, 1909 to date.

SMITH, ANNA M.—Librarian school of agriculture, 1908 to date. 1485 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

SMITH, AUGUSTA NORWOOD—Preceptress and instructor in English, 1876-80. Died February 26, 1886.

SMITH, CHARLES E.—Professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1883-87.

SMITH, CLINTON D.—Professor of dairying, 1890-91; professor of agriculture and director of the experiment station, 1891-93.

SMITH, D. EDMUND—Assistant in ophthalmology and otology, 1894-99.

SMITH, EDWIN H.—Dispensary assistant, 1898 to date.

SMITH, HARRY E.—Instructor in mechanical engineering and woodworking, 1889-90; in mechanical engineering, 1890-93; assistant professor of mechanical engineering, 1893-95; also in charge of experimental engineering and shop work, 1895-1901.

SMITH, JOHN DAY—Lecturer on American constitutional law, 1891-1905. Judge of the district court since 1905.

SMITH, NORMAN M.—Homeopathic dispensary since 1903; assistant in clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1906-08.

SMITH, SAMUEL GEORGE—Professor of sociology, 1890 to date. 125 College avenue, St. Paul.

SNELL, EDITH—Instructor in mathematics, geography and history, 1903 to date, school of agriculture. 403 Dewey avenue, St. Paul.

SNEVE, HAROLD—Lecturer on mechano-therapy, 1899-02.

SNYDER, HARRY—Professor of agriculture, chemistry and chemistry of the experiment station, 1891 to 1909. Also professor of soils since 1906-1909. 2090 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

SOLENBERGER, EDWARD D.—Lecturer in economics, 1905-06.

SONDERGAARD, HANS T.—Assistant instructor in butter making, 1899-04, Dairy school; instructor in cultures and starters, 1904-05; instructor in creamery work, 1905 to date. Litchfield, Minn.

SORENSON, JAMES—Judge of dairy products in the dairy school, 1909 to date.

SORENSON, JOHN—Assistant in daily laboratory in dairy school, 1909 to date.

SPAULDING, SALTHIEL M.—Professor (homeopathic) of mental and nervous diseases, 1888-89.

SPAULDING, W. M.—Instructor in appliances for the treating of cleft palate, 1890-91.

SPENCER, E. C.—Professor of surgical anatomy, 1888-91.

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SPENCER, HERBERT R.—Lecturer on admiralty law, 1893-1904.

SPRAGUE, DANIEL W.—Accountant and recorder of the experiment station, 1887-1890; accounting office, 1890-04; assistant in accounting office, 1904 to date. 509 Eighth avenue southeast.

SPRATT, CHARLES N.—Clinical instructor in diseases of the eye and ear, 1907 to date. 1804 Park avenue.

SPRINGER, FRANK W.—Scholar in electrical engineering, 1895-97; instructor in same, 1897-1900; assistant professor, 1900 to 1907; professor, same, 1907 to date. 1206 Fifth street southeast.

STADON, JOHN H.—Assistant in pharmacy laboratory, 1906-1907.

STAPLES, FRANKLIN—Professor of the practice of medicine, 1882-87.

STAPLES, HENRY L.—Instructor in medical Latin, 1890-92; instructor in clinical medicine, 1892-96; professor of clinical medicine, 1896 to date. 430 Oak Grove street.

STEVENS, H. F.—Lecturer on the law of real property, 1889-97, on law of trusts, 1897-98.

STEVENS, HOMER W.—Librarian of the college of law, 1905 to date.

STEWART, J. CLARK—Taught chemistry and astronomy, 1875-76. Professor of histology at the organization of college of medicine and surgery; later made professor of pathology; and still later professor of principles of surgery. 1628 Fifth avenue south.

STEWART, JOHN—Professor of agricultural engineering, 1907-08. Professor of agricultural engineering and physics, 1908 to date, and acting head of the division of farm mechanics for the year beginning August 1st, 1909. St. Anthony Park.

STOMBERG, ANDREW ADIN—Professor of Scandinavian languages and literatures, since October 3, 1907. 709 Delaware street southeast.

STONE, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON—Professor of gynecology (and diseases of women) since the organization of the department, in 1888. 120 Lowry building, St. Paul.

STORVICK, O. A.—Assistant in cultures and starters in dairy school, 1909 to date.

STRANGE, DALSTON P.—Instructor in agriculture and natural science, 1872-73; assistant professor agriculture, 1873-74.

STRICKLER, D. A.—Professor (homeopathic) of ophthalmology and otology, 1888-95.

STUMM, THOMAS WESLEY—Clinical assistant in medicine since 1904-07; clinical instructor, 1907 to date. 394 Selby avenue, St. Paul.

SUDDUTH, W. XAVIER—In 1890 entered upon his work at the University as secretary of the college of dentistry and professor of embryology, oral surgery and pathology, dean, 1892-95.

SUTHERLAND, HELEN—Preceptress and assistant professor of Latin, 1871-76.

SWEENEY, ARTHUR—Professor of medical jurisprudence, 1897 to date. 865 Fairmont avenue, St. Paul.

SWEET, JOHN C.—Lecturer on mortgage foreclosure, 1897.

SWEETSER, HORATIO B.—Clinical professor of diseases of children, 1898-99; clinical professor of surgery, 1908 to date. 2509 Pillsbury avenue.

SWEITZER, SAMUEL B.—Clinical assistant in dermatology and genito-urinary diseases, 1905 to date. 1729 Irving avenue south.

SWENSON, DAVID FERDINAND—Assistant in philosophy, 1899-02; instructor, same, 1902-07; assistant professor, same, 1907 to date. 3101 Sixteenth avenue south.

SWIFT, FLETCHER HARPER—Assistant professor of education 1907 to date. 505 Eighth avenue southeast.

TATE, JAMES M.—Instructor in woodwork and pattern making and foundry practice, 1890-1907.

THALER, JOSEPH A.—Instructor in engineering mathematics, 1900-01. Instructor in drawing, 1902-3. Now professor of electrical engineering in Montana agricultural college, Bozeman, Mont.

THOMAS, EDITH—Instructor in chemistry, 1902-03. Died in 1903.

THOMAS, WILLIAM I.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1903-04.

THOMPSON, EDWIN J.—Professor of mathematics and astronomy, 1870 to end of the college year, 1879-80. Died January 23, 1907.

THOMPSON, JOHN—Assistant in agriculture, experiment station, 1902-03.

TIFFANY, FRANCIS B.—Lecturer on criminal law, 1894-98.

TILDEN, JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH—Assistant in botany, 1896-98; instructor, 1898-03; assistant professor, 1903 to date. 800 Fourth street southeast.

TODD, FRANK C.—Clinical assistant and instructor, eye and ear, 1894-98; clinical professor eye and ear, 1898-02; professor of diseases of eye and ear (ophthalmology and otology), 1902 to date. 411 Groveland avenue.

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TOMHAVE, W. H.—Appointed instructor in animal by-products, college of agriculture, 1907, but resigned to take up work in the State College of Pennsylvania.

TREFETHEN, CHARLES G.—Instructor in metal working, 1887-88.

TRIPP, ROBERT H.—Professor of Latin language and literature, 1878-1880.

TRUFANT, NELLIE S.—Scholar in drawing, 1895-96; instructor in freehand drawing, 1890-03.

TRUSSELL, EMMA F.—Registrar, 1883-84.

TUCKER, FREDERICK D.—Principal of the school of agriculture and instructor in mathematics, 1900-03.

TUNSTEAD, HUGH J.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on clinical obstetrics, 1902-04; associate professor of obstetrics, 1904 to 1908; professor 1908-09. 829 Sixteenth avenue north.

TUTHILL, JAMES E.—Instructor in history, 1905-06.

TWICHELL, F. E.—Demonstrator in charge of prosthetic clinic and instructor in continuous gum work, 1890-92; instructor in continuous gum work and dental art, 1892-93.

TWINING, EDWARD H.—Instructor in natural science, preparatory department, 1867-69. Professor of chemistry and instructor in French, 1869-71. Member of the first University faculty.

TYRRELL, C. C.—Prosector in anatomy, 1908 to date. 2428 Central avenue.

UBRICH, HENRY—Instructor in carpentry, 1906 to date. 602 Buchanan street northeast.

ULRICH, HENRY L.—Assistant in clinical microscopy, 1902 to date. 519 First avenue south

URBAHNS, THEO. D.—Instructor in entomology, 1909 to date.

VAN BARNEVELD, CHARLES EDWIN—Associate professor of mining, 1898-99; professor, same, 1899 to date. 406 Oak Grove street.

VANDER HORCK, MAX P.—Professor of diseases of the skin, and genito-urinary organs since 1888. 528 Fourteenth avenue southeast.

VAN DUZEE, CHARLES A.—Instructor in operative dental technics, 1890-01. Instructor in operative dentistry, 1899-01; clinical professor of operative dentistry, 1901-02.

VAN SLYKE, LETITIA—Instructor in farm accounts, school of agriculture, since 1906.

VYE, JOHN A.—Secretary of the department of agriculture, since 1891; instructor in farm accounts in school of agriculture. 1449 Cleveland avenue, St. Paul.

WADSWORTH, JOEL E.—Assistant professor of civil engineering, 1892-93, also in charge of mechanics and structure engineering, 1893-94; professor of structural engineering, 1894-95.

WAITT, HENRY M.—Instructor in engineering, 1882-1884.

WALKER, VERSAL J.—Professor of Latin from 1869 to date of his death, May 18th, 1876. Member of first University faculty.

WALLS, JAMES M.—Student assistant in crown technics, 1892-94; assistant in crown technics, 1894-96; instructor in operative technics and demonstrator of operative dentistry, 1902 to 1908; professor of clinical operative dentistry since 1908. 974 Laurel avenue, St. Paul.

WANGELIN, HUGO E.—Instructor in dental technics, 1890-91.

WARD, MARY (MRS. G. S. PHELPS)—General secretary of the Y. W. C. A., 1900-01. Now in Kyoto, Japan.

WARREN, FRANK M.—Instructor in military science, 1898-99, in charge of the department. Now engaged in mining engineering business, with headquarters in this city.

WASHBURN, FREDERICK LEONARD—Professor of entomology, also entomologist at state experiment station and for the state of Minnesota, 1903 to date. 1112 Sixth street southeast.

WASHBURN, W. W.—Principal of the University farm, 1867 to 1869. Was professor of German and Latin as well as principal of the preparatory school which opened October 7th, 1867, which went out of existence with the re-organization and election of a University faculty, August 23d, 1869.

WATERS, CLAIRE C.—Instructor in French, 1901-03.

WATSON, J. A.—Clinical instructor in diseases of nose and throat, 1907 to date. 1303 Yale place.

WATSON, NATHAN L.—Assistant in technics and clinics, college of dentistry, 1895-96.

WEBSTER, ALBERT M.—Instructor in medical and pharmaceutical Latin, 1902-04.

WEEKS, THOMAS E.—Professor of practical dentistry in the hospital college of Minneapolis until it became the dental department of the University in 1888. Professor of operative dentistry, 1888-91; professor of operative technics and dental anatomy, 1891-94; operative dentistry and dental anatomy, 1894-95; dean, holding same professional title, 1895-97; professor of operative dentistry and crown and bridge work, 1897-01.

WEISS, ANDREW J.—Instructor in technics, college of dentistry, since 1900. 3708 Stevens avenue.

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WEISS, OSCAR A.—Student assistant in operative technics, 1892-93; D. M. D.—Assistant in operative technics, 1893-95; instructor in operative technics, 1895-96; clinical professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work, 1896 to 1907; professor of prosthetic dentistry, and orthodontia since 1907. 1602 Fremont avenue north.

WELLS, AMOS—Assistant demonstrator in histology and dental anatomy, 1905-07; dental anatomy, 1907-09; instructor in prosthetic dentistry, and instructor in crown and bridge work, 1909 to date. 3901 Lyndale avenue north.

WELLS, CHARLES L.—Professor of diseases of children, 1888-97.

WELLS, CHARLES LUKE—Assistant professor of history, 1894; professor of history, 1897-1899. Dean of the Cathedral church, New Orleans, La.

WELLS, H. JOURNEY—Clinical assistant in diseases of the eye and ear, 1906-07.

WELLS, JAMES O.—Instructor in crown and bridge work, 1898-1901; also operative technics, 1901-02; professor of crown and bridge work and procelain art, 1902 to 1908.

WENTLING, J. P.—Assistant professor of forestry, 1908 to date. 981 Cromwell avenue, St. Paul.

WESBROOK, FRANK FAIRCHILD—Professor of bacteriology, 1895; professor of pathology and bacteriology, 1896 to date. Dean of the college of medicine and surgery, June, 1906, to date. 906 Fifth street southeast.

WEST, RODNEY MOTT—Instructor in chemistry, 1906-09; instructor in chemistry in the college of agriculture and assistant in chemistry in the experiment station, 1909 to date.

WEST, WILLIS MASON—Professor of history in University since 1892. 1314 Sixth street southeast.

WESTERMANN, WILLIAM LINN—Assistant professor of history, 1906-08.

WHEATON, CHARLES A.—Professor of the principles and practice of surgery, 1888-1902; emeritus professor of surgery, 1902 to date. 329 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

WHEATON, ROBERT A.—Clinical instructor in surgery, 1895-97.

WHEELAN, RALPH—Lecturer on the law of torts, 1889-91.

WHEELER, WILLIAM A.—Instructor in botany, 1900-02; wood technology and diseases of wood, 1902-03. Now in business at Mitchell, S. D.

WHERLAND, H. L.—Assistant engineer, 1903-06.

WHITE, ALBERT BEEBE—Instructor in history, 1899-1900; assistant professor, same, 1900-07; professor, 1907 to date. 325 Sixth avenue southeast.

WHITE, B. D.—Instructor in butter making, 1895-05.

WHITE, H. B.—Instructor in farm structures and farm mechanics, 1907-08; instructor in carpentry, 1908 to date. School of agriculture.

WHITE, S. MARX—Junior demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1898-1900; assistant professor, same, 1900-05; associate professor, same, 1905 to date. 424 Walnut street southeast.

WHITMORE, JOHN—Instructor in physics, in charge of the department during the absence of Professor Jones, 1887-89.

WHITNEY, NELLIE A.—Assistant in rhetoric since 1906. 4432 Stevens avenue.

WHITRIDGE, GRANCE B.—Instructor in physical culture, school of agriculture, 1901 to date. 654 Hague avenue, St. Paul.

WILCOX, ARCHA EDWARD—Assistant in clinical surgery and quiz master in surgery, 1906-07.

WILCOX, ASA S.—Professor (homeopathic) diseases of women, 1894-95; senior professor of practice of medicine, 1906 to date. Masonic Temple.

WILCOX, M. RUSSELL—Demonstrator of physiology, 1897-07; assistant professor of physiology, 1907 to date. 3343 Calhoun boulevard.

WILCOX, VAN H.—Assistant in operative surgery, 1903-06; instructor in same, 1906 to date. 812 Pillsbury building.

WILDER, NORMAN—Instructor in philosophy, 1898 to 1900; assistant professor, same, 1900-02; acting professor 1902-03; professor, 1903 to date. 901 Sixth street southeast.

WILDER, HELEN A.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1898-1901.

WILHOIT, A. D.—Assistant in chemistry, department of agriculture, 1906-07; instructor in soils, 1907 to date. 1155 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

WILKIN, MATILDA JANE CAMPBELL—Instructor in German and English, 1877-1892; assistant professor of German since 1892. 618 Fifth avenue southeast.

WILKINSON, ELEANOR M.—Instructor in dietetics, 1899-01; also in physiology, 1901-04.

WILL, ARTHUR B.—Lecturer on circumstantial evidence, 1894-95.

WILLARD, CHARLES A.—Lecturer on the law of bailments, 1888-1900.

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WILLIAMS, CHARLES ALLYN—Instructor in German, 1905 to date. 312 Union street southeast.

WILLIAMS, HENRY L.—Football coach, 1900 to date. Assistant in medicine, 1901-02; clinical instructor in diseases of women, 1902 to date. 1313 Fifth street southeast.

WILLIAMSON, ALONZO POTTER—Dean and professor of mental and nervous diseases, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1894-95; also medical jurisprudence, 1895-04; medical superintendent of Southern California State Hospital, Patton, Calif., 1904 to present time.

WILLIS, HUGH EVANDER—Quiz master, 1902; assistant professor in law, 1906 to date. 417 Delaware street southeast.

WILLIS, JOHN W.—Special lecturer on ancient, medieval and modern lawyers, college of law, 1907 to date. 923 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

WILSON, ARCHIE DELL—Instructor in school of agriculture, 1902 to date; instructor in farm management, college of agriculture, 1905 to 1907; assistant in agriculture, 1905-07; instructor since 1907. 1466 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park.

WILSON, LOUIS B.—Senior demonstrator in pathology, 1898-04; assistant professor of bacteriology, 1904-06; assistant professor of clinical pathology, 1906 to date. Rochester.

WILTGEN, EDWARD W.—Instructor in military science and tactics, 1899-1900, in charge of the department for a time.

WINCHELL, NEWTON HORACE—Instructor in geology and mineralogy, 1872-73; professor, same, 1873-90. 113 State street southeast.

WIRTHOFF, CHARLES—Instructor in crown and bridge work, 1910 to date.

WISCHKAEMPER, RICHARD—Instructor in German, 1908 to date. 516 Beacon street southeast.

WOOD, GEORGE W.—Professor of diseases of the nervous system and medical jurisprudence, 1883-87.

WOODBRIDGE, FREDERICK J. E.—Called to the department of philosophy in 1894. Head of the department until his resignation in 1901 to accept a similar position in Columbia university.

WOODS, ALBERT F.—Dean of the college of agriculture, 1909 to date.

WRIGHT, CHARLES B.—Clinical assistant in diseases of children, 1907-08; clinical instructor in pediatrics, 1909 to date.

WRIGHT, FRANKLIN R.—Lecturer on anæsthesia and chief of the anæsthetic clinic, 1895 to 1907; instructor in dermatology and genito-urinary diseases, 1900-09; clinical professor of genito-urinary diseases, 1909 to date. 713 Pillsbury building.

WULLING, FREDERICK JOHN—Professor in organic pharmaco-diagnosis, 1891-92; dean of the college of pharmacy and professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, since 1892-1908; of pharmacology since 1908. 3305 Second avenue south.

YEAGER, FRED S.—Instructor in crown and bridge work, 1903-08.

YOUNG, ALICE—Instructor in English, 1895-1900. Now dean of women in the University of Montana.

YOUNG, GEORGE B.—Lecturer on the conflict of laws, 1888 to date.

ZELENY, ANTHONY—Scholar in physics, 1895-97; instructor in physics, 1897-06; assistant professor of physics since 1906. 321 Church street southeast.

ZELENY, JOHN—Instructor in physics, 1892-96; assistant professor of physics, 1896-1900; associate professor of physics, 1900 to 1908; professor since 1908. 712 Tenth avenue southeast.

ZELNER, OTTO S.—Assistant professor of surveying, 1910 to date.

ZIMMERMAN, JAMES—Instructor in chemistry, 1907 to date. 1201 Fifth street southeast.

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XIII. LAWS RELATING TO UNIVERSITY.

AN ACT to Establish the University of Minnesota.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That there shall be established in this territory an institution under the name and style of the University of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of all lands that may hereafter be granted by the United States to the territory for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of a University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

SEC. 3. The object of the University shall be to provide the inhabitants of this territory with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and the arts.

SEC. 4. The government of the University shall be vested in a board of twelve regents, who shall be elected by the legislature as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. The members of the board of regents shall be elected at the present session of the legislature and shall be divided into classes numbered one, two and three; class numbered one shall hold their offices for two years; class numbered two, for four years; and class numbered three, for six years, from the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; biennially thereafter there shall be elected in joint convention of both branches of the legislature, four members to supply the vacancies made by the provisions of this section and who shall hold their offices for six years respectively.

SEC. 6. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of regent of the University, from any cause whatever, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill such office by appointment, and the person or persons so appointed shall continue in office until the close of the session of the legislature, then next thereafter, and until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. 7. The regents of the University and their successors in office shall constitute a body corporate with the name and style of the "Regents of the University of Minnesota," with the rights of such, of suing and being sued, of contracting and being contracted with, of making and using a common seal and altering the same at pleasure.

SEC. 8. The regents shall appoint a secretary, a treasurer, and a librarian who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board. It shall be the duty of the secretary to record all the proceedings of the board and carefully preserve all its books and papers; the treasurer shall keep a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of his office as the regents may require.

SEC. 9. The regents shall have power, and it shall be their duty to enact laws for the government of the University; to elect a chancellor who shall be *ex-officio* president of the board of regents or when absent or previous to the election of such chancellor the board may appoint one of their own number president pro tem. They may also appoint the requisite number of professors and tutors, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, also determine the amount of their respective salaries, provided that the salaries thus determined shall be submitted to the legislature for their approval or dissent.

SEC. 10. The University shall consist of five departments: The department of science, literature and the arts; the department of law; the department of medicine; the department of the theory and practice of elementary instruction; the department of agriculture. The immediate government of the several departments shall be entrusted to their respective faculties, but the regents shall have power to regulate the course of instruction and prescribe, under the advice of the professorships, books and authorities to be used in the several departments and also to confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usually conferred and granted by other universities.

SEC. 11. The regents shall have power to remove any officer connected with the institution when, in their judgment, the interest of the University requires it.

SEC. 12. The admission fee to the University and the charges for tuition in the several departments thereof shall be regulated and prescribed by the board of regents; and as soon as, in their opinion, the income of the University fund will permit, tuition in all the departments, shall be without charge to all students in the same who are residents of the territory.

SEC. 13. The University of Minnesota shall be located at or near the falls of St. Anthony, and the regents, as soon as they may deem expedient, shall procure a suitable site for the erection of the University buildings, and they may proceed to the erection of the same as soon as funds may be provided for that purpose, after such plan or plans may be approved by a majority of said board.

SEC. 14. The regents shall have the power and it shall be their duty as soon as the requisite funds shall have been secured for that purpose to establish a preparatory department of said University, and employ teachers for the same, who shall be qualified to give instruction in all the branches of learning usually taught in academies; which preparatory department may be discontinued whenever the regents may think proper, after the other departments of said University shall have been established.

SEC. 15. The regents are authorized to expend such portion of the fund which by the provisions of this chapter may come under their control, as they may deem expedient, for the erection of suitable buildings and the purchase of apparatus, a library, and a cabinet of natural history; and the selection, management and control of all lands, which may hereafter be granted by Congress for the endowment of said University is hereby vested in the board of regents.

SEC. 16. The regents shall make a report annually to the legislature at its regular session, exhibiting the state and progress of the University in its several departments, the course of study, the number of professors and students, the amount of expenditures and such other information as they may deem proper or may from time to time be required of them.

SEC. 17. Meetings of the board may be called by any seven members thereof, at such time and place as they may deem expedient and a majority of the said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of

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business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time.

SEC. 18. The regents, if they shall deem it expedient, may receive into connection with the University any college within the territory upon application of the board of trustees; and such college so received shall become a branch of the University and be subject to the visitation of the regents.

SEC. 19. No religious tenets or opinions shall be required to entitle any person to be admitted as a student in said University, and no such tenets or opinions shall be required as a qualification for any professor, tutor, or officer of said University.

SEC. 20. The legislative assembly may at any time alter, amend, modify or repeal this charter.

Approved February 13, 1851.

A MEMORIAL to Congress for a grant of land to endow a "University."

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress, assembled.

The Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota respectfully represents:

That in accordance with the general desire of the inhabitants of this territory, an act containing the most liberal provisions was passed at the first session of its legislature for the establishment of common schools. Since which time the people have shown a laudable and most generous disposition to carry out effectually the provisions of said act by voluntary taxation for the maintenance of the schools, which under great difficulty they had succeeded in establishing.

Many of these schools are now attended by a large number of scholars and already give the most flattering prospects of rendering inestimable benefits to the rising generation, and they have been a source of much gratification to those who, acting from wise and expounded as well as liberal motives, were the first to promote by their zeal and untiring exertions such beneficial results. And the consequence has been that this territory, which but a short time since was without a name or political existence, and contained but few white inhabitants, now contains within its wide bounds a greater number of schools than has ever sprung into existence with the same population within the same short period in any state or territory.

Already a higher want is beginning to be felt, and the urgent necessity of immediately preparing for its attainment at as early a day as possible, is daily becoming more apparent. Many of the youth who are now receiving the rudiments of knowledge at the common schools will soon be prepared for the more arduous ascent which leads to the acquirement of a liberal education; and all feel the great disadvantages, and in many instances disability of sending their children abroad for that purpose. While at home, under the eye of their natural guardians, and within the genial influences of their own invigorating climate, under other circumstances the same desirable end might be obtained at a comparatively small expense.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your honorable bodies will take into consideration the expediency, propriety and justice of acceding to the general wish of the people of Minnesota by granting the prayer of your memorialists.

That one hundred thousand acres of land now belonging to the United States, or which may become a part of the domain of the United States, by the treaty about to be made with the Sioux, be granted to the Territory of Minnesota, subject to the control of its legislature, either in one or more tracts, or in such manner as your honorable bodies may deem most efficacious for the attainment of the object aimed at. The endowment of a University which shall be the property of the territory; to be governed and taught in such manner, and by such officers as the legislative assembly of the territory may appoint.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Approved February 19, 1851.

AN ACT of Congress to authorize the Legislature Assemblies of the territories of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the School Lands of said Territories, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

SECTION 1. That the governors and legislative assemblies of the territories of Oregon and Minnesota be, and they are hereby authorized to make such laws and needful regulations as they shall deem most expedient to protect from injury and waste, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in said territories, reserved in each township for the support of schools therein.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the secretary of the interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Minnesota to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University in said territory and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, to be located by legal subdivisions of not less than one entire section.

Approved February 19, 1851.

AN ACT to authorize the Regents of the Minnesota University to borrow money.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the board of regents of the University of Minnesota are hereby empowered to issue bonds in the name of the said University of Minnesota, and under the corporate seal of said University signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the said board of regents and payable at such times and in such manner as the said board may deem best, to an amount not exceeding the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest thereon at a rate not exceeding twelve per cent per annum of said sum of five thousand dollars to be applied in the liquidation of a debt incurred in the purchase of a site for said University, and ten thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the board of regents in erecting suitable buildings for the same.

SEC. 2. And the said regents are further empowered in order to secure the payment of said bonds to make, execute and deliver in the name of the Territory of Minnesota a mortgage or mortgages on any lands now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the said University, and said mortgage or mortgages, signed by the president of the board of regents, and duly acknowledged by the said president before any person authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds in this territory, and recorded in the office of register of deeds of the county in which said lands so mortgaged are situated, or in the county to which it is attached for judicial purposes shall be a lien upon the said lands, until all sums owing upon said bonds are fully discharged.

SEC. 3. And the said regents are further empowered to authorize by majority vote of the whole board any one or more of their number to negotiate the said bonds on such time and terms, and in such places as they may deem best to subserve the purposes contemplated by this act, and receive the money therefor.

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SEC. 4. Any and all sums received from the sale of the bonds aforesaid shall be used for no other purpose than to pay the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, and for constructing a suitable building or buildings to be used for educational purposes solely under the requirements of chapter 28 of the revised statutes of the Territory of Minnesota.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1856.

AN ACT of Congress to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their admission into the Union, on a legal footing with the Original States.

Item two (2) of Section five (5).

SECOND.—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the governor of said state, subject to the approval of the commissioner at the general land office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said state may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Passed February 26, 1857.

AN ACT to authorize the Regents of the University of Minnesota to borrow money.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the board of regents of the University of Minnesota are hereby empowered to issue bonds in the name of the said University of Minnesota, and under the corporate seal of the said University, signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the board of regents, and payable at such times and in such manner as the said board may deem best, to an amount not exceeding the sum of forty thousand dollars, with interest thereon not exceeding twelve per cent per annum.

SEC. 2. And the said board of regents are hereby further empowered, in order to secure the payments of said bonds, to make, execute and deliver in the name of the State of Minnesota, a mortgage or mortgages, on any lands now belonging, or which may hereafter belong to the said University, and said mortgage or mortgages, signed by the president of the board of regents, and duly acknowledged by the said president before any person authorized to take acknowledgements of deeds, in this state, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which said lands are so mortgaged and situated, or in the county to which it is attached for judicial purposes, shall be a lien upon the said lands until all sums owing upon said bonds are fully discharged.

SEC. 3. And the said regents are further empowered to authorize by a majority vote, any one or more of their number to negotiate the said bonds on such time and terms, and in such places as they may deem best to subserve the purposes contemplated by this act, and receive the money therefor.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 8, 1858.

Article 8 of Section 4 of the Constitution.

The location of the University of Minnesota as established by existing laws, is hereby confirmed, and said institution is hereby declared to be the University of the State of Minnesota. All the rights, immunities, franchises and endowments heretofore granted or conferred are hereby perpetuated into the said University, and all lands which may be granted hereinafter by Congress, or other donations for said University purposes shall vest in the institution referred to in this section.

Ratified by the people in 1858.

AN ACT for the relief of certain persons who have been allowed to preempt University lands.

WHEREAS, Certain lands situated in Rice county, in the Winona land district, in the State of Minnesota, which have been selected by the regents of the University of Minnesota, have been pre-empted by persons who were ignorant of such selections, and who have been suffered to remain upon said lands since 1855 without any notice from the Land Department, until recently, that there was any adverse claim upon their lands; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the State of Minnesota hereby relinquishes all rights and claim to and in all lands in Rice county, in the State of Minnesota, in the Winona land district, which have been pre-empted by Edward P. Jones, William Miller, Lyman N. Benson, John D. Benson, Nathan Morris, Edward L. Dungay, Alexander Young, John Monahan, Daniel P. Smith, John Murray, Edward Davis, John Grag, Jr., Benjamin L. Van Horn, Heinrech Swonback, Asa Fuller, Elferd Gager, Frederick Payenkoff, Augustus Henckley, and for which duplicates have been issued to said pre-emptors, Provided, that the governor of the State of Minnesota shall be allowed by Congress, or by the General Land Office at Washington to select other vacant lands instead of those thus pre-empted.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved July 22, 1858.

AN ACT for the Establishment of a State Agricultural College.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That so much of section sixteen, in township one hundred and fifteen, range twenty-eight, as may be purchased by the State of Minnesota, and all lands adjacent that may be donated, the quantity of said donation to be not less than three hundred and twenty acres, be and the same is hereby set aside for the purpose of an experimental farm and site for an agricultural college, which shall be under the control of the president and executive committee of the State agricultural society.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the legislature to make such appropriations, from time to time, as may be necessary, or at such times as the president and executive committee of the State agricultural society may recommend, for the erection of the buildings, purchase of furniture, necessary apparatus, library and implements, and such other necessary expenses to be incurred in the establishment and successful operation of said school.

SEC. 3. There shall be established on the above named section, or on the lands immediately adjoining, under the direction and supervision of a board of education, hereinafter specified, an agricultural school by the name and style of the Agricultural College of the State of Minnesota, and the chief purpose and design for which shall be to improve and teach the science of agri culture.

SEC. 4. The board of education shall consist of twelve members, four of whom shall be annually elected by the members of the State agricultural society at their annual meeting. *Provided,* That at the first annual meeting after the passage of this act, there shall be elected twelve members, of whom four shall be elected

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for three years, four for two years, and four for one year.

SEC. 5. The course of instruction in said college shall include the following branches, viz: An English and Scientific course, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, Geology, Mineralogy, Veterinary Art, Mensuration, Leveling, and Political Economy, with Book-keeping and the Mechanic Arts that are directly connected with agriculture, and such other studies as the board of education may from time to time see fit to prescribe, having reference to the objects specified in the previous section; and the said board may establish such professorships, and employ such professors and teachers, to be called the Board of Instruction of said college, for the instruction aforesaid, as they may judge best for said object. *Provided,* That the sum paid for such professors and teachers for the first year after said college shall go into operation, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and for the next year not exceeding six thousand dollars; and for any year thereafter, such a sum as the board of education may deem necessary for the successful operation of the institution. Tuition in said institution shall be forever free to pupils of this state, and any number of pupils may be admitted who shall apply from any part of this state. *Provided,* That in case more pupils apply than can be accommodated or taught, then said board shall adopt some equitable plan, giving to each county a number equal to the ratio of population, as it may appear from the census last taken; and in that case, those from each county shall be admitted in the order in which they shall apply, until the quota of such county shall be full.

SEC. 6. There shall be two scholastic terms in each year; the first term commencing on the first Wednesday in April, and ending on the first Wednesday in October; the second term commencing the last Wednesday in December and ending on the last Wednesday in February, and no pupil shall be received for less than one term unless by special permission from the board of instruction.

SEC. 7. The board of education, upon consultation with the board of instruction, shall, from time to time, fix and establish rules as to the number of hours which shall be devoted to manual labor and to study, which may be different in different terms or seasons; but during the first term in each year, the time devoted to labor shall not be less than three nor more than four hours each day; and no student or pupil of said college shall be exempt from such labor except in case of sickness or other infirmity.

SEC. 8. The board of education shall appoint one of the professors in said college to be the president thereof, and one to be its secretary, and one to be its treasurer, and the board of instruction may establish such rules and regulations from time to time, for the government of said college and instruction therein, as they may deem proper in any manner not regulated by the board of education; and the rules and regulations adopted by such board of instruction, shall remain in full force until altered by the said board of education. And said board of instruction shall have power, subject to the approval of the board of education, to establish by-laws for the government and discipline of the pupils of said college, in regard to conduct, behavior, and to fix such pecuniary penalties as they may deem proper, and to prescribe the causes for expulsion, or dismissal of any such pupil; which by-laws shall have the force of law, unless altered, modified, or repealed by the board of education or the legislature; and the board of education shall fix the compensation to be credited or paid for the labor performed by pupils, under the provisions of section seven of this act.

SEC. 9. The president of said board of instruction shall preside at all meetings of said board, except in case of sickness or absence, in which case the board may elect one of their number president *pro tempore;* and it shall be the duty of the president to see that all the regulations established by this act, by the board of education and by the board of instruction in regard to the government and instruction of said college be enforced.

SEC. 10. The secretary of the said board of instruction shall record all proceedings of said board, and all regulations and by-laws for the government of said college, and shall publish the same and shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the state, to each member of the board of education, to the county clerk of each county, and the clerk of each organized township in this state. He should also keep a careful account in connection with each field, in connection with a plan of the farming lands, or farm, exhibiting the position of each, in which shall be shown the manner and cost of preparing the grounds, the kind of crop, time of planting or sowing, the after condition, the time and manner of harvesting, the labor devoted to each process and its cost price, with the cost of preparing and maturing crop for market, and the price for which it was sold, and of such other matters as the board of education and instruction, or either of them, require of him; and he shall furnish a copy thereof at the end of each term to the president of the board of education; and the record shall at all reasonable hours, be open to the inspection of any citizen of this state.

SEC. 11. The treasurer shall receive and keep all moneys arising from the sale of products of the farm, and from fines and penalties that may be imposed, and shall give bonds in such sum as the board of education may require. He shall pay over all moneys upon the warrant of the president, countersigned by the secretary, on account of such contingent expenses of the institution as may arise. He shall render annually, in the month of December, to the board of education, and as often as may be required by said board, a full and true account of all moneys received and disbursed by him; stating for what received and paid, and shall also produce vouchers for such payments. The surplus money, if any remain in his hands at the time of rendering such account, shall, if required by said board, be paid over to the state treasurer, to be placed to the credit of said institution.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 10th, 1858.

AN ACT to provide for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SEC. 1. That the object of the State University, established by the constitution of the state, at or near the Falls of Saint Anthony, shall be to provide the best and most efficient means of imparting to the youth of the state, an education more advanced than that given in the public schools, and a thorough knowledge of the branches of literature, the arts and sciences, with their various applications.

SEC. 2. There shall be attached to the University a collegiate department, in which as soon as may be deemed expedient by the board of regents, hereinafter provided, regular college classes shall be formed and a chancellor and the necessary professors, tutors and other officers elected.

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SEC. 3. There shall also be a department for the training of teachers for the common schools of the state, in which shall be taught the theory and practice of teaching, and everything that will tend to perfect the elementary and other public schools of the state.

SEC. 4. The University shall be governed and managed by a board of regents consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, chancellor and five electors of the state to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, immediately after the passage of this act, and such other persons as may be appointed in accordance with a subsequent provision. Two of the five persons thus appointed shall hold their office for two (2) years and three for four (4) years. At the expiration of their terms, successors shall be appointed in the same way for a period of four (4) years. Whenever a vacancy occurs by death, resignation, or removal from the state or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the vacancy, subject to the confirmation of the senate.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons contributing a sum of not less than fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars, shall have the privilege of endowing a professorship in the University, the name and object of which shall be designated by the board of regents. Said person or persons shall have the right to nominate trustees for the care of the endowment, also an individual to fill the professorship and a regent who shall have the same rights and privileges as those appointed in behalf of the state.

SEC. 6. The University shall never be under the control of any religious denomination.

SEC. 7. The chancellor's term of office shall be the same in duration as that of district judge and his compensation for the performance of his duties as chancellor shall be such as the legislature may designate from time to time.

SEC. 8. The board of regents shall appoint a secretary and treasurer who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board of regents. It shall be the duty of the secretary to record all the proceedings of the board and carefully preserve all its books and papers, and before entering on the duties of the same he shall take and subscribe an oath to perform his duties honestly and faithfully. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep an exact and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe an oath that he will faithfully perform the duties of treasurer, and he shall also give a bond in the penalty of twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as treasurer, and that he will at all times keep and render a true account of all moneys received by him as such treasurer, and of the disposition he has made of the same, and that he will at all times be ready to discharge himself of the trust, and to pay over when required, which bond shall have two good sureties, and shall be approved as to its form and the sufficiency of its sureties by the board of regents and also the auditor and secretary of state, and shall be filed in the office of the latter. The compensation of the treasurer shall be the same as may be from time to time designated by the legislature.

SEC. 9. In all cases where specimens of natural history and geological and mineralogical specimens, which may be hereafter collected by anyone appointed by the state to investigate its natural history and physical resources, they shall belong to and be the property of the State University. There shall also be deposited in the library of the University a copy of all the laws, reports, journals of the legislature and other documents published at the expense of the state.

SEC. 10. The University shall consist of such departments as the board of regents shall determine, subject to the provisions of this act, and the same may be altered or changed as they may prescribe. The immediate government of the several departments shall be entrusted to the chancellor and faculty. The method and course of instruction in each department shall be prescribed by the board of regents, who shall also confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas as are usually conferred by universities, or such other as they may deem proper.

SEC. 11. The board of regents shall have power, and it shall be their duty to make laws for the government of the University, to elect a chancellor, also the requisite number of professors and tutors, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, and to determine the amount of their respective salaries, except the salary of the chancellor. They shall have the power to remove any officer connected with the institution, when the good of the institution demands.

SEC. 12. The board of regents are authorized to expend such portion of the University fund as they may deem expedient in the purchase of apparatus, library and cabinet of natural history, in providing suitable means to keep and preserve the same, and in the procurement of all other means and facilities for giving instruction.

SEC. 13. The first meeting of the board of regents shall be called by the present chancellor on or before the first Thursday in April, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and sixty, at the Capitol; the annual meeting of the board shall be held on the last Tuesday of June, at the City of St. Anthony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of said board of five regents. The chancellor may call special meetings of the board when he deems it expedient. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum to do business.

SEC. 14. The treasurer of the University shall have a suitable set of books in which he shall keep an accurate account of all transactions relative to the sale and disposition of the University lands, and the management of the funds arising therefrom; which books shall exhibit what parts and portions of land have been sold, and what prices, and to whom, and how the proceeds have been invested, and on what securities, and what land remains unsold, where situated, and of what value respectively.

SEC. 15. No sale of lands belonging to the University shall take place unless the same shall be decided upon at a regular meeting of the board of regents or at one called for that purpose, and then only in the manner, and upon the notice and on the terms which the board shall prescribe, and which is authorized by the constitution, and no member of the board shall be directly or indirectly interested in any such purchase of such lands upon sale, and it shall be the duty of the board to invest any such surplus income arising therefrom, which is not immediately required for the purposes of instruction, in United States, or in other well-established, interest-paying state stocks, as a perpetual fund for the purpose of securing an income to defray the necessary current expenses as said board of regents may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The board of regents shall make an annual report through the secretary which shall exhibit the state, condition and progress of the University in its several departments, the different courses of study pursued therein, the branches taught, the means and method of instruction adopted, the number of professors and students, with their names, ages, studies and residences,

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the situation and condition of the University fund, the income derived therefrom, a specific statement of the amount of expenditures, and such other matter as said board of regents may deem proper to communicate. Said report shall be completed and deposited in the office of secretary of state one month previous to the annual state election, and shall be transmitted by the governor to the legislature when the same shall convene.

SEC. 17. Chapter twenty-eight (28), of the revised statutes, of the Territory of Minnesota, on pages one hundred and forty-two (142). one hundred and forty-three (143) and one hundred and forty-four (144), relating to the University of Minnesota, and containing twenty (20) sections, is hereby repealed, except so much of section thirteen (13) as is referred to in article nine (9), section eight (8), of the constitution: *Provided also,* that the regents of said University hereafter appointed shall continue as a body corporate, in accordance with section seven (7) of said chapter twenty-eight (28).

SEC. 18. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 14th, 1860.

AN ACT of Congress donating to the States of Minnesota and Oregon, certain lands reserved by Congress for the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon for University purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the lands reserved for the use of a University in the territories of Minnesota and Oregon under section second of an act of Congress passed February nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, entitled an act to authorize the legislative assemblies of the territories of Minnesota and Oregon to take charge of the school lands in said territories, and for other purposes, be hereby donated to the states of Minnesota and Oregon for the use of said University.

Approved March 2, 1861.

MEMORIAL to Congress, and Joint Resolutions, asking that the Lands reserved for the uses of a Territorial University, under the Act of February 19th, 1851, may be donated for the benefit of said Territorial University.

To the Congress of the United States:

The Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota respectfully represents:

That the Territory of Minnesota established a University in 1851; and that the regents of the territorial institution contracted debts, relying on the proceeds of the lands reserved for the use of said Territorial University, under the act of Congress of February 19th, 1851, and duly selected, for the liquidation of the same.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray that the lands reserved for the Territorial University, under the provisions of said act may be donated by Congress for the use of said University.

Resolved, That the governor of the state forward a certified copy of the foregoing Memorial and Joint Resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to use their influence to procure the speedy passage of an act vesting the title in the state to the lands above mentioned, already reserved and selected by an act of Congress.

Approved March 6th, A. D. 1861.

AN ACT to donate Swamp Lands in the County of McLeod to the Agricultural College of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all the swamp lands now owned by or which hereafter may be owned by or come into the possession of the state within the present boundaries of the County of McLeod, be and the same are hereby donated to the agricultural college of the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. That whenever the president and executive committee of the State agricultural society shall recommend in writing to the governor that a sale of all or a part of said swamp lands is necessary, then the governor shall, after having given three months notice in at least three newspapers in this state of the time and place of sale, sell or cause to be sold and convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, all or part of said lands upon such terms and conditions as the president and executive committee of the State agricultural society may direct, providing that the place of sale shall be in the county of McLeod.

SEC. 3. That all moneys arising from the sale of said swamp lands, shall be deposited in the office of the state treasurer, and subject to the call of the president and executive committee of the State agricultural society, and drawn and expended in such manner as they may direct, provided that none of said moneys shall be expended or appropriated for any other purpose than the erection of buildings or the endowment of professorships of said agricultural college.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 12, 1861.

JOINT RESOLUTION, Authorizing the Chairman of the Board of Regents, to protect the University Lands.

WHEREAS, Information has been received by the regents of the University, that depredations have been recently commenced on the valuable timber lands selected by the regents of the University in the neighborhood of Morristown: *Resolved,* by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; that the said regents be authorized to employ some proper person to visit the said locality and prosecute trespassers upon the timbered University lands.

Approved Feb. 15, 1861.

AN ACT to provide for the conveyance of the lands and the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Regents of the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The regents of the University of Minnesota are hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion to arrange, compromise or liquidate any existing indebtedness contracted by the said regents of the University of Minnesota, under and by virtue of an act approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, or of an act approved March eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or in pursuance of any power vested in them by the legislature of the Territory or State of Minnesota, and to that end, the said regents of the University of Minnesota, are hereby authorized and empowered to grant, bargain, sell and convey to the holder or holders of any such indebtedness, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, any or all the lands heretofore granted or reserved by Congress, for the use and support of a state or territorial university, and vested in the said regents of the University of Minnesota, by section four (4) of article eight (8) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota: *Provided,* That the said regents shall not, by virtue of the provisions of this act, pay, allow or com-

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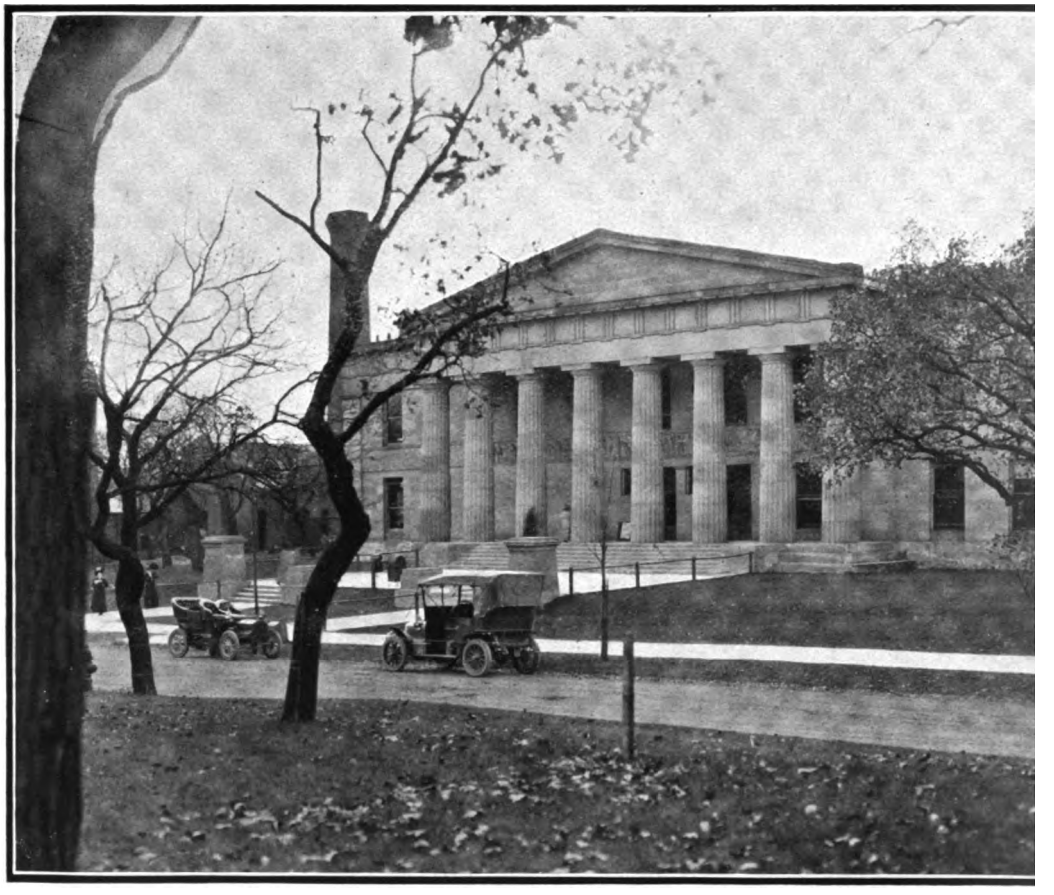
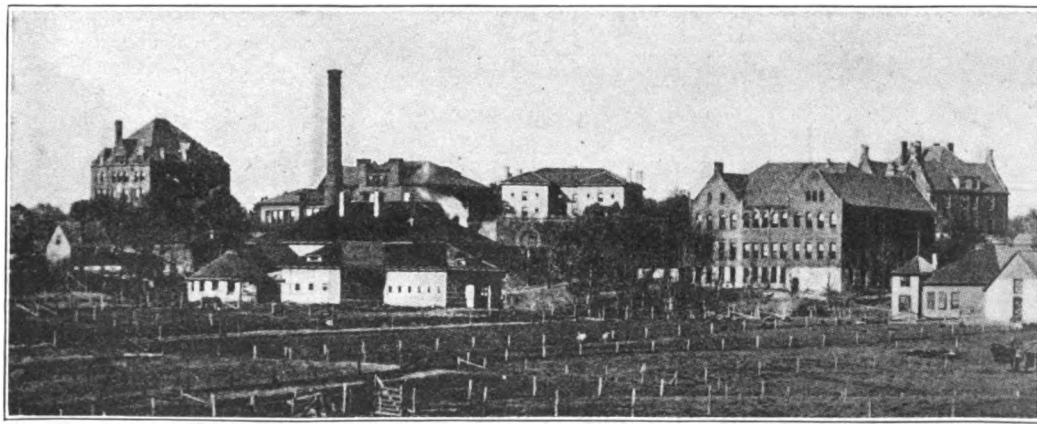


Library Building



General V

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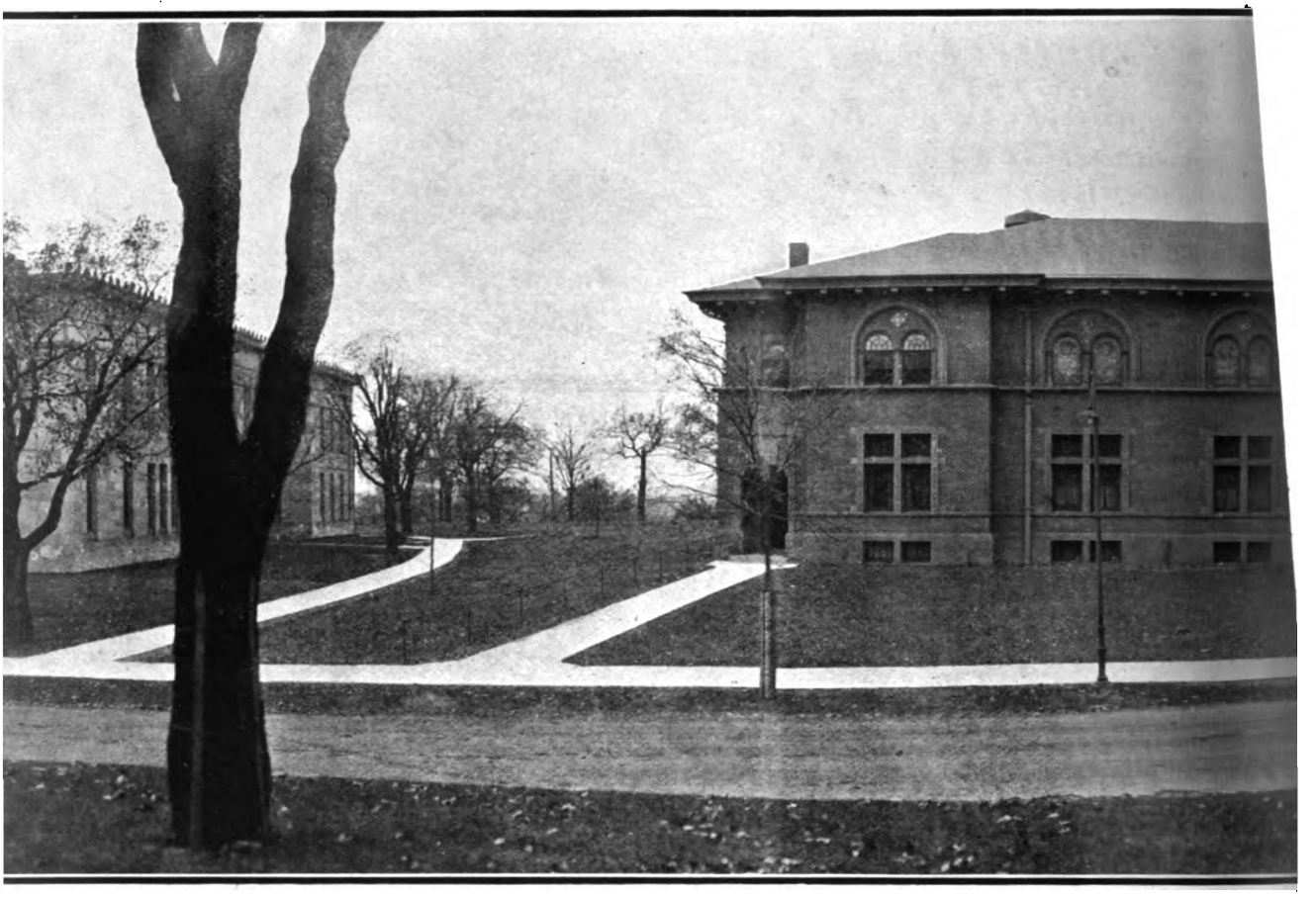

Alice Shevlin Hall

ew of Buildings on Experimental Farm

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promise any debt, claim or demand in favor of any person or persons who heretofore has been, or now are aiding or abetting the rebellion now existing against the United States. *Provided further,* That nothing in this act shall be construed as an admission on the part of the state of the validity of the bonds and mortgages executed by the board of regents of the late territorial University, or of any obligation existing on the part of the state to pay the said alleged liabilities.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall operate in any manner affirming, ratifying or recognizing the legality of any note or notes purporting to have been executed by Franklin Steele and Isaac Atwater, on behalf of said regents of the University of Minnesota, pursuant to any vote or resolution of said regents, but said regents of the University of Minnesota are hereby fully authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to compromise and adjust any indebtedness arising upon said notes, or to contest and resist the payment of the same as they may be advised, or shall deem most conducive to the interests of the state or of said University.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 8, 1862.

UNITED STATES LAND GRANT.

[Chapter cxxx, United States Laws, 1862.]

AN ACT donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That there be granted to the several states, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each state a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided,* That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provision of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a state subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such state, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said states and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided,* That in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state or of any territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre: *And provided further,* That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignee in any one of the states: *And provided further,* That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the expenses of management, superintendents, and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the states to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said states, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the states to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided, shall be invested in stocks of th United States, or of the states, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each state which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner, as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several states shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any state under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said states.

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. Any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease; and said state shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received on any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the state shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including state industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free,

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by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the secretary of the interior.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the states at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth. No state while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Seventh. No state shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the president.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act, shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *Provided,* Their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act, shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved July 2, 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION accepting the Donation of Lands by Congress for the endowment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

That the donation of public lands by Congress to the several states and territories by an act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating lands to the several states and territories" which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, together with all stipulations of said act are assented to and accepted by this state.

Approved January 27, 1863.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS relating to the State University and University Lands.

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

WHEREAS, It is expedient to reduce the expenses of managing the University and University Lands of this state,

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Minnesota: That the state auditor, as *ex officio* commissioner of the state land office, is hereby required to take charge of said University lands, and of all buildings and grounds belonging to the University, and to lease and collect rent for the same, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter sixty-two (62), of the session laws of 1862, entitled "an act to establish the State land office, and for other purposes," so far as the same are or may be applicable.

Resolved, That the operation of Chapter eighty-seven (87), of the session laws of 1862, entitled "an act to provide for the conveyance of the lands, and the liquidation of the indebtedness of the regents of the University of Minnesota," and of all other laws conflicting with the provisions hereof, is hereby suspended.

Approved March 5, 1863.

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to the selection of lands donated by Act of Congress for the endowment of a State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

That the commissioner of the general land office is hereby empowered and authorized to select the land donated to this state for the endowment of a state agricultural and mechanical college by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, according to the provisions of said act, and such rules as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior.

Approved March 3, 1863.

AN ACT relating to the University of Minnesota:

Section 1. Amendment to Section 4. Board of Regents—term of office—Regents to give bond for faithful performance of duties—in what sum.

Section 2. When board to hold annual meeting.

Section 3. Election of President—quorum.

Section 4. Power of Board of Regents—not to be interested in purchase of lands under provisions of this act

Section 5. Lands by whom conveyed.

Section 6. Nothing shall be taken as an admission of the validity of the aforesaid claims.

Section 7. What to be exempt from attachment, garnishee, etc.

Section 8. Present Regent and officers to turn over all books, records, etc., to the Regents herein appointed.

Section 9. Authorized to open a school in University building.

Section 10. Operations of certain sections suspended.

Section 11. When act to take effect.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section four of chapter eighty of the session laws of 1860, being an act entitled "An act providing for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota," approved February 14th, 1860, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. O. C. Merriman, John S. Pillsbury and John Nicols, are hereby appointed sole regents of the University of Minnesota, for the term of two years from the day of the passage of this act. Before entering upon the duties of this office, each of said regents shall give a bond to the State of Minnesota, executed by himself, and not less than two sureties, to be approved by the state auditor, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful and honest performance of his duties as regent. Said bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 2. Said regents shall hold an annual meeting in the month of March in each year, and such special meetings as may be called by the president or by any two regents.

SEC. 3. Said regents shall elect one of their own number president, and a majority shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. Said regents are hereby fully authorized and empowered in their discretion, to arrange, compromise, settle and pay any and all claims and demands of whatever nature, against the University of Minnesota, or the regents thereof, and to that end said regents are hereby fully authorized and empowered to sell at public or private sale, and convey in satisfaction of any of said claims or demands, or for cash, or on credit, in whole or part, any of the lands donated to the State of Minnesota by the United States, by an act of Congress, entitled "An act donating to the States of Minnesota and Oregon, certain lands reserved by Congress for the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon, for University purposes," approved March 2d, 1861. *Provided however,* That the whole amount of lands so sold and conveyed, shall not exceed twelve thousand acres, and all conveyances of lands after that amount, shall have been conveyed, shall be absolutely void. No one of said regents shall be interested directly or indirectly in the purchase of any lands conveyed under the provisions of

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this act. Said regents may, in their discretion, authorize the state auditor to sell at public sale, the lands hereby authorized to be sold, or any part thereof. And *Provided further,* That if any person or persons shall purchase any of the lands mentioned in this act, upon which other parties have made improvements, they shall be required to pay the owner of said improvements their appraised value, such value to be appraised by one of the regents, and the county treasurer and chairman of the board of supervisors of the county where the land may be situated, and one-half of such appraised value shall be paid at the time of sale and the balance within six months thereafter, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, with proper security, to be approved by said county treasurer. *Provided,* That in appraising improvements upon any of the lands aforesaid, the appraisers shall take into consideration and shall deduct from the value of any such improvements, any waste or damage to said lands by the parties making the improvements or occupying the lands.

SEC. 5. Conveyances of land under the provisions of this act, shall be executed by the president and treasurer of the board of regents, in the name of and under the seal of the University of Minnesota, and such conveyances shall pass all the right, title and interest of said University, as well as of the State of Minnesota, in and to the lands conveyed.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be held or taken as an admission of the legal validity of any of the claims or demands aforesaid, or of any obligation to provide for the payment thereof.

SEC. 7. All personal property of every nature and description, including notes, accounts, stocks, bonds, claims and demands belonging to said University, or the regents thereof, as well as the proceeds of all sales of lands sold or conveyed under the provisions of this act, while the same are in the hands of, or under the control of the said University or the regents thereof, or of any one of them, or of any person for them, or either of them, or for said University, or of any state officer, shall be exempt from attachment, garnishee, process, proceedings, supplementary to execution and levy or sale on execution, or any other process issuing out of any court, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 8. The present regents of the University and their secretary, treasurer, chancellor and any and every other officer appointed by said regents, as well as the auditor of state, are hereby required to turn over to the regents herein appointed, on demand, all books, records, papers, claims, notes, bonds, stocks and personal property of every description belonging to said University or the regents thereof, and the care of all lands belonging to the University and of the University buildings and grounds, and the leasing of the same and collecting of rent, as well as the adjusting and collecting of all claims of every nature, due or to become due to said University or the regents thereof, as well as claims for trespasses committed, are hereby committed to the regents herein appointed and their successors.

SEC. 9. Said regents are hereby authorized to open or cause to be opened, a school in said University building; *Provided,* That no part of the funds of the University shall be expended for the support of the same.

SEC. 10. The operation of sections two, three, seven, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fifteen of chapter eighty of the session laws of 1860, entitled as hereinbefore recited, is hereby suspended until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and may at any time be altered, amended or repealed by the legislature.

Approved March 4, 1864.

AN ACT of Congress extending the time within which the States and Territories may accept the grant of lands made by the act entitled, An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, approved July 2, 1862.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

SECTION 1. That any state or territory may accept, and shall be entitled to the benefit of the act entitled An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July 2, 1862, by expressing its acceptance thereof as provided in said act, within two years from the date of the approval of this act, subject, however, to the conditions in said act contained.

SEC. 2. And it is further enacted that the benefit of the provisions of this act, and of the said act approved July 2, 1862, be, and the same are hereby extended to the State of West Virginia.

Approved April 14, 1864.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled An Act Relating to the University of Minnesota, approved March 4, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section four of said act entitled An Act relating to the University of Minnesota, approved March four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended by striking out the word "Supervisors" in the thirtieth line of said section and inserting in the place thereof the words "County Commissioners."

SEC. 2. The following section is hereby added to said act at the end thereof:

SEC. 12. The said regents are hereby fully authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to ratify and confirm any settlements heretofore made and to settle and arrange any and all claims and demands against the University of Minnesota or the regents thereof, which have been attempted to be settled by prior regents, or in settlement of which prior regents of the University of Minnesota have conveyed or attempted or promised or agreed to convey, any of the lands mentioned in section four of said act, and to sell and convey such lands in like manner as provided in said section four: *Provided,* However, that the lands hereby authorized to be conveyed, in settlement of such claims and demands shall not constitute any part of and shall be exclusive of the twelve thousand acres mentioned in said section four.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1865.

AN ACT to amend Chapter one hundred and thirty-four (134) of the Compiled Statutes, in regard to the Agricultural College of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter one hundred and thirty-four of the compiled statutes of Minnesota, being an act entitled "An Act for the establishment of a State Agricultural college," passed March ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That so much of section sixteen, in township one hundred and fifteen, range twenty-eight, as

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may be purchased by the state, or by the agricultural college board, or as may be donated to the state, and all lands adjacent, that have been or hereafter may be donated, the quantity of said donation to be not less than four hundred and eighty acres, be and the same is hereby set aside for the purpose of an experimental farm and site for an agricultural college under the name and style of "The Agricultural College of Minnesota."

SEC. 2. There shall be established on said lands an agricultural college. The design of the institution established by this act is to fulfill on the part of the state, the conditions named in article third, of section five, of the act of Congress, approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges, for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," and to afford thorough instruction in agriculture and the sciences connected therewith, and for that purpose the institution shall combine physical with intellectual education, and shall be a high seminary of learning, in which the graduates of the common schools of both sexes, can commence, pursue and finish a course of study terminating in thorough theoretic and practical instructions in those sciences and arts which bear directly upon agriculture and kindred industrial pursuits.

SEC. 3. The course of instruction shall embrace the English language and literature, mathematics, civil engineering, agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy, physiology, the veterinary art, entomology, geology, political, rural and household horticulture, moral philosophy, history, book-keeping, and especially the application of science and the mechanic arts to practical agriculture.

SEC. 4. A full course of study shall embrace not less than four years. The agricultural college board may institute a partial course for students who do not desire to receive the full course. They may also adopt such course of lectures as they may deem best.

SEC. 5. The board shall determine the time of commencing and the length of the scholastic term or terms of each year, and number of hours, which shall not be less than two or more than four daily, and which may be different at different seasons of the year, that shall be devoted by each student to labor; and shall make such rules in regard to payment of tuitions as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the institution, until appropriations for its support shall be sufficient without the payment of tuition.

SEC. 6. That a board is hereby constituted and established which shall be known as "The Agricultural College Board." It shall consist of the governor of the state, the secretary of the state, and the president of the State agricultural society, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the board; and four members of said board shall be elected by the legislature of this state, as follows: At the present session of the legislature, there shall be one member elected for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected one member for the term of four years. Any vacancy in said board may be filled by a majority of the members of the board, and a majority shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. Each member of such board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the State of Minnesota, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office. When the said board shall decide the number of students that may be accommodated, and receive instructions at said agricultural college, said students shall be equally apportioned among the various senatorial districts, and the senators and representatives shall recommend such young men as they, in their judgment shall deem to be entitled to the privileges of education at such college.

SEC. 7. The agricultural college board shall have the government, care and management of the farm and college, and direct the disposition and use of any moneys appropriated or donated to the college, or to which the college may at any time be entitled.

SEC. 8. The agricultural college board shall hold their first meeting at St. Paul upon call of the governor, and may adopt rules for their future time and place of meeting, and for their own government, not inconsistent herewith. They shall choose from their own number a president and treasurer. They shall choose a secretary, who may or may not be a member of the board as they shall determine. Said officers shall hold their offices two years from the last Wednesday of February, or till their successors are chosen.

SEC. 9. The duties of said officers shall be prescribed by the board, and not inconsistent herewith, and they may demand and receive from the treasurer a bond with such sureties as they shall prescribe.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the agricultural college board. and they are hereby vested with power and authority, *Provided always,* That they incur no expenses or debts beyond the moneys that may have been appropriated or donated, and within their immediate control, to erect, provide and keep suitable and proper buildings, and establish and maintain schools therein, improve and furnish the farm, and to adopt and execute such measures as they may deem necessary to secure the successful operation of the college, and promote its designed objects.

SEC. 11. The secretary shall record all proceedings of the board and of the faculty; and all regulations and rules for the government of the college. He shall keep a careful account with each field, in connection with a plan of the farming lands, in which shall be shown the manner and cost of preparing the ground, the kind of crops, time of planting or sowing, condition, time and manner of harvesting, the labor devoted to each process and its cost, with cost of preparing and maturing crops for market, price for which it is sold, and such other matters as the agricultural college board shall require (of) him. The record shall, at reasonable hours, be open to the inspection of any citizen of the State, and the secretary shall report to the governor, on or before the first day of December of each year, which report shall embrace the proceedings of the board, and the faculty, and the condition and situation of the college farm.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the board to choose a president of the college and such professors, teachers, superintendents and employees as the necessities of the institution demand, who shall be paid such compensation as the board shall determine, and whose duties shall be prescribed by the board.

SEC. 13. The president of the college shall be its chief executive officer, and it shall be his duty to see that the rules and regulations of the agricultural college board and of the faculty be observed.

SEC. 14. The president, professors and superintendents, and the secretary of the agricultural college board shall constitute the faculty. The faculty shall have the special charge of the college and farm, and shall, with the consent of the board make all needful rules and regulations necessary for the government and discipline of the same, regulating the routine of study, labor, meals, and duties and exercises necessary to the preservation of morals, health and decorum.

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SEC. 15. That all swamp lands in McLeod County donated to the agricultural college of the State of Minnesota, by act of the legislature, approved March twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be deemed to be inviolably set apart and donated for the use and benefit of the agricultural college of Minnesota.

SEC. 16. That whenever the governor shall, upon the recommendation of the agricultural college board, deem the sale of a part or all of said swamp lands necessary, he shall order the commissioner of the state land office to sell the same, who shall, thereupon, proceed to have the same appraised and sold, same as school lands are now appraised and sold, except that such lands may be sold at or above any appraised value, not less than two and one-half dollars per acre, and all moneys arising from such sales shall be deposited in the office of the state treasurer, subject to the order of the agricultural college board, and be drawn and expended in such manner as they may direct. *Provided,* That none of said moneys shall be expended for any other purpose than the erection of agricultural college buildings upon the farm herein referred to, or the improvement of the farm, or the endowment of professorships of the college. And until said lands are sold they shall be under the control of the agricultural college board, and may be used for the benefit of the college, or may be rented, and the money arising therefrom shall be used for the benefit of the college.

SEC. 17. That the interest of all moneys and proceeds arising from the sale of all the lands donated to the State of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," be and the same is hereby applied and appropriated annually to the maintenance and support of the agricultural college of Minnesota, and the same shall be drawn from the state treasury upon the order of the president of the agricultural board, countersigned by the secretary of the board.

SEC. 18. When the necessary buildings shall have been erected and the college provided, it shall be the duty of the governor of the state to certify the fact to the secretary of the interior, and see that the title to the lands donated by Congress to the state, herein referred to, shall be perfected in the state.

SEC. 19. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of five thousand dollars for the year one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-five, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be paid on warrants drawn by the president, and countersigned by the secretary of the agricultural college board.

SEC. 20. That chapter sixty-five of the general laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled an act to donate swamp lands in the county of McLeod to the agricultural college of the State of Minnesota, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1865.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to the University of Minnseota," approved March 4, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The terms of office of the regents of the University of Minnesota, as limited in section one of said act, is hereby extended two years from the fourth day of March, 1866, and the said regents shall have the same powers that they now have for and during the period of said two years from March 4, 1866.

SEC. 2. So much of section four of said original act, to which this is an amendment, as reads: "That the whole amount of lands so sold and conveyed shall not exceed twelve thousand acres," shall be amended so as to read: That the whole amount of lands so sold and conveyed shall not exceed fourteen thousand acres, and all conveyances of lands after fourteen thousand acres shall have been conveyed shall be absolutely void.

SEC. 3. The said regents are hereby empowered and authorized in their discretion, if by them deemed necessary for the interests of the University, to borrow ten thousand dollars, in anticipation of and to be repaid from the proceeds of the sales of lands aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1866.

AN ACT of Congress to amend the fifth section of an act entitled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

That the time in which the several states may comply with the provisions of the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," is hereby extended so that the acceptance of the benefits of said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by the said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the commissioner of the general land office: *Provided,* That when any territory shall become a state and be admitted into the Union, such new state shall be entitled to the benefits of the said act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in this act: *Provided further,* That any state which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to, shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of said act, after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have expired.

Approved July 23, 1866.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the Regents of the State University to make a certain contract:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

That the regents of the State University, be and they are hereby authorized, with the approval of the governor of the state, to enter into a contract with and employ counsel to prosecute the claim of this state against the United States to seventy-two sections of land, for the use of the State University, upon a contingent compensation in land or money, as the regents in their judgment may deem for the best interest of the University.

Approved February 13, 1867.

AN ACT to appropriate money to the University of Minnesota.

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended in repairing and furnishing the University building, and for the employment of teacher or teachers for the purpose of commencing the grammar and normal department of the University of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. The said sum to be paid on warrants drawn by the president and countersigned by the treasurer of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and that on presentation of such warrants to the state auditor it shall be his duty to draw warrants on the state treasurer for a like amount, such money to be expended under the direction of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1867.

AN ACT to re-organize and provide for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota, and to establish an Agricultural College therein.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The object of the University of Minnesota, established by the constitution, at or near the Falls of Saint Anthony, shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and the arts, and such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, including military tactics, and other scientific and classical studies.

SEC. 2. There shall be established in the University of Minnesota five or more colleges or departments, that is to say, a department of elementary instruction, a college of science, literature and the arts, a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, a college or department of law, and also a college or department of medicine.

SEC. 3. The government of the University shall be vested in a board of nine regents, of whom the governor of the state and state superintendent of public instruction shall be *ex-officio* members, and the seven remaining members thereof shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Whenever a vacancy therein occurs for any cause, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner. Of the regents thus appointed two shall be commissioned and hold their offices for one year, and two for two years, and three for three years. Their successors shall be appointed in like manner, and shall hold their offices for the full term of three years from the first Wednesday of March succeeding their appointments, and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

SEC. 4. The regents of the University shall constitute a body corporate under the name and style of "University of Minnesota"; and by that name may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure. A majority of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and a less number may adjourn from time to time.

SEC. 5. The board of regents shall elect from the members of the board, a president of the board, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board. And the president and treasurer each before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, with at least two sufficient sureties, to the State of Minnesota, to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful and honest performance of the duties of his office acording to the law, which bonds, when so approved shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the state.

SEC. 6. The board of regents shall have power and it shall be their duty to enact by-laws for the government of the University of Minnesota in all its departments, to elect a president of the University, and the requisite number of professors, instructors, officers and employees, and to fix their salaries, also the term of office of each, and to determine the moral and educational qualifications of applicants for admission, and in the department of professors, instructors and other officers, and assistants of the University, and in prescribing the studies and exercises thereof, and in all the management and government thereof, no partiality or preference shall be shown to one sect or religious denomination over another, nor shall anything sectarian be taught therein, and the board of regents shall have power to regulate the course of instruction, and prescribe the books and authorities to be used, and also confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usual in universities, in their discretion. It shall be the duty of the secretary to record all the proceedings of the board, and carefully preserve all books and papers, and before entering upon the duties of his office he shall take and subscribe an oath to perform his duties honestly and faithfully as such officer. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep an exact and faithful account of all moneys, bills receivable and evidences of indebtedness and all securities and property, received or paid out by him, and before entering upon his duties he shall take and subscribe an oath that he will well and faithfully perform the duties of treasurer thereof. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the meetings of the board; and in case of his inability to preside the board may appoint a president pro tempore.

SEC. 7. In addition to all the rights, immunities, franchises and endowments heretofore granted or conferred to or upon the University of Minnesota for the endowment, support and maintenance thereof, there shall be and is hereby inviolably appropriated and placed at the disposal of the board of regents thereof, to be drawn from the state treasury upon the order of the president, drawn upon the state auditor, countersigned by the secretary of the board and payable to the order of the treasurer of the board, all the interest and income of the fund to be derived from the sales of all the lands granted and to be granted to the State of Minnesota, by virtue of an act of Congress entitled, "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July 2nd, A. D. 1862, and also all such gifts, grants and contributions to the endowment thereof, as may be derived from any and all sources.

SEC. 8. And in order to effect a settlement of all remaining indebtedness of the University, all the powers and authorities given by chapter 18, of the laws of 1864, entitled "An act relating to the University of Minnesota," and chapter 11, of the laws of 1866, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act of relating to the University of Minnesota, approved March 4, 1864," to the regents therein mentioned, and hereby given to and conferred upon the board of regents of the University of Minnesota aforesaid; and the said acts are hereby continued and shall be in force until such outstanding indebtedness is fully liquidated.

SEC. 9. The first meeting of the board of regents under the provisions of this act, shall be holden at the

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University building, on the first Wednesday of March, 1868, at which meeting the officers of the board shall be elected, and the annual meetings of the board shall be holden on the second Tuesday of December in each and every year thereafter. Special meetings of the board shall be called and holden at such times and in such manner as the board of regents shall determine.

SEC. 10. Any person or persons contributing a sum of not less than fifteen thousand dollars, shall have the privilege of endowing a professorship in the University, the name and object of which shall be designated by the board of regents.

SEC. 11. The said board of regents shall succeed to and have the control of the books, records, buildings and all other property of the University; and the present board of regents shall be dissolved immediately upon the organization of the board herein provided for; *Provided,* That all contracts made at that time binding upon the board then dissolved, shall be assumed and discharged by their successors in office.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the board of regents herein provided for, to make arrangements for securing suitable lands, pursuant to the act of Congress above mentioned, in the vicinity of the University, for an experimental farm; and as soon as may be thereafter, to make such improvements thereon as will render the same available for experimental purposes in connection with the course in the agricultural college; and for such purpose the board of regents is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding the amount specified in the act of Congress aforesaid.

SEC. 13. On or before the second Tuesday of December in each and every year, the board of regents, through their president, shall make a report in detail to the governor, showing the progress, condition, and wants of the University, and recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results; the number of professors and students; the amount of receipts and disbursements, together with the nature, costs and results of all important investigations and experiments; and such other matters including state, industrial and economic statistics, as may be deemed important or useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted to all the other colleges which shall be endowed under the provisions of said act of Congress, and also one copy to the secretary of the interior.

SEC. 14. The president of the University shall be president of the faculty and the executive head of the institution in all its departments. As such officer he shall have authority subject to the board of regents, to give general direction to the practical affairs and scientific investigations of the University, and in the recess of the board of regents, to remove any employee or subordinate officer not a member of the faculty, and supply for the time, any vacancies thus created; and so long as the interests of the institution require it, he shall be charged with the duties of one of the professorships; and it shall be the duty of the president of the University to make to the superintendent of public instruction, on or before the second Tuesday of December in each and every year, a report in detail, showing the progress and condition of the University, the number of professors and students, the nature, cost and results of all important investigations and experiments, and such other matters, including industrial and economical statistics as he shall deem useful.

SEC. 15. Chapter eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and so much and such parts of any and all acts and laws, whether general or special, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 18, 1868.

AN ACT to amend title two, chapter thirty-eight (38), General Statutes, relating to public lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Title two, chapter thirty-eight, of the general statutes, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof as follows, that is to say:

SEC. 57. All lands donated to the State of Minnesota by the United States, by act of Congress entitled, An act donating to the states of Minnesota and Oregon certain lands reserved by Congress for the territories of Minnesota and Oregon for University purposes, approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and an act of Congress entitled an act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and any part or portion of such lands, upon the written request of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, to the commissioner of the State land office shall be appraised and sold, and the minimum price thereof shall be the same, and permits for the cutting of timber thereon, and upon any part of the same shall be granted, and the minimum price of such timber shall be fixed, and the right to cut grass and gather cranberries and make maple sugar thereon, or on any part of the same, shall be sold and all moneys arising therefrom, except as hereinafter provided, shall be invested, and a full record thereof shall be kept and a report thereof shall be made annually to the legislature, and all trespasses upon said lands, or any of the same shall be prosecuted by the same officer or officers, respectively, and in the same manner, in every respect as is now provided by law respecting school lands, except that there shall be written on the bonds purchased, bonds of the University of Minnesota, transferable only upon the order of the governor; and such officers respectively, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as are provided by law respecting such school lands. And the proceeds of the sale of such lands above mentioned, when so invested, shall constitute a permanent fund, and the same shall be called the University fund; and there shall be and is hereby inviolably appropriated and placed at the disposal of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, to be drawn from the state treasury in the same manner as the interest and increase of the fund derived from the sales of land granted to the State of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, as now provided by law, all of the interest and increase of such University fund; and also all the proceeds of the sales of such timber and grass.

Sec. 2. Sec. 58. Nothing in this act contained shall in any way modify or affect the powers conferred by, or the provisions of section eight of an act to re-organize and provide for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota, and to establish an agricultural college therein, approved February nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight.

SEC. 3. Sec. 59. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1868.

AN ACT to appropriate money to the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

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SECTION 1. That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended in repairing the University building, and for library and philosophical and chemical apparatus for the University of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. The said sum to be paid on warrants drawn by the president and countersigned by the treasurer of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and on presentation of such warrants to the auditor of state, he shall draw his warrants on the state treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the board of regents for like amounts, such money to be expended under the direction of said board of regents.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1870.

AN ACT of Congress authorizing the allowance of the claim of the State of Minnesota to Lands for the support of a State University.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the commissioner of the general land office be and he is hereby authorized and directed in adjusting the claim of the State of Minnesota to lands for the support of a State University, to approve and certify selections of land made by the governor of said state, to the full amount of seventy-two sections mentioned in the act of Congress, approved Feb. 26, 1857, without taking into account the lands that were reserved at the time of the admission of the state into the Union and donated to said state by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1861.

Approved July 8, 1870.

AN ACT to provide for a Geological and Natural History Survey of the State and entrust the same to the University of Minnesota:

Section 1. Geological and natural history survey authorized to be made by the University of Minnesota:

Section 2. Object of the geological survey.

Section 3. Object of the natural history survey.

Section 4. Manner of conducting the surveys.

Section 5. Provides for meteorological statistics, and a map of the state.

Section 6. Natural history and geological specimens to be prepared, and museum to be established at the University.

Section 7. A geological map of the state authorized to be made.

Section 8. Annual report of the board of regents to be made to the governor.

Section 9. Annual appropriation of one thousand dollars for expenses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to cause to be begun as soon as may be practicable, and to carry on a thorough geological and natural history survey of the state.

SEC. 2. The geological survey shall be carried on with a view to a complete account of the mineral kingdom as represented in the state, including the number, order, dip, and magnitude of the several geological strata, their richness in ores, corals, clays, peats, salines and mineral waters, marls, cements, building stones and other useful materials, the value of said substances for economical purposes and their accessibility; also an accurate chemical analysis of the various rocks, soils, ores, clay, peats, marls and other mineral substances, of which complete and exact records shall be made.

SEC. 3. The natural history survey shall include, first, an examination of the vegetable productions of the state, embracing all trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses, native or naturalized in the state; second, a complete and scientific account of the animal kingdom as properly represented in the state, including all mammalia, fishes, reptiles, birds and insects.

SEC. 4. The said surveys and examinations shall be made in the manner and order following: First, the geological survey proper, together with the necessary and implied mineralogical investigations, all of which shall be undertaken so soon as may be practicable, and be carried forward with such expedition as may be consistent with economy and thoroughness; second, the botanical examinations; third, zoological investigations, *Provided,* However, that whenever the said board of regents may find it most economical to prosecute different portions of the surveys in conjunction, or that the public interest demands it, they may, in their discretion, depart from the above prescribed order. And in the employment of assistants in the said surveys the said board of regents shall at all times give the preference to the students and graduates of the University of Minnesota, *Provided,* The same be well qualified for the duties.

SEC. 5. The said board of regents shall also cause to be collected and tabulated such meteorological statistics as may be needed to account for the varieties of climate in the different parts of the state; also to cause to be ascertained [by] barometrical observation or other appropriate means the relation, elevations and depressions of the different parts of the state; and also on or before the completion of the said surveys to cause to be compiled from such actual surveys and measurements as may be necessary, an accurate map of the state, which map when approved by the governor shall be the official map of the state.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the said board of regents to cause proper specimens, skillfully prepared, secured and labelled of all rocks, soils, ores, coals, fossils, cements, building stones, plants, woods, skins and skeletons of animals, birds, insects and fishes, and other mineral, vegetable and animal substances and organisms discovered or examined in the course of said surveys, to be preserved for public inspection free of cost, in the University of Minnesota, in rooms convenient of access and properly warmed, lighted, ventilated and furnished, and in charge of a proper scientific curator; and they shall also, whenever the same may be practicable, cause duplicates in reasonable numbers and quantities of the above named specimens, to be collected and preserved for the purpose of exchanges with other state universities and scientific institutions, of which latter the Smithsonian institute at Washington shall have the preference.

SEC. 7. Said board of regents shall cause a geological map of the state to be made, as soon as may be practicable, upon which, by colors and other appropriate means and devices, the various geological formations shall be represented.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the said board of regents, through their president to make, on or before the second Tuesday in December in each and every year, a report showing the progress of the said surveys, accompanied by such maps, drawings, and specifications as may be necessary and proper to exemplify the same to the governor, who shall lay the same before the legislature; and the said board of regents upon the completion of any separate portion of the said surveys, to cause to be prepared a memoir or final report, which shall embody in a convenient manner all useful and important information accumulated in the

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course of the investigation of the particular department or portion, which report or memoir shall likewise be communicated through the governor to the legislature.

SEC. 9. To carry out the provisions of this act the sum of one thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated, to be drawn and expended by the [said] board of regents of the University of Minnesota.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval.

Approved March 1, 1872.

AN ACT to amend Chapter One, of the Sessions Laws of 1868, relating to the University of Minnesota.

Section 1. Amendment to section two, chapter one of session laws of 1858, relating to colleges or departments in the State University.

Section 2. Amendment of section three of said act, relating to the government of the University.

Section 3. Amendment of section four of said act, relating to voting members.

Section 4. Amendment to section five of said act, relating to the secretary.

Section 5. Amendment to section five of said act, relating to the election of a vice president.

Section 6. Amendment to section thirteen of said act, relating to the annual report of regents.

Section 7. Amendment of section fourteen of said act, relating to the annual report of the President of the University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two, of chapter one, of the session laws of 1868, entitled an act to organize and provide for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota, and to establish an agricultural college therein, be amended so as to read as follows:

There shall be established in the University of Minnesota, five or more colleges or departments, that is to say, a department of elementary instruction, a college of science, literature and the arts, a college of agriculture, including military tactics, a college of the mechanic arts, a college or department of law, and also a college or department of medicine. The department of elementary instruction may be dispened with, at such rate, in such wise, as may seem just and proper to the board of regents.

SEC. 2. That section three of said act, shall be amended by striking out the four first lines of the section, down to and including the word "members," and inserting instead thereof the following:

The government of the University shall be [invested] in a board of ten regents, of which the governor of the state, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the University shall be members, *ex-officio;* and add at the end of said section, the words, the president of the University shall have the same rights, powers and privileges as other members, except the right of voting, and he shall be *ex-officio,* the corresponding secretary of the board of regents.

SEC. 3. That section four of said act shall be amended by striking out the words, "their number" in the sixth line and inserting the words "voting members," instead thereof.

SEC. 4. That section five of said act shall be amended by inserting the word "recording" before the word "secretary," in the second line of said section.

SEC. 5. That section five of said act shall be amended by inserting the words, "and in their discretion a vice-president," after the word "University," in the fourth line of said section; and in the nineteenth line of said section insert the word "recording" before the word secretary.

SEC. 6. That section thirteen of the said act be amended so as to read as follows:

On or before the second Tuesday of December in each and every year, the board of regents, through their president, shall make a report to the governor, showing in detail the progress and condition of the University during the previous University year—the wants of the institution in all its various departments—the nature, costs and results of all improvements, experiments and investigations—the number of professors and students—the amounts of money received and disbursed—and such other matter, including industrial and economical statistics, as they may deem important or useful. One copy of the said report shall be transmitted to each of the other colleges which shall be endowed under the provisions of said act of the congress, and one copy to the secretary of the interior.

SEC. 7. That section fourteen of the said act be amended so as to read as follows:

The president of the University shall be the president of the general faculty and of the special faculties of several departments or colleges, and the executive head of the institution in all its departments. As such officer, he shall have authority, subject to the board of regents, to [give] general direction to the practical affairs and scientific investigations of the University, and in the recess of the board of regents to remove any employee or subordinate officer not a member of the faculty, and supply, for the time being, any vacancies thus created. He shall perform the customary duties of a corresponding secretary, and may be charged with the duties of one of the professorships. He shall make to the superintendent of public instruction, on or before the second Tuesday in December in each and every year, a report, showing in detail the progress and condition of the University during the previous University year—the number of professors and students in the several departments—and such other matters relating to the proper educational work of the institution as he shall deem useful. It shall also be the duty of the president of the University to make to the board of regents, on or before the second Tuesday in December in each and every year, a report; showing in detail the progress and condition of the University during the previous University year—the nature and results of all important experiments and investigations—and such other matters, including economical and industrial facts and statistics as he shall deem useful.

SEC. 8. This act shall be in force from and after its approval.

Approved Feb. 29, 1872.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the erection of buildings for the State University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the erection of buildings for the State University, the same to be paid on warrants drawn by the president and countersigned by the treasurer of the board of regents, and that on the presentation of such warrants to the state auditor, it shall be his duty to draw warrants on the state treasurer for like amounts, such money to be expended under the direction of the board of regents of the State University.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 25, 1873.

AN ACT to aid the geological and natural history survey of the state, and to amend chapter thirty-

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three, of the general laws, approved March first, eighteen hundred and seventy two, authorizing such survey.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The state lands, known as the "state salt lands," donated by the general government to aid in the development of the brines in the state of Minnesota shall be transferred to the custody and control of the board of regents of the state of Minnesota. By said board of regents these lands may be sold in such manner or in such amounts, consistent with the laws of the State of Minnesota, as they may see fit, the proceeds thereof being held in trust by them, and only disbursed in accordance with the law ordering a geological and natural history survey of the state.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the said board of regents, as soon as practicable, to cause a full and scientific investigation and report on the salt springs of the state, with a view to the early development of such brine deposits as may exist within the state.

SEC. 3. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota, shall cause the immediate survey and investigation of the peat deposits of the State of Minnesota, accompanied by such tests and examinations as may be necessary to show their economical value, and their usefulness for the purposes of common fuel, a full report thereon to be presented to the legislature as soon as practicable.

SEC. 4. The sum of two thousand dollars as hereby appropriated annually (in lieu of one thousand dollars) for the purposes of the geological and natural history survey, until such time as the proceeds of the sales of the salt lands shall equal that amount, when such annual appropriations shall cease.

SEC. 5. The sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purchase of apparatus and chemicals for the use of the geological and natural history survey, the same to be expended by order of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to cause duplicate geological specimens to be collected, and to furnish to each of the three normal schools suites of such specimens after the University collection has become complete.

SEC. 7. When the geological and natural history survey of the state shall have been completed, the final report on the same by the said board of regents shall give a full statement of the sales of the salt lands hereby given into the custody and control of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, together with the amount of moneys received therefrom, and of the balance, if any, left in the hands of said board of regents.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1873.

An Act pertaining to the duties of those having charge of our State Institutions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby made the duty of those who under authority of the state have respectively the care, control and management of the several state institutions, before letting any contract or contracts for the erection of any new buildings for the state, or the enlarging or improving of those already in existence, where the value of said building or improvements shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars to advertise for proposals for four consecutive weeks prior to said letting, in a paper published at a place where said institution is located, and also for the same length of time in some paper having a general circulation published at the capital, stating the time and place said proposals will be received and opened.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby made the duty of those so advertising for proposals as aforesaid to let any and all contracts made in behalf of the state to the lowest responsible bidder.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1873.

AN ACT to appropriate money to the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. There is hereby annually appropriated to the University of Minnesota, from any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, belonging to the fund for the support of state institutions, the sum of thirty-one thousand dollars; nineteen thousand dollars thereof to be used to aid in the support of said University, and twelve thousand dollars to be applied to the re-imbursement of the permanent University fund for moneys heretofore used for the support of said University, arising from the sales of stumpage on University lands. All money hereby appropriated shall be drawn upon orders of the board of regents of the University, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the state treasury on the presentation of such orders.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1874.

AN ACT for the relief of settlers on State Salt Spring Lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the governor of this state is hereby authorized and required, for and on behalf (of) the state, by deed or conveyance, under his hand, and the seal of the state, to release and relinquish to the United States of America, the title, or color of title, which the State of Minnesota has or may have to any of the lands of said state, designated and known as State salt spring lands in and to which there are adverse claims, by preemption filings, homestead, cash or scrip entries, *Provided,* The United States shall grant to the State of Minnesota other lands within said state in lieu of, and in like quantity as the lands which may be so released and relinquished as aforesaid: *Provided,* That this act shall apply only to land upon which preemption or homestead claims, and cash or scrip entries were made in good faith by claimants who had no notice or knowledge that the lands were state salt spring lands, or other than government lands open to settlement.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1875.

AN ACT legalizing a certain deed made by the University of Minnesota, to Henry Beard, of certain lands in the State of Minnesota, as compensation for his services as counsel in prosecuting the claim of the State for seventy-two sections of land for the use of the State University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

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SECTION 1. That a certain deed of conveyance of lands in the State of Minnesota, made by the University of Minnesota, to Henry Beard, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, bearing date the 20th day of April, A. D. 1874, and signed by John S. Pillsbury, president of board of regents, and Paris Gibson, treasurer of the board of regents, and purporting to be made in pursuance of and by virtue of an act of the legislature of Minnesota, approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act relating to the University of Minnesota," and in pursuance and by virtue of a joint resolution authorizing the regents of the State University to make a certain contract, and also in pursuance of the resolution of the board of regents of the said University of Minnesota, adopted on the third day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, is hereby in all things ratified, confirmed and legalized, and the same shall be held valid and effectual to pass and convey the title in fee simple to the lands described therein to the said Henry Beard, his heirs and assigns, to the same extent as if the University of Minnesota has prior to the execution of said deed been fully authorized by law to convey the same land to the said Henry Beard by deed executed in the manner and form in which the said deed was executed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 17, 1876.

AN ACT relating to the printing of reports of the Board of Regents on the progress of the Geological and Natural History Survey of the State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION I. One thousand copies of that portion of the annual report of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota which embraces the report of the state geologist on the progress of the geological and natural history survey of the state, shall hereafter be paged and bound separately, and shall be subject to the disposition of the said board of regents.

SEC. 2. Whenever, in the progress of said survey, a full and final report shall be made on the geology of any of the counties of the state, five hundred extra copies of each county report so made by the board of regents shall be printed for the use of the counties so reported on; said copies being subject to the order of the county commissioner of said county.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1876.

AN ACT to amend Chapter one of the laws of 1868, entitled an act to reorganize and provide for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota, and establish an Agricultural college therein.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter one, of the laws of 1868, entitled an act to reorganize and to provide for the University of Minnesota, etc., be amended by adding thereto the following sections:

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or dispose of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors within a distance of three-quarters of a mile of the University of Minnesota, as now located in the city of Minneapolis.

SEC. 18. Any person violating the provisions of the foregoing section, shall upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the county of Hennepin for a period of not less than two nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1876.

AN ACT to appropriate money for enlarging the grounds of the State University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sum of eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in enlarging the grounds of the State University, by the purchase or condemnation of land abutting upon the present grounds of the University, the same to be paid on warrants drawn by the president and countersigned by the treasurer of the board of regents; and on presentation of such warrants to the state auditor, it shall be his duty to draw warrants on the state treasurer for like amounts; such money to be expended under the direction of the board of regents of the State University.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 26, 1877.

A JOINT RESOLUTION relating to Relief of Settlers on Salt Spring Lands.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence for the passage of a law granting to the State of Minnesota other lands within said state in lieu of lands of said state designated and known as "salt spring lands," in which and to which, there are any adverse claims by pre-emptions, filings, homestead, cash or scrip entries.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be and is hereby directed to send an authenticated copy of the above resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, together with a copy of the act found in session laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, chapter ninety-four, page one-hundred and twenty-four.

Approved February 26, 1877.

AN ACT to levy a tax for the support of the State University:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. A tax of one-tenth of one mill is hereby levied on each dollar of taxable property in the state for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), for the support of the State University. The said tax shall be certified by the auditor of state with other state taxes, and it shall be extended, collected and returned the same as other state taxes, and when paid into the state treasury it shall be placed to the credit of the general University fund.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1878.

AN ACT in relation to encouraging fruit culture in the State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the board of regents of the State University is hereby authorized to purchase and use as a part of the experimental farm of the agricultural department of said University, a tract of land of one hundred and sixteen acres (116), situated near Lake Minnetonka, in Hennepin county, in this state, at a cost of not to exceed two thousand dollars, the said

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lands to be paid for out of the funds of the State University, and to be subject to the supervision of the state board of regents.

SEC. 2. That the said tract of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for the growth of apple and other fruit trees, and for experimenting therein, especially with a view to hybridizing the crabs and hardy seedlings apples with long keeping standard apples, to develop (hardy) long-keeping varieties of the apple tree, suitable to this climate, and said experiments shall be conducted by some person to be designated by the governor, and who shall receive annually the sum of one thousand dollars as compensation for his services, and to pay for such (necessary) labor as he may employ in conducting the said experiments. He shall report annually to the board of regents of the State University, who shall transmit said report to the governor.

SEC. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of section two of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 8, 1878.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the State University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are herebe appropriated to the State University out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the following purposes, that is to say:

For furniture and apparatus for the University, the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000).

For enlarging the present grounds of the University, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

For a water supply for the University, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, the same to be paid on warrants to be drawn by the president and countersigned by the treasurer of the board of regents; and upon presentation of such warrants to the state auditor, it shall be his duty to draw warrants on the state treasurer for like amounts; such money to be expended under the direction of the board of regents of the University.

Provided, That not to exceed one-half of said first named sum, and no part of said second named sum shall be drawn from the treasury during the current year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1879.

AN ACT of Congress granting lands to the State of Minnesota in lieu of certain lands heretofore granted to sajd State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

That there be, and hereby are, granted to the State of Minnesota, to be selected by the governor of said State, twenty-four sections of land, out of any public lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in lieu and instead of twenty-four sections of the land granted to said State of Minnesota by the fourth subdivision of section five of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission in the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and selected by said State, but which were subsequently otherwise disposed of by the United States and to which the United States cannot make title to the said State of Minnesota: *Provided,* That the lands herein granted shall be selected within three years, and from unoccupied lands of the United States lying within the State of Minnesota.

Approved March 3, 1879.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota to make sale and conveyance of the experimental farm pertaining to said University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota are hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion to make sale and conveyance of the experimental farm now in their possession or such part or portions thereof as they may deem expedient, and in so doing may also in their discretion survey and plat the same or any part or parts thereof into such parcels, lots, blocks, streets and alleys as to them may seem the best adapted to realize the greatest prices therefor, and to cause such plats to be filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Hennepin, and all such plats so made and recorded and the record thereof shall have the like force and effect as other town or village plats so recorded; and such regents may make sale and conveyance as aforesaid in accordance with such surveys and plats. All such plats and conveyances shall be first authorized by a resolution of said board of regents and shall be executed in the name of said board by the president and secretary and attested by the corporate seal thereof.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of all such sales as are herein provided for shall be by the said board of regents reinvested in lands of a suitable character and location for experimental farming to be carried on in connection with said University and under the supervision of the said regents as provided by law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1881.

AN ACT to appropriate moneys to the State University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. There is hereby annually appropriated to the University of Minnesota the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the term of six (6) years, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be annually placed at the disposal of the regents of said University for the objects and purposes hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of regents, of the University of Minnesota to faithfully expend the sums of money herein appropriated, for the erection of buildings, including legitimate appurtenances and the purchase of furniture, including steam, water, and lighting fixtures, apparatus, books, instruments, and other appropriate appliances of instruction, and for no other purposes whatsoever, and no contract shall be made in any one year in excess of the appropriation for such year.

SEC. 3. There shall be erected the following buildings, in such order, and at such relative cost as the board of regents may determine, to-wit: A farm house with stables for farm stock and other necessary out houses, not to cost a sum exceeding three thousand dollars ($3,000); a building for the college of mechanic

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arts, including the departments of mechanical engineering, civil engineering, architecture, physics, and industrial drawing, embracing suitable work shops, laboratories, draughting rooms, machinery, apparatus, and other appliances for said departments; an observatory, a building for the department of military science, to include a gymnasium for physical exercise and culture; a museum building, to include rooms, laboratories and appliances for the departments of geology and mineralogy, botany, zoology and biology, and the geological and natural history survey; a library building.

SEC. 4. There is also appropriated to the said University to be paid out of the same funds the further sum of twenty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of completing the extension of the grounds of the University.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 24, 1881.

ITEM SEVENTH of section two (2) *of chapter one hundred and sixty-six* (166).

For an additional amount besides the income of the permanent University fund and receipts from taxes levied for that purpose for the current expenses of the State University, there is hereby appropriated $23,000 for each of the years 1881 and 1882, and section 16, of chapter 37, general statutes, 1878, and section 29, of same chapter are hereby repealed.

Approved February 28, 1881.

AN ACT to amend chapter thirty-seven, of the general statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, relating to the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section five, of chapter thirty-seven, of the general statutes of 1878, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Officers of board, bonds of president and treasurer. The board of regents shall elect from the members of the board, a president of the board and a recording secretary. They shall also elect a treasurer who may or may not be a member of the board. All of said officers shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the board. And the president and treasurer, each before entering upon the duties of his office shall execute a bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) with at least two sufficient sureties, to the State of Minnesota, to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful and honest performance of the duties of his office, according to law, which bonds, when so approved shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved November 18, 1881.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundrel and one (101) *of General Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one relating to the sale of the Experimental Farm of the University of Minnesota and the investment of the proceeds thereof.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two of one hundred and one of the general laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. The proceeds of all such sales as are herein provided for shall be by the said board of regents used in the purchase of other lands of a suitable character and location for experimental farming to be carried on in connection with said University and under the supervision of said board of regents, as provided by law, and in the construction of such buildings and other improvements on the new farm and the purchase of such stock and experiments for the same, as in the judgment of said regents may be necessary, and in the payment of certain old indebtedness not exceeding two thousand dollars still outstanding against said board of regents.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1883.

AN ACT to amend section fifty-six of title two of chapter thirty-eight of general statutes of 1878 *and for other purposes relating to the investment of moneys derived from sales of Agricultural College lands.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section fifty-six of title two, of chapter thirty-eight, of the general statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight be amended by striking out the word "five" where it occurs in the third line of said section and inserting the words "four and one-half" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 2. The purchase of four and one-half per cent. bonds heretofore made with the proceeds of sales of agricultural college lands is hereby legalized.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1883.

AN Act (of Congress) to amend an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the fourth section of the act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July second, 1862, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid by the states to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip, hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the states, or some other safe stocks; or the same may be invested by the states having no state stocks in any other manner after the legislatures of such states shall have assented thereto, and engaged that such funds shall yield not less than five per centum upon the amount so invested, and that the principle thereof shall forever remain unimpaired; *Provided*, That the moneys so invested or loaned shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section five of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each state which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

Approved March 3, 1883.

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AN ACT to amend chapter thirty-seven (37) of General Statutes of 1878 *relating to the University.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION. 1. That section fourteen of chapter thirty-seven of the general statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 14. (Sale of liquor prohibited near University.) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or dispose of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors within a distance of one mile of the main building in the city of Minneapolis. *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to that part of the city of Minneapolis lying on the west side of the Mississippi river.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1883.

AN ACT to establish a new professorship in the State University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a professorship of Scandinavian language and literature in the State University, with the same salary as is paid in said University to other professors of the same grade.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of regents, of the State University, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint to said professorship some person learned in the Scandinavian language and literature, and at the same time skilled (in) and capable of teaching the dead languages, so called.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1883.

AN ACT to provide for the binding and distribution of the remaining unbound portion of volumes on geological and natural history survey of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The secretary of state is hereby directed to have bound at as early a day as practical, and in a substantial manner, the remaining unbound portion of volume one (1) of the geological and natural history survey of Minnesota, and after the same are so bound he shall send to the address of any ten (10) persons, each senator or representative in this legislature shall designate, one (1) copy each of the same.

SEC. 2. The sum of fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars is hereby appropriated out of the general revenue fund to carry out the provisions of section one (1) of this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT relating to Professors of Military science in colleges, universities, and other institutions of the State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION. 1. That the governor of the State may commission the professor of military science and tactics of the State University, or any seminary or college within this state maintaining military instructions and drill in its course of study, and having not less than one hundred (100) students on its drill-roll at any one term to the rank of colonel of infantry; said commission, however, shall not entitle such professor of military science to command in the state militia.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to transfer to the custody and control of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota the lands granted by Congress to the State by an act entitled "An Act granting lands to the State of Minnesota in lieu of certain lands heretofore granted to said State," approved March 3, 1879, *to authorize said board to sell such lands and dispose of the proceeds of such sales.*

WHEREAS, The State lands known as State salt lands were by an act approved March ten, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, chapter one hundred and thirty-three, general laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, transferred to the custody and control of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, to be by said regents sold and the proceeds thereof held in trust by them, and disbursed in accordance with the law ordering a geological and natural history survey of the state; and

WHEREAS, It was found that certain parcels of such State salt lands had been otherwise disposed of by the United States to actual settlers upon such lands for which indemnity lands have since been granted to this state by act of Congress, approved March three, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; therefore

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the lands granted by Congress to this state by an act entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Minnesota in lieu of certain lands heretofore granted to said state," approved March three, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be and the same are hereby transferred to the custody and control of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, which lands the said board may sell in such amounts as they deem most expedient and beneficial, the proceeds thereof being held in trust by them, and only disbursed in accordance with the law ordering a geological and natural history survey of the state, and the said board shall make a report of their doings in the premises, as provided by law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February, 1885.

AN ACT providing for the taking of an annual inventory of state property in public institutions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the trustees, directors, inspectors or managers of each of the penal, reformatory, charitable and educational institutions maintained by the State of Minnesota, to cause to be taken, by such officers as they may designate, an annual inventory of all property of the state belonging to the several institutions under their charge, on the last day of each fiscal year.

SEC. 2. In such inventories, lands and buildings shall be listed at their actual cost to the state, as nearly as known, deducting losses by fire. Movable property shall be listed at its actual estimated value when the inventory is taken.

SEC. 3. Said inventories shall be kept on file with the records of such trustees, directors, inspectors or managers, and an abstract of the same shall be published in their biennial reports.

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SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT establishing an agricultural experiment station.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota as soon as practicable after the passage of this act to establish at said University an agricultural experiment station for the purpose of promoting agriculture in its various branches by scientific investigation and experiment, which station shall be under the control and supervision of the said board of regents, and of which the professor of agriculture shall be the general superintendent.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT relating to the publication of the report of the geological and natural history survey of the State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The governor, the secretary of state and the state geologist are hereby created a commission for the printing and publication of the reports of the regents of the University on the geological and natural history survey of the state.

SEC. 2. It shall be their duty to supervise the printing of the final reports of said survey, and the engraving of the accompanying maps and illustrations, in such style and manner as they shall determine and judge best calculated to exhibit to the people of the state, the natural resources of the state as required by the law creating the geological and natural history survey.

SEC. 3. They shall cause to be republished in the same manner the third (3d), fourth (4th) and fifth (5th) reports of progress of said survey, at as early a date as practicable, in an edition of two thousand copies.

SEC. 4. The volumes of the final report of said survey, as they may be prepared by the state geologist from time to time, shall be issued in an edition of five thousand (5,000) copies each, and shall be distributed in the name of the board of regents of the University, under the direction of the state geologist, to scientific and educational institutions, and to individuals, as follows: to the library of each chartered college and scientific institution in Minnesota, three (3) copies each; to each normal school, three (3) copies; to the libraries of the institute for the deaf and mute, the insane asylums, the state prison, and every public library in the state not otherwise designated, one (1) copy each; to each of the offices in the capitol, one (1) copy; to each member of the board of regents three (3) copies; to the library of the State university two hundred (200) copies; to the Historical Society, and to the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, ten (10) copies each; to each newspaper published in the state, one (1) copy each; to each senator and representative in the present legislature, one copy; to the governor and lieutenant governor, each one copy; to each assistant on the survey who has furnished manuscript or illustrations published in the report, three copies; to the general office of each railroad that has furnished aid to the survey, three copies; to the library of each high school, furnishing students fitted for the freshman class of the State University one (1) copy; to the State library of each state in the union, one (1) copy; to each state University and each college of agriculture and mechanic arts, one copy; to geologists and naturalists of Minnesota, fifty (50) copies; to the geologists and naturalists of other states two hundred (200) copies; to other colleges and scientific institutions in the United States, one hundred (100) copies; to foreign institutions and scientists, one hundred (100) copies; and to the state geologist, twenty-five (25) copies; The remainder shall be deposited in the State University, and shall be sold at such prices as the board of regents may determine, and the proceeds of such sales shall be used by said regents for the purchase of apparatus and books for the survey, and after its completion, for the departments of natural science at the State University.

SEC. 5. The expense of printing, engraving, binding and distribution of said reports shall be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, in the state treasury, on warrants of the state auditor approved by the governor and secretary of state.

SEC. 6. The commissioners hereby appointed shall perform the duties herein designated without further compensation than the payment of the actual expenses incurred in the discharge thereof.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the support of the state institutions, etc., for the years ending July 31, 1886, and July 31, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Sub-division 7, of Sec. 1, of Chapter 94, appropriates in addition to the permanent income of the University fund, for the support of the University, thirty-five thousand (35,000) dollars, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1886.

SEC. 2. Sub-division 7, appropriates an additional amount besides the income of the permanent University fund, for the support of the University, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1887, thirty-five thousand (35,000) dollars.

SEC. 3. The accounting officers of the several institutions herein named (except the State Historical Society), and of the State University and the several State normal schools, shall make monthly duplicate payrolls and expense lists, showing the name of each person rendering service or furnishing supplies, the nature of the service and at what rate rendered, the quantity and kind of supplies furnished, and the amount to which each person is entitled; said rolls and lists shall be certified to as correct by the accounting officer and one member of supervising board of each institution, and the said accounting officer shall on or before the first day of each month, or within five days thereafter, forward one of said payrolls and expense list to the state auditor.

SEC. 4. Upon receipt of such certified rolls and expense lists, the state auditor shall examine and approve, or reject all or any items included in the same, and within five days after the receipt of said rolls and lists draw warrants for the amounts found due thereon, and forward the same to each institution; *Provided,* That five per cent. additional may be allowed each institution for contingent expenses, which shall be properly accounted for on the next monthly statement; *And provided further,* That to the hospitals for the insane at St. Peter and Rochester, on an application duly signed

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by the steward and local trustees, twenty-five per cent. additional may be allowed on account of current and contingent expenses, which shall be properly accounted for on the next monthly statement.

SEC. 5. All bills or accounts against the said state institutions (except the historical society) shall be made out and receipted in duplicate, and on forwarding the pay rolls and expense lists for each month, the said accounting officers shall also forward one set of such bills and vouchers for the preceding month, and shall be compared by the state auditor with the proper pay rolls and lists, and filed in his office and preserved for public inspection.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to appropriate money in addition to the income of the permanent University fund for the support of the State University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated in addition to the income of the permanent University fund, from the general revenue fund for the support of the State University for the fiscal year ending July thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and annually thereafter.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 8, 1887.

AN ACT to establish an experimental fruit, forest and ornamental Tree Station.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That an experimental station be and hereby is established on the state school farm at Owatonna in this state for the purpose of producing new and valuable varieties of fruit trees, thoroughly testing promising varieties we now have, and securing reliable reports in regard to fruit, forest and ornamental trees best adapted to the state.

SEC. 2. That said station shall be under the general supervision of the board of regents of the State University, who shall with the advise of the president and secretary of the State horticultural society, appoint a superintendent, who shall report to the board of regents as they may direct, and who shall report to the State horticultural society in person at each annual winter meeting thereof.

SEC. 3. That all products of said station shall be the exclusive property of the state and all surplus shall be disposed of as the board of regents may direct.

SEC. 4. That said board of regents is hereby authorized to set apart and appropriate from any fund at their disposal for such purposes, such sum as they may deem advisable, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum for the total expenses of said station.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1887.

AN ACT (of Congress) to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the Colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act, approved July 2na, 1862 and the acts supplementary thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on the subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science there shall be established, under direction of the college or colleges, or agricultural department of colleges, in each state or territory established or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known and designated as an "agricultural experiment station;" *Provided,* That in any state or territory in which two such colleges have been or may be so established the appropriation hereinafter made to such state or territory shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the legislature of such state or territory shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants, the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states or territories.

SEC. 3. That in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United States commissioner of agriculture to furnish forms as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of investigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act. It shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before the first day of February, to make the governor of the state or territory in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the said commissioner of agriculture, and the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. That bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the states or territories in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports, and the annual reports of said stations, shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regula-

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tions as the postmaster general may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments, and printing and distributing the results as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of $15,000 is hereby appropriated to each state, to be specially provided for by Congress in the appropriations from year to year, and to each territory entitled under the provisions of section eight of this act, out of any money in the treasury proceeding from the sales of public lands, to be paid in equal quarterly payments on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said college to receive the same, the first payment to be made on the first day of October, 1887; *Provided, however,* That out of the first annual appropriation so received by any station an amount not exceeding one-fifth may be expended in the erection, enlargement, or repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station; and thereafter an amount not exceeding five per centum of such annual appropriation may be so expended.

SEC. 6. That whenever it shall appear to the secretary of the treasury, from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of any of said stations, that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the states or territories in which they are respectively located.

SEC. 8. That in the states having colleges entitled under this section to the benefits of this act, and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from said colleges, such states shall be authorized to apply such benefits to experiments at stations so established by such states; and in case any state shall have established, under the provisions of said act of July 2, aforesaid, an agricultural department or experimental station in connection with any University, college, or institution not distinctively an agricultural college or school, and such state shall have established or shall hereafter establish a separate agricutural college or school, which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the legislature of such state may apply in whole or in part the appropriation by this act made, to such separate agricultural college or school; and no legislature shall, by contract, express or implied, disable itself from so doing.

SEC. 9. That the grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several states and territories to the purposes of said grants: *Provided,* That payment of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any state before the adjournment of the regular session of its legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof duly certified to the secretary of the treasury.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed as binding the United States to continue any payments from the treasury to any or all the states or institutions mentioned in this act, but Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all the provisions of this act.

Approved March 2, 1887.

AN ACT to extend the work of the geological and natural history survey of the state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the state geologist to make practical and actual test by drilling or digging or other excavations in the earth such as he shall deem best suited to accomplish the purpose of this bill, for the discovery of any of the hidden mineral resources of the state, such as iron, copper, silver, gold, coal, gas, coal oil, common salt or any other valuable material that he may deem likely to exist in any of the rock strata of this state.

SEC. 2. In determining the localities at which such testing and exploring shall be done, he shall be guided by such geological facts as he may possess or obtain which may indicate the existence of any of the substances of which it is the purpose of this act to discover. He shall also be guided by the proportionate amount of money that the owner or owners of the land on which such explorations may be proposed shall contribute to pay the cost of such exploration.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the state geologist to report at once to the board of regents all discoveries, either of economic or scientific interest to the state that may be made by such testing and exploration; such report shall be published by the board of regents in the same manner as now provided for the publication of the annual reports of the geological and natural history survey of the state, and shall be paid for out of the same sum: *Provided,* That any important mineral discoveries or other scientific contributions to the geological and natural history survey that the said state geologist may deem necessary for immediate publication shall not be suppressed until the regular report of the board of regents, but shall be issued from time to time under the directions of said state geologist.

SEC. 4. That the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars for the year A. D. 1887, and the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars for the year A. D. 1888, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said test. The investigations provided for in this act shall not be conducted in the interest of any mining company or corporation.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 8, 1887.

AN ACT (of Congress) to amend an act entitled, An Act to Establish Agricultural Stations in connection with the Colleges established in the several states under the provision of an act approved July 2, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the grant of money authorized by the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations, in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of an act supplementary thereto" are subject as therein provided to the legislative assent of the states and territories to be effected thereby; but as to such installments of the appropriations as may be now due or may hereafter become due, when the legislature may not be in session, the governor of said state or territory may make

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the assent therein provided, and upon a duly certified copy thereof to the secretary of the treasury he shall cause the same to be paid in the manner provided in the act of which this is amendatory, until the termination of the next regular session of the legislature of such state or territory.

Approved June 7, 1888.

AN ACT (of Congress) to amend section twelve hundred and twenty-five (1,225) *of the Revised Statutes concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, etc.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

SECTION. 1. That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by act of Congress, approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be and the same is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1225. The president may, upon the application of any established military institute, seminary or academy, college, or university, within the United States having capacity to educate at the same time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the army or navy to act as superintendent or professor thereof; but the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed fifty from the army and ten from the navy, being a maximum of sixty at any time, and they shall be apportioned throughout the United States, first to those state institutions applying for such detail that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2nd, 1862, donating lands for the establishment of colleges, where the leading object shall be the practical instruction of the industrial classes in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics; and after that said details to be distributed as nearly as may be practicable, according to population. The secretary of war is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the government and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university under the provisions of this section, and the secretary shall require a bond in each case in double the value of the property, for the care and safe keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required, *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers of the engineer corps of the navy as professors in scientific schools or colleges as now provided by act of Congress, approved February twenty-six, 1879, entitled "An act to promote a knowledge of steam engineering and iron ship building among the students of scientific schools or colleges in the United States; and the secretary of war is hereby authorized to issue ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the government, on the terms and conditions hereinbefore provided to any college or university at which a retired officer of the army may be assigned as provided by section twelve hundred and sixty of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. That said section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the revised statutes of the United States as amended by the said act of Congress approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, *Saving always, however,* All acts and things done under the said amended section as heretofore existing.

Approved September 26, 1888.

AN ACT to accept the grant of moneys authorized by an act of Congress of the United States entitled, "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the Colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto, approved March 2nd, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the State of Minnesota does hereby assent to the grants of money authorized by an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states, under the provisions of an act approved July 2nd, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 4, 1889.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota to make sale and conveyance of the tract of land purchased by them for use as part of the experimental farm of the University, situated near Lake Minnetonka.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota are hereby authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to make sale and conveyance in their corporate name of the tract of land situated on or near Lake Minnetonka, in the county of Hennepin, in this state, heretofore purchased by them for use as a part of the experimental farm of the University, described as follows, viz: Lots two (2) and three (3) of section twenty-eight (28), in township one hundred and seventeen (117) of range twenty-three (23), according to the United States government survey thereof, together with the personal property and improvements thereon, or such part or parts thereof as they may deem expedient and for such price or prices and upon such terms and conditions as to them shall seem best, and collect, receive and disburse the proceeds thereof for the University, and in so doing may in their discretion survey and plat the said land in their corporate name, or any part or parts of said land into such parcels, lots, blocks, streets and alleys as to them may seem best adapted to realize the highest prices therefor, and may dedicate to public use the streets, alleys and other places designed therefor, and cause such plats to be filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Hennepin and all such plats so made and recorded and the records thereof shall have like force and effect as other town or village plats so recorded, and such regents may make sales and conveyances as aforesaid in accordance with such surveys and plats.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 20, 1889.

AN ACT to provide the University of the State of Minnesota with the general and special laws, and the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court for library purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The secretary of the state shall deliver to the University of Minnesota one hundred (100) cop-

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ies of each volume of the general and special laws of this state, and of the reports of the decisions of the supreme court, hereafter published, for use in the way of exchanges, and otherwise, in the establishment and maintenance of a law library for the law department of said University.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to procure, for the purpose aforesaid, from the publishers of the supreme court reports, one hundred (100) copies of each volume thereof hereafter published, in addition to the number authorized for other purposes, to be paid for at the same price and in the same manner as such reports delivered to the secretary for other purposes.

SEC. 3. The secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the University of Minnesota, for the purpose aforesaid, ten (10) copies of each volume of the general and special laws and supreme court reports heretofore published, if he shall have in his possession so many copies not required by law to be disposed of for other specific purposes, or so many of each of said volumes, not exceeding ten (10), as he shall have in his possession not so required by law for other specific purposes; and if he shall not have in his possession, subject to delivery to the University under the provision aforesaid ten (10) copies of each volume of said reports of which additional copies may now be obtained from the publishers by the state, under existing contracts, at the price now paid by the state for such reports, he is authorized and directed to procure from the publishers, to be paid for at the price and in the manner aforesaid, and deliver to the University enough additional copies of every such volume to make the number of ten (10).

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 3, 1889.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act establishing an agricultural experiment station, approved March 7, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1) of chapter two hundred and nine (209) of the general laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five (1885) be amended by omitting from the end of the section the following words, "and of which the professor of agriculture shall be general superintendent."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1889.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION for the University of Minnesota. Item Seventeenth of Section one (1) *of Chapter* 287, *general laws of* 1889.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

For additional allowance for the general expenses for the support of the State University, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Approved April 24, 1889.

AN ACT confirming and making effectual certain deeds of conveyance of lands heretofore made in the name of the University of Minnesota or the Board of Regents thereof. and authorizing the conveyance in the future of certain lands by and in the name of the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION. 1. All deeds of conveyance heretofore made by or in the name of the University of Minnesota or of the board of regents thereof, by or under the authority of the board under the seal of the corporation and the signature or attestation of one or more of the officers of the University or the board of regents thereof, of "State salt lands," so called, or the indemnity lands granted by Congress to the State of Minnesota in lieu of such portions thereof as had been otherwise disposed of by the United States to actual settlers, being the same lands, the control and power of sale, and disbursement of the proceeds of which were conferred upon the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, by two certain acts of the legislature of the State of Minnesota; the one entitled "An act to aid the geological and natural history survey of the state and to amend chapter thirty-three (33) of the general laws approved March first (1st), eighteen hundred and seventy-two (1872), authorizing such survey," approved March tenth (10th), eighteen hundred and seventy-three (1873), and the other entitled "an act to transfer to the custody and control of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota the lands granted by Congress to the state by an act entitled 'An act granting lands to the State of Minnesota in lieu of certain lands heretofore granted to said state,' approved March third (3rd), one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879); to authorize the said board to sell such lands and dispose of the proceeds of such sales," approved February twenty-four (24), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885), or of any tract, piece, or parcel of said lands, and hereby ratified and confirmed, and made effectual from the time of their delivery, to pass and to vest in the grantees therein respectively all the title to the lands therein described which the State of Minnesota, or the University of Minnesota, or the board of regents thereof, had at the time of the delivery thereof, as fully to all intents and purposes as the state has power to pass or transmit the title thereof, or empower it to be passed or transmitted or to confirm and ratify its conveyance and transmission in the manner aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The University of Minnesota is hereby authorized and empowered to execute, acknowledge and deliver in its corporate name, under its corporate seal, and the signatures or attestation of the president and secretary of the board of regents, deeds of conveyance for all the lands mentioned or referred to in the two (2) several acts aforesaid which have heretofore been or shall hereafter be sold under the authority of the board of regents, and all deeds of such lands so executed and delivered shall be effectual to pass to the grantees therein respectively all the title of the state of Minnesota or the University of Minnesota or the board of regents thereof in the lands therein described at the time of such execution and delivery thereof.

SEC. 3. That two (2) certain deeds of conveyance heretofore executed by and in the name of the University of Minnesota and the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to the Minneapolis Union Railway company of grounds for railroad purposes made in the adjustment of the railroad right of way and grounds therefor through the campus of the University and the extension thereof, the one deed dated November twenty-fourth (24th), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Hennepin, in the state of Minnesota, on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), in book one hundred and forty (140) of deeds at page two hundred and fifty-one (251) *et seq.*, and the other dated November twenty-six (26th), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-

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three (1883), in book one hundred and forty of deeds at page two hundred and forty-eight (248) *et seq.*, are hereby confirmed, and made effectual to pass to and vest in the said railroad company, at and from the time of the delivery thereof, all the title of the State of Minnesota, or the University of Minnesota or the board of regents thereof in the lands described therein as fully to all intents and purposes as if the said conveyances had been made by express authority of law previously conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 13, 1889.

AN ACT to amend chapter thirty-seven (37) *of the General Statutes of* 1878 *relating to the University of Minnesota.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three (3), of chapter thirty-seven (37), of the general statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878), is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Government Board of Regents. The government of the University shall be vested in a board of twelve (12) regents, of which the governor of the state, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the University, shall be members ex-officio, and the nine remaining members thereof shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Whenever a vacancy therein occurs for any cause the same shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner. After the expiration of the term of the members of the present board of regents, their successors shall be appointed in like manner and shall hold their office for the full term of six (6) years from the first (1st) Wednesday of March succeeding their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The president of the University shall be ex-officio the corresponding secretary of the board of regents.

SEC. 2. Section five (5) of said chapter thirty-seven (37), as amended by chapter forty-six (46) of the general laws of the extra session of eighteen hundred and eighty-one. (1881), is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. *Officers of boards, bonds of president and treasurer.* The board of regents shall elect from the members of the board, a president of the board. They shall also elect a recording secretary and a treasurer who may or may not be members of the board. All of said officers shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board, and the president and treasurer each shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, with at least two (2) sufficient sureties to the State of Minnesota, to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful and honest performance of the duties of his office according to law, which bonds when so approved shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1889.

AN ACT to repeal chapter eighty-two (82) *of the General Statutes of* 1878, *being an act entitled "An act in relation to the encouragement of fruit culture in this State."*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter eighty-two of the general laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) entitled "An act in relation to the encouragement of fruit culture in this state," be and hereby is repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1889.

AN ACT to establish a uniform system of accounting for public funds in the State educational, charitable, and correctional institutions, and to appropriate miscellaneous receipts for the use of the said institutions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. *Applied to what institutions.* There is hereby established a uniform system of accounting for public funds in the following named institutions of the State of Minnesota, namely—the State University, the state normal schools, the state hospitals for insane, the Minnesota soldiers' home, Minnesota institute for defectives (which shall render a separate account for each of the schools comprising the institute), the state public school, the state reform school, the state reformatory, the state prison and all other similar state institutions which may hereafter be established by law.

SEC. 2. *Accounting officers and purchasing agents to be appointed.* It shall be the duty of the managing board of each of the state institutions mentioned in section one (1) to designate an accounting officer, whose duty it shall be to keep or supervise the financial accounts of the institutions and to perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law or by the said managing board. They shall also designate either the said accounting officer, or some other officer of the institution to act as purchasing agent, whose duty it shall be to purchase all goods and supplies needed for the institution, under such rules and regulations as the said managing board shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. *Institution treasurers to be appointed.* It shall be the duty of the managing board of each of the institutions named in section 1, within three months after the passage of this act, to appoint an institution treasurer, which treasurer shall be either some trustworthy person residing in the city or village in which the institution is located, or some solvent, national state bank in said city or village; except that the treasurer of the state shall be an ex-officio the treasurer of the Minnesota soldiers' home as now provided by law.

The said treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the managing board shall require, to be approved by said managing board, and to be subject to the approval of the public examiner. It shall be the duty of the said treasurer to hold and safely keep all public funds belonging to the said institution which may come into said treasury from any source, and to pay out the same only on written orders signed by the accounting officer of the institution and countersigned by a member of the managing board, who shall have been authorized by a vote of the board to sign such orders.

SEC. 4. *Superintendents to have the custody of funds belonging to inmates.* It shall be the duty of each superintendent of the several institutions named in this act to have the care and custody of any funds belonging to inmates of the said institutions which may come into his hands, to keep accurate account of such funds on books provided for that purpose, and to pay out such funds under such rules and regulations as may be established by law or prescribed by the board of management, taking proper vouchers therefor in all cases; and every superintendent shall give bonds in such sum as may be required by law or may be prescribed

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by the board of managers of such institution, to be subject to the approval of the public examiner, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and the due accounting of the funds entrusted to his care.

SEC. 5. *Miscellaneous receipts, how treated.* (a) It shall be the duty of every officer in the employ of the several institutions named in this act, to pay over to the superintendent of the institution without delay, any funds which may come into his hands belonging to any inmate of the institution, and to pay over to the accounting officer of the institution, without delay, any funds which may come into his hands belonging to the institution.

(b) It shall be the duty of the accounting officer of each institution at the close of each month, or oftener, to pay over to the institution treasurer all institution funds which may come into his hands from sales of public property, board of inmates, labor of inmates or from other sources, and at the close of each fiscal quarter to draw an order on the institution treasurer in favor of the state treasurer for the amount of all such miscellaneous receipts, and at the same time to forward to the state auditor a statement of the amount of the same, and the resources from which they have arisen.

(c) It shall be the duty of the state auditor upon receiving such statement, to place in the hands of the state treasurer a draft for the amount upon the institution treasurer, specifying the fund to which the same is to be credited, and upon payment of such draft, to place the amount so received to the credit of the said institution account adding to it any appropriations that may have been previously made by the legislature for the said institution, distributing it to the several appropriations from which it may have arisen, or to the current expense appropriation accordng to his discretion.

Provided, That the miscellaneous receipts of the state prison and the state reformatory shall be paid over to the state treasurer monthly instead of quarterly, in the manner as herein provided.

SEC. 6. *Payrolls and bills to be in duplicate.* It shall be the duty of the accounting officer of each institution named in section one (1) to prepare a duplicate monthly payroll or payrolls, showing the services rendered by each officer and employee of the institution, which payroll shall contain the receipt of said officers and employees for the orders issued to them in payment for their services. Services rendered or labor performed by persons other than officers and employes, shall be accounted for on proper vouchers made.

The said accounting officer shall require all persons selling goods or supplies to the institution to furnish with such goods, when delivered, bills or invoices, in duplicate, and he may require such persons who furnish goods at intervals during the month, to furnish also a detailed statement in duplicate at the close of the month. The said bills and invoices shall, whenever practicable, be made upon the bill heads or blanks used by such persons in their business. *Provided,* That in case where it is it not convenient for the seller to furnish such bills or invoices, the accounting officer make out such bills or invoices on blanks to be provided by the institution.

SEC. 7. *Vouchers, how receipted and disposed of.* Each of the original and duplicate bills mentioned in section six (6) shall be enclosed in an envelope or jacket, on one side of which shall be a classification of the items contained in the bill, and on the other side a receipt in the following form: "Received on the.... day of....18....from the....(here insert the title of accounting officer) of the....(here insert the name of the institution) an order on the treasurer of the.... for the sum of....dollars, in payment of the within account"; and payrolls and vouchers for services rendered, or labor performed shall be enclosed in similar envelopes or jackets. One of the said duplicate payrolls or bills, with the accompanying receipts, shall be retained by the said accounting officer in the files of the institution; and the other shall be sent to the auditor of the state within thirty days after the issuance of an order on the institution treasurer for the payment of the same.

SEC. 8. *Goods to be checked by the invoices.* It shall be the duty of the storekeeper of each institution, or some person to be designated by the superintendent to check off all goods and supplies when received by the invoices; to certify thereon the quantity and condition of the same, and to notify the superintendent, or the accounting officer forthwith in case the said goods or supplies do not appear to be of the kind or quality purchased or bargained for. In case goods are received without an invoice it shall be the duty of such storekeeper or designated person to make a memorandum bill of such goods and certify thereon as herein required.

SEC. 9. *Monthly expense lists.* It shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the state institutions named in section one (1) at the close of each month to make, or cause to be made, an expense list for expenses incurred during the month under appropriations for current expenses and a separate expense list for expenses incurred under appropriations for other purposes, showing the name of each person rendering services or furnishing supplies, the nature of the service rendered and at what rate, the quantity, kind, price, and cost of supplies furnished, and the amount to which each person it entitled by law. *Provided,* That the auditor of state may in his discretion allow items of the same class amounting to less than one dollar each, except food items, to be consolidated on the expense list as "sundries." Said expense lists shall be audited by the managing board, or a committee of the same, and shall be certified by the accounting officer of each institution and a member of the managing board, to be designated by the said board, and shall be forwarded to the auditor of state by the accounting officer, not later than the eleventh (11) day of the preceding month.

SEC. 10. *Auditor to examine expense lists.* On receipt of such certified expense lists, the auditor of state shall examine, adjust and approve, suspend, or reject the same, and on or before the sixteenth (16th) day of each month, draw his warrants on the state treasurer for the amounts found due thereon to each institution, and no money shall be paid out of the state treasury for the use of the said institutions except on expense lists duly certified.

Provided, That the auditor of state may in his discretion draw his warrants for an amount not exceeding twenty (20) per cent. in addition to the amount of the said expense list, to be used for the immediate payment of such accounts as he may authorize to be so paid; said payments to be properly accounted for on the net monthly expense list.

SEC. 11. *Unexpended appropriations to be cancelled.* It shall be the duty of the auditor of state, upon the passage of this act and at the close of each biennial period thereafter, to cancel all unexpended appropriations, or balances of appropriations which shall have remained undrawn for the period of two (2) years after the expiration of the biennial period during which they become available under the law.

Provided, That the governor, secretary of state, and

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attorney general may continue such appropriations or balances in force, temporarily, on recommendation of the auditor of the state.

SEC. 12. *Miscellaneous receipts appropriated for the use of the institutions.* There is hereby appropriated for the use of the several institutions named in section one (1) of this act, all of the funds paid into the state treasury from miscellaneous receipts under section five (5) of this act.

SEC. 13. *Repealing clause.* Sections two (2), three (3), and four (4) of chapter one hundred and seventeen (117), of the general laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879), and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1889.

AN ACT (of Congress) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2nd, 1862.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That there shall be and hereby is annually appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated arising from the sales of public lands to be paid as hereinafter provided to each state and territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established or which may be hereafter established in accordance with an act of Congress approved July 2nd, 1862, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirteenth, 1890, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be twenty-five thousand dollars to be applied only to instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction: *Provided,* That no money shall be paid out under this act to any state or territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be in compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such state or territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth; *Provided,* That in any state in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July 2, 1862, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such state from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the legislature of such state may propose and report to the secretary of the interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white students and one institution for colored students established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid, accordingly, and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefit of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of 1862, and the fulfilment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provisions in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

SEC. 2. That the sum hereby appropriated to the states and territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year by the secretary of the treasury, upon the warrant of the secretary of the interior, out of the treasury of the United States, to the state or territorial treasurer, or to such officer as shall be designated by law, of such state or territory to receive the same, who shall, upon the order of the trustees of the college, or the institution for colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same, and such treasurer shall be required to report to the secretary of agriculture and to the secretary of the interior, on or before the first day of September, of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several states and territories to the purpose of said grants: *Provided,* That payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any state before the adjournment of the regular session of legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the secretary of the treasury.

SEC. 3. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of the state or territory for the further and more complete endowment, support and maintenance of colleges, or of institutions for colored students, as provided in this act, shall by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, or misapplied, it shall be replaced by the state or territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such state or territory, and no portion of said moneys shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the secretary of agriculture, as well as to the secretary of the interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their costs and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges further endowed under this act.

SEC. 4. That on or before the first day of July in each year, after the passage of this act, the secretary of the interior shall ascertain and certify to the secretary of the treasury as to each state and territory whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively to receive. If the secretary of the interior shall withhold a certificate from any state or territory of its appropriation the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the president, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the treasury

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until the close of the next Congress, in order that the state or territory may, if it shall so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the secretary of the interior. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid it shall be covered into the treasury. And the secretary of the interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

SEC. 5. That the secretary of the interior shall annually report to congress the disbursements which have been made in all the states and territories, and also whether the appropriation of any state or territory has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

SEC. 6. Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved August 30, 1890.

AN ACT (of Congress) to amend section twelve hundred and twenty-five (1225) of the Revised Statutes, concerning duties of officers of the army and navy to educational institutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes concerning details of officers of the army and navy to educational institutions be, and the same is hereby amended so as to permit the president to detail under the provisions of said act not to exceed seventy-five officers of the army of the United States, and the maximum number of officers of the army and navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of this act, passed September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, amending said section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the revised statutes is hereby increased to eighty-five, *provided,* that no officer shall be detailed to or maintain at any of the educational institutions mentioned in said act, where instruction and drill in military tactics is not given. *Provided further.* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers of the engineer corps of the navy as professors in scientific schools or colleges as now provided by act of Congress, approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled, an act to promote a knowledge of steam engineering and iron ship building among the students of scientific schools and colleges of the United States.

Approved January 13, 1891.

AN ACT to accept the grants of money made by the act of Congress of the United States, approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, established under the provision of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862," *and assenting to the purpose of such grants.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The state of Minnesota hereby accepts the grants of money made to it by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved August thirtieth (30th), one thousand eight hundred and ninety (1890), entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second (2d), one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (1862)," and assents to the purpose of said grants as in said act set forth.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 20, 1891.

AN ACT to establish a Uniform Standard of Admission to the Bar of this State, and to punish persons violating the provisions of this act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. As soon as possible after the passage and approval of this act the justices of the supreme court of this state shall appoint from the members of the bar of Minnesota, learned in the law, one (1) person from each congressional district, now or hereafter created, to constitute a state board of examiners in law.

SEC. 2. The term of office of the said board shall be as follows: Three (3) shall be appointed for one (1) year, two (2) shall be appointed for two (2) years, and two (2) shall be appointed for three (3) years each; but in case of a vacancy occurring by death or otherwise there shall be appointed in a like manner a person to serve through the unexpired term of the member to whose place he is appointed.

SEC. 3. The said board shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer; shall have its headquarters at the capital of this state; shall have a common seal, and the president and secretary shall have power to administer oaths. The said board shall at least three (3) times in each year, hold public examinations for admission to the bar of this state, which examinations shall be both written and oral, in such places in this state as the superior court shall direct and at such times as the said board shall determine. The said board shall keep a record of all its proceedings and also a record of all applications for admission to the bar, and shall enroll, in a book kept for that purpose, the name of each person admitted as an attorney at law.

SEC. 4. The said board shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, report the result of all examinations to the supreme court, with such recommendations as to said board shall seem just, and the supreme court shall, after considering said report and said recommendations, enter an order in each case authorizing or directing said board to reject such applicant, or issue to him a certificate of admission to the bar.

SEC. 5. The said board shall receive from each person applying for examination the sum of five dollars ($5) as a fee therefor, and all fees received by said board shall be deposited with the treasurer of said board and applied toward the expenses and compensation of the respective members of said board.

SEC. 6. There shall be paid out of the treasury of said board to each examiner appointed as aforesaid, a compensation not exceeding ten (10) dollars per day, and his actual necessary expenses in going to, holding and returning from any such examination.

SEC. 7. No person shall hereafter be admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law, or to commence, conduct, or defend any action or proceeding in any of the courts of record of this state, in which he is not a party concerned, either by using or subscribing his own name or names of any other person or persons, unless he has complied with and been admitted under and pursuant to such rules as the supreme court of this state shall prescribe: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to or effect persons admitted to the bar of this state under pre-existing laws.

Provided, That graduates from the law department of the University of Minnesota shall, upon presentation of their diploma from such university to the supreme court or any district court of this state, at any time within two (2) years from the date of such diplo-

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ma, be entitled to a certificate of admission to the bar, without any examination or fee whatever; and such court shall thereupon enter an order authorizing and directing the clerk of said court to issue to such graduate a certificate of admission to the bar, upon proof satisfactory to said court that such graduate is a citizen of the United States, a citizen and resident of the state of Minnesota, that he is twenty-one (21) years of age, of good moral character, and upon his subscribing such oath as is now provided by statute for persons upon their admission to the bar.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall appear as an attorney or counsellor at law in any action or proceeding in any court of record in this state to maintain or defend the same, except in his own behalf when a party thereto, unless he has been admitted to the bar of this state shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty (50) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, and it shall be the duty of the respective county attorneys in this state to prosecute violations of this act; but the district courts of this state shall have original jurisdiction of this offense.

Provided, That any attorney or counsellor residing in any of the other states or territories, wherein he has been admitted to practice law, and who shall attend any term of the supreme or district courts of this state for the purpose of trying or participating in the trial or proceedings of any action or proceeding therein pending, may be permitted to try or participate in the trial or proceedings in such action or proceeding without being subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. Chapter ninety-three (93) of the general laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889), and sections three (3), four (4) and eight (8) of chapter eighty-eight (88), of the general statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), and chapter one hundred and four (104) of the general laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1891.

APPROPRIATIONS for the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Item ninth, of Sec. 3, of chapter 163, of the general laws of 1891.

Ninth. For the purpose of opening a department of pharmacy in the State University of Minnesota, five thousand dollars ($5,000), appropriation payable to the order of the board of regents of the State University.

Nineteenth. For furnishing books for the department of law, medicine, agriculture, and the general library of the University of Minnesota, five thousand dollars ($5,000) for the year ending July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892), and five thousand dollars ($5,000) for the year ending July 31, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (1893). Said appropriation is made payable to the order of the board of regents

Twenty-first. For completion of geological survey, fifteen thousand dollars, payable to the board of regents of the State University, as follows: seventy-five hundred dollars on and after July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred and ninety-one (1891), and seventy-five hundred dollars on and after July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

Twenty-eighth. The sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000) be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of opening "The school of mines" in the University of Minnesota, and for furnishing the same with suitable apparatus; and that the sum of forty-five hundred dollars ($4,500) be and is hereby annually appropriated for the salaries of instructors in said department of such University, and for the salary of a professor of electrical engineering in said University.

SEC. 10. There is hereby appropriated from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) for new buildings for the State University, of which sum forty thousand (40,000) dollars shall become available April first (1st) one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (1892) and forty thousand (40,000) dollars April first (1st) one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (1893).

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 22, 1891.

AN ACT to establish and maintain Farmers' Institutes in Minnesota.

SECTION 4. That a board of administration shall be and is hereby created to superintend the execution of this act, and on and after August first, 1891, said board shall be constituted as follows: Two members of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, to be selected by said board of regents; the president of the State agricultural society, *ex-officio;* the president of the State horticultural society, *ex-officio;* the president of the State dairy association, *ex-officio;* and the director of the State experiment station, *ex-officio.*

SEC. 5. Each member of the board of regents aforesaid shall hold his office for the period of one (1) year from August first (1st), 1891, at which time, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, and each three (3) years thereafter, said board of regents shall make new appointments from their own number, to act as members of said board of administration, as successors to the members of the board of regents then in office. Said board of administration may select one (1) of its number annually as president thereof.

SEC. 6. This board of administration is hereby empowered, by a majority vote thereof, to appoint a suitable and competent person State superintendent of farmers' institutes. The superintendent's term of office shall commence on August first (1st), 1891, and shall continue for two (2) years, subject to the discretion of the board of administration.

Approved April 22, 1891.

AN ACT to amend Section eighty-four of Chapter thirty-six of the general statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as amended by section three of chapter forty-one of the general laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and to provide for taxation for educational purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section eighty-four of chapter thirty-six of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, as amended by section three of chapter forty-one of the general laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, is hereby amended by striking out all of the said section after the words and figures "section 84" down to the words "the county commissioners" where they appear first in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

There shall be levied annually upon the taxable property of the state a tax of one and fifteen-hundredths ($1\frac{15}{100}$) mills, to be known as the "state school tax," which shall be collected as other taxes are collected, of which the proceeds of one mill shall be added to the

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general school fund, which together shall be known as the "current school fund," to be apportioned as hereinbefore provided, and the proceeds of fifteen-hundredths mills shall be for the support and maintenance of the University of Minnesota, and shall be added to the general University fund and be payable to the order of the board of regents.

SEC. 2. From and after the expiration of the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1894, the annual appropriations for the support of the University made by chapter two hundred and forty-seven of the general laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and by the seventeenth item of section one and chapter two hundred and eighty-seven of the general laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall cease and determine; *Provided*, That whenever the amount in the fund for the maintenance of the University of Minnesota raised under the provisions of this act shall be over the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in any one year, the amount over said sum shall be passed to the revenue fund of the state.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 13th, 1893.

ITEM 1 and 2 of Section 5, Chapter 241, of the General Laws of 1893. Appropriations for Buildings, Improvements, &c., for State Institutions.

There is hereby appropriated from any funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums for the erection of new buildings and other purposes for the institutions named:

First.—For the State University. For erecting a library and assembly hall, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($175,000). Of the foregoing appropriation one hundred thousand dollars shall be available August first, 1893, and seventy-five thousand dollars shall be available April 1, 1894.

Second.—For the agricultural school. For erecting a workshop, military drill hall, gymnasium and class rooms, thirty thousand dollars. To be available for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1895.

Approved April 20, 1893.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the payment of a deficiency in the current expenses of the University of Minnesota for the years eighteen hundred and ninety-three (1893), eighteen hundred and ninety-four (1894), and eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sum of sixty thousand dollars or so much thereof as is neccesary is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated and payable to the order of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota for the payment of the deficiencies which have occurred in the current expenses of this institution for the years eighteen hundred ninety-three (1893), eighteen hundred ninety-four (1894), and eighteen hundred ninety-five (1895).

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 29th, 1895.

AN ACT to amend chapter thirty-seven (37) of the general statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) as amended by chapter two hundred and sixty-six (266) of the general laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (1889), relating to the University.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three (3) of chapter thirty-seven (37) of the general statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) as amended by chapter two hundred and sixty-six (266) of the general laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (1889) is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Government board of regents:—The government of the University shall be vested in a board of thirteen (13) regents, of which the governor of the state, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the university and the Honorable John Sargent Pillsbury for and during his good pleasure as an honorary member, having the same power as any other members, shall be members *ex-officio*, and the nine (9) remaining members thereof shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Whenever a vacancy therein occurs for anv cause, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner. After the expiration of the term of the members of the present board of regents, their successors shall be appointed in like manner, and shall hold their office for the full term of six (6) years from the first Wednesday of March succeeding their appointments, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The president of the University shall be *ex-officio* the corresponding secretary of the board of regents.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 27, 1895.

AN ACT to amend chapter thirty-seven of the general statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight relating to the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 1. That section fourteen of chapter thirty-seven of the general statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, as amended by chapter seventy-one of the general laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or dispose of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors within a distance of one mile from the main building of the University of Minnesota, as now located in the city of Minneapolis; and it shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain any pool room, billiard room, or other place resorted to for the purpose of playing, either for gain or pleasure, any game of billiards, pool, roulette, or with dice, cards or other devices, within a distance one mile from the said main building of the said University; *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed as prohibiting any such athletic games or exercises as shall or may be sanctioned or permitted by the regents or faculty of the said University, nor playing in private families; *and provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to that part of the city of Minneapolis lying on the west side of the Mississippi river.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 23, 1895.

AN ACT to provide the entomologist of the experiment station of the University of Minnesota with means to destroy the chinch bugs and other insects injurious to the crops of this state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the entomologist at the experiment station of the University of

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Minnesota as soon as practicable, after the passage and approval of this act, to procure the necessary equipment and assistance and proceed to combat chinch bugs and insect plagues, and to propagate such contagion or infection as is supposed to be destructive to chinch bugs and other insects that are destructive to the crops of this state: such contagion or infection shall be propagated at the state experiment station, and in such quantities as may be necessary to supply the farmers of this state with the same when required, and shall be furnished to them free of charge, and distributed under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the entomologist.

SEC. 2. That the expense of combating such insect plagues and the propagation of such contagion or infection and the procuring of the necessary equipment and assistance therefor shall be paid by the state out of the money hereby appropriated by this act.

SEC. 3. The entomologist shall on or before the first (1st) day of December in each year, make a report to the governor of the result of his experiment and expenditures incurred under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, or so much therefor as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the moneys in the state treasury belonging to the general revenue fund not otherwise appropriated, for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st) one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (1895), and annually thereafter. And the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant or warrants upon the state treasurer for such sum or sums in favor of such person or persons as the governor shall in writing indicate and approve as entitled to the benefits of this act and the same shall thereupon be payable out of the appropriation hereby made.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 25th, 1895.

AN ACT to amend article eight (8) *of the constitution of the state of Minnesota relating to school funds, education and science.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendment of article eight (8) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people for approval or rejection, that is to say, that said article eight (8) be amended by adding thereto the following section, viz:

SEC. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the purchase of bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the issue of which the same in part would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed seven per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three per cent per annum nor for a shorter period than five (5) years nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, village, city or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at general election occurring next after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors of the state in their respective districts may at such election vote for or against said amendment by ballot; and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of the electors present and voting for or against the proposed amendment to the constitution, as provided in the next section, have voted in favor of the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election on said amendment shall have printed thereon "Amendment of article eight (8) of the constitution providing for loaning the permanent school and university fund to cities, villages, towns, counties and school districts, Yes——— No," and each elector voting on said amendment shall place a cross mark thus (X) in a space to be left opposite either the word "Yes" or the word "No" and shall be counted for or against the proposition in accordance with the expressed will of the elector as provided by the election laws of the state.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1895.

AN ACT to legalize as a state certificate the teachers' University certificate of the department of pedagogy.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The teachers' university certificate issued by the University of Minnesota to graduates of the department of pedagogy in said University shall be valid as a certificate of the first grade to teach in the public schools of the state of Minnesota for a period of two years from date of graduation.

SECTION 2. At the expiration of two years of actual teaching the certificate of such graduate may be endorsed by the president of the university and the superintendent of public instruction upon satisfactory evidence that such service has been successful, and such endorsement shall make said certificate a permanent certificate of qualification; *Provided*, That said endorsement may be cancelled and its legal effect annulled by the superintendent of public instruction upon satisfactory evidence of disqualification.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11th, 1895.

AN ACT to provide for the extension of the work of the State Experiment Station and to appropriate money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota are hereby authorized to procure, on as good terms as possible, equip and establish two (2) sub-experiment farms or stations, each farm to be not less than one-half (½) section.

SEC. 2. The sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars, or such part thereof as may be required is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895), to provide for procuring and

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equipping said experiment farms, and ten thousand (10,000) dollars, or such part thereof as may be required, is appropriated for the biennial period eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895) and eighteen hundred and ninety-six (1896) to be used in the management of these experiment farms and for conducting such experiments of the State Experiment Station as the said board of regents may deem proper and of greatest value to the farmers of the state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 16th 1895.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the general expenses of the state government, and for other purposes therein named.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SEC. 10. Appropriations for the State University and school of agriculture.

That the following sums of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same hereby are appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, as follows:

First—For the erection of a dormitory and dining hall for the school of agriculture, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($42,500).

Second—For the erection of an addition to the dairy hall and equipment of the same at the school of agriculture, fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000).

Third—For the creation of buildings at the experimental station at the school of agriculture, for poultry house with equipment, blacksmith shop, and for the care of sheep and swine, seven thousand dollars ($7,000).

Fourth—For the erection of a building for the histological and pathological laboratory for the college of pharmacy and for the apparatus and equipment of the same, forty thousand dollars ($40,000); one-half to be available for the year ending July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred and ninety-six (1896), and one-half for the year ending July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897).

Fifth—For the erection of an observatory and telescope at the State University, ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for the year ending July thirty-first (31st) eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897).

Sixth—For the erection of an assembly and drill hall at the State University and for equipment of the same, seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000); one-half to be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six (1896), and one-half for the year ending July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897).

Seventh—For the purchase of books for the general University library, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000); one-half available for the year ending July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred and ninety-six (1896), and one-half for the year ending July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897).

SEC. 11. Miscellaneous appropriations.

Sixth—For the State University for the support of the school of mines, five thousand (5,000) dollars for the year ending July thirty-first (31), eighteen hundred and ninety-six (1896), and annually thereafter five thousand (5,000) dollars.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25th, 1895.

AN ACT to amend section 10 *of chapter* 1, *general laws of Minnesota for the year* 1868, *being section* 9 *of chapter* 37 *of the general statutes of* 1878, *and section* 3912, *general statutes* 1894, *relating to the University of Minnesota.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 10 of chapter one (1), general laws of Minnesota for the year 1868, being section 9 of chapter 37 of the general statutes of 1878, and section 3912, general statutes 1894, relating to the University of Minnesota, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 10. Any person or persons contributing a sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars shall have the privilege of endowing a professorship in the University, the name and object of which shall be designated by the board of regents.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7th, 1897.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the general expenses of the state government and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SEC. 4. Appropriations for educational purposes for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897):

First—For the State University, for finishing campus improvements, twenty-five hundred dollars ..2,500

Second—For the State University for equipment for the mechanical and electrical engineering department, twelve thousand dollars 12,000

SEC. 5. Appropriations for educational purposes for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st) eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (1898).

First—For the State University for equipment of medical building, thirteen thousand dollars 13,000

Second—For the State University, for the purchase of books, six thousand dollars 6,000

Third—For the school of agriculture, for heating and lighting, eighteen thousand dollars 18 000

Fourth—For the school of agriculture, for the erection and furnishing for a dormitory for girls, twenty-five thousand dollars 25,000

Fifth—For the school of agriculture, for expenses incident to establishing coeducation, three thousand dollars 3,000

Seventeenth—For the experiment farm at Crookston, for further equipment under the provisions of chapter one hundred and sixty-two (162) of the general laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895), twenty-five hundred dollars 2,500

Eighteenth—For the experiment farm at Crookston, for expenses of maintenance, two thousand dollars 2,000

Nineteenth—For the experiment farm at Grand Rapids, for further equipment under the provisions of chapter one hundred and sixty-two (162) of the general laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895), twenty-five hundred dollars 2,500

Twentieth—For the experiment farm at Grand Rapids, for expenses of maintenance, two thousand dollars 2,000

SEC. 6. Appropriations for educational purposes for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), eighteen hundred ninety-nine (1899).

First—For the State University, for the purchase of books, six thousand dollars 6,000

Second—For the school of agriculture, for the expenses incident to establishing coeducation, four thousand dollars 4,000

Twelfth—For the experiment farm at Crookston, for expenses of maintenance, two thousand dollars 2,000

Thirteenth—For the experiment farm at Grand Rap-

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ids, for expenses of maintenance, two thousand dollars 2,000

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 20, 1897.

AN ACT to amend section one (1) *of chapter one hundred and eighty-one* (181) *of the general laws of the State of Minnesota for eighteen hundred and ninety-five* (1895), *relating to the teacher's University certificate.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1) of chapter one hundred and eighty-one (181) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for eighteen hundred and ninety-five (1895) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The teacher's university certificate issued by the University of Minnesota to graduates of the department of pedagogy in said University shall be valid as a certificate of the first grade to teach in the public schools of the State of Minnesota for a period of two (2) years from its date."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 25, 1899.

An act proposing an amendment to section six (6) *of article eight* (8) *of the constitution of the State of Minnesota relating to school funds, education and science.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendment to section six (6) of article eight (8) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, that is to say, said section shall be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed fifteen (15) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three (3) per cent per annum nor for a shorter period than five (5) years, nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, village, city or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the general election occurring next after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors of the state in their respective districts may at such election vote for or against said amendment by ballot: and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at said election for or against the proposed amendment to the constitution, as provided in the next section, have voted in favor of the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election on said amendment shall have printed thereon, "Amendment to section six (6) of article eight (8) of the constitution providing for loaning the permanent school and university funds to or the purchase of bonds of cities, villages, towns, counties and school districts, Yes——No," and each elector voting on said amendment shall place a cross mark thus (X) in a space to be left opposite either the word "Yes" or the word "No," and shall be counted for or against the proposition in accordance with the expressed will of the elector, as provided by the election laws of the state.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 23, 1899.

AN ACT to appropriate the sum of three hundred (300) *dollars to pay Jennie E. Campbell for loss incurred by the destruction of a collection of flora by the fire in the State University in eighteen hundred and ninety-four* (1894).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sum of three hundred (300) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay Jennie E. Campbell for a collection of flora burned in the fire at the State University in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four (1894).

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 13, 1899.

AN ACT to provide for the free education of certain students of the University of Minnesota who enlisted in the United States army for the war of 1898 *between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That any student, a resident of the State of Minnesota, who was enrolled and pursued a course of study or studies at any time during the year A. D. 1898, in any college, school or department of the University of Minnesota, and who enlisted and served in the army of the United States during the war of 1898 between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and who has since or may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service, shall be entitled to re-enter said University and to continue his study or studies in such college, school or department thereof until he shall have reached the end of such course of study or studies as provided in the curriculum of said University, without further expense to such student for tuition.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to accept in any college, school or department thereof any student who comes within the definition of section one of this act, without further fees or charges to said student for tuition.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 20th, 1899.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the general expenses of the state government and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

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SECTION 1. That the sums of money hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes named in the following section of this act.

SECTION —. Appropriations for the University of Minnesota.

Support, School of Mines, $5,000 annually; Salaries, School of Mines and Electrical Engineering, $4,500 annually; Repairs on "Old Main" Building, $500; Ordinary Repair, $5,000 annually; Alterations in Dental College Building, $2,000; General Library, $7,000 annually; Physics Building (not used now, but added to appropriation of 1901), $25,000; Extensions to Heating Plant, School of Agriculture, $10,000; Building and Equipment of Horticultural Hall, (Farm), $35,000; Building and Equipment of Anatomical Building, $15,000; Building and Equipment of Chemical Building, $15,000; Crookston Sub-Station, Support, $5,250, annually; Alterations in Chemical Building, $20,000; Enlarging and Rearranging Mechanical Engineering Shops, $20,000; Grand Rapids Sub-Station, Support, $3,250, annually; Deficiency Appropriation, $35,000.

AN ACT to amend chapter three hundred and forty-five (345) *of the General Laws one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine* (1899), *entitled "An Act for the free education of certain students of the University of Minnesota who enlisted in the United States army for the war of* 1898 *between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, or is a veteran of the late Civil war, and to provide for refunding certain tuition already paid.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1) of chapter three hundred and forty-five (345) of General Laws one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (1899), be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That any person who, being at the time a resident of the State of Minnesota, enlisted in the army of the United States during the late war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, or who has been a resident of the State of Minnesota for the past fifteen years and is a veteran of the late Civil war, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon complying with all other requirements for admission, be entitled to pursue any course or courses in the University of Minnesota without expense for tuition.

SEC. 2. That section two (2) of chapter three hundred and forty-five (345) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (1899) be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 2. It is hereby made the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to accept in any college, school or department thereof any student who comes within the definition of section one of this act, without any charge to said student for tuition, and to refund to any student who may come under the provisions of this act any money which he has paid in as tuition since his discharge.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 8, 1901.

AN ACT authorizing the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, as a body corporate, under the name of "University of Minnesota," to accept, in trust or otherwise, all kinds of property for educational purposes, and to hold, manage, invest and dispose of the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota, as a body corporate, under the name University of Minnesota, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to accept, in trust or otherwise, any gift, grant, bequest or devise of property, real, personal or mixed, for educational purposes, and to hold, manage, invest and dispose of the same and the proceeds thereof and the income therefrom, in accordance with the terms and conditions of such gift, grant, bequest or devise, and of the acceptance thereof, any law of the State of Minnesota to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 16, 1901.

AN ACT to create a state board of control, and to provide for the management and control of the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state, and to make an appropriation therefor, and to abolish the state board of corrections and charities.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SEC. 18. The board of control shall have and exercise full authority in all financial matters of the state university, the state normal schools, the state public schools, the schools for the deaf and the blind. The said board of control shall disburse all public moneys of the several institutions named, and shall have the same authority in the expenditure of the public moneys appropriated therefore, as in the other institutions named in this bill, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, and such board shall appoint a purchasing and disbursing officer or officers for such institutions. Said board of control shall also have supervision of the construction of all buildings and betterments erected at the cost of this state, but shall co-operate with the local boards of the different institutions in the preparation of plans and specifications therefor. Such board of control however, shall not have control over or authority to disburse any private donations or bequests made by gift or devise by any private individual, to any educational institution of this state, but said private gifts or donations or bequests shall, unless otherwise directed by the terms of such gift or bequest, be applied by such various boards of the said educational institutions, to the use proposed by the terms of the gift. But the various boards now in charge of the several educational institutions shall have and retain the exclusive control of the general educational policy of said institution, of the courses of study, the number of teachers necessary to be employed, and the salaries to be paid; and such various boards shall have the exclusive right to employ or dismiss the teachers and others engaged in carrying on the functions of said institutions and shall also have the exclusive control of the grounds, buildings and other public property of their several institutions, and of other matters connected with said institutions, except as herein specifically reserved to said board of control. All contracts with employes of said educational institutions and a concise statement of all supplies needed shall be reported by the board in charge of said several institutions to the said board of control, and provision shall be made by said board of control, by suitable rules, for the payment of the salaries of such employes, and any expenses incurred

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by the members of said local board and for the purchase of all necessary supplies by such purchasing agent to be appointed as herein provided, as in the case of the other public institutions of this state.

SEC. 45. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 2, 1901.

AN ACT to provide for the free education in the University of Minnesota, and in either of the several courses thereof, without expense for tuition, of any graduate, resident of the State of Minnesota, from the department known as the School for the Blind, connected with the Minnesota Institute for Defectives.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That any person resident of the State of Minnesota who has already graduated or may graduate from the department known as the School for the Blind connected with the Minnesota Institute for Defectives (located at Faribault, Minnesota, or elsewhere in said state), shall upon complying with all other requirements be entitled to pursue any course or courses in the University of Minnesota without expense for tuition.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to receive into any college, school or department thereof, and to furnish to him or her training and education in any such college, school or department, any student who comes within the definition of section one of this act, without any charge to said student for tuition.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9th, 1901.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the general expenses of the state government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sums of money hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes named in the following sections of this act.

SEC. 8. Appropriations for the University of Minnesota.

A. To be available for the fiscal year, ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and one (1901).

First—For deficiency in alteration of building for department of chemistry, eight thousand (8,000) dollars.

Second—For artesian wells to supply water, three thousand five hundred (3,500) dollars.

Third—For alteration and reconstruction of chemistry building in department of medicine, recently destroyed by fire, to include equipment, eight thousand six hundred (8,600) dollars.

Fourth—For barn, one thousand (1,000) dollars.

B. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and two (1902).

First—For extraordinary repairs, eight thousand (8,000) dollars.

Second—For erection and equipment for buildings for department of physics, fifty thousand (50,000) dollars.

Third—For library, seven thousand five hundred (7,500) dollars.

Fourth—For new boilers, eight thousand two hundred (8,200) dollars.

Fifth—For erection and equipment of building for department of engineering and mechanics art, sixty thousand (60,000) dollars.

Sixth—For alteration of dental department, two thousand two hundred and fifty (2,250) dollars.

Seventh—For additional current expenses, thirty-five thousand (35,000) dollars.

C. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and three (1903).

First—For extraordinary repairs, eight thousand (8,000) dollars.

Second—For library, seven thousand five hundred (7,500) dollars.

Third—For erection and equipment for department of mines, forty-seven thousand five hundred (47,500) dollars.

Fourth—For additional current expenses, thirty-five thousand (35,000) dollars.

SEC. 9. Appropriations for the school of agriculture.

A. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and two (1902).

First—For erection and equipment of building for veterinary and live stock husbandry, twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

Second—For equipment of dairy hall, three thousand (3,000) dollars.

Third—For blacksmith shop and equipment, three thousand (3,000) dollars.

Fourth—For erection and equipment of building for killing and curing meats, seven thousand five hundred (7,500) dollars.

Fifth—For erection and equipment of building for swine breeding, three thousand (3,000) dollars.

Sixth—For erection and equipment of girls' dormitory, twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

B. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and three (1903).

First—For erection and equipment of buildings for agricultural chemistry and alteration of old chemistry building into dormitory, twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

SEC. 10. Appropriations for sub-station at Grand Rapids.

A. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and two (1902).

First—For barn, one thousand two hundred (1,200) dollars.

Second—For current expenses, four thousand (4,000) dollars.

B. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and three (1903).

First—For current expenses, four thousand (4,000) dollars.

SEC. 11. Appropriation for sub-station at Crookston.

A. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and two (1902).

First—For erection and equipment of barn, six thousand five hundred (6,500) dollars.

Second—For fences and other betterments, one thousand (1,000) dollars.

Third—For purchase of stock, two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars.

Fourth—For current expenses, six thousand (6,000) dollars.

B. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and three (1903).

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First—For current expenses, six thousand (6,000) dollars.

SEC. 31. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 12, 1901.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to section six (6), *of article eight* (8), *of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to school funds, education and science.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendment to section six (6), of article eight (8), of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the people of the State of Minnesota for their approval or rejection, that is to say, said section shall be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed fifteen (15) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three (3) per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five (5) years, nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or of county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the general election occurring next after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors, of this state in their respective districts may at such election vote for or against such amendment by ballot; and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with reference to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at said election, as provided in the next section have voted in favor of the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall take effect and be in force as a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election on said amendment shall have printed thereon, "Amendment to section six (6), of article (8), of the constitution providing for loaning the permanent school or university funds to or the purchase of bonds of cities, villages, towns, counties and school districts, Yes—— No," and each elector voting on said amendment shall place a cross mark thus (x) in a space to be left opposite either the word "Yes" or the word, "No," and shall be counted for or against the proposition in accordance with the expressed will of the elector, as provided by the election laws of the state.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1903.

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-six (66) *of the General laws of* 1901 *of the State of Minnesota entitled; "An act authorizing the board of regents of the University of Minnesota as a body corporate under the name of the University of Minnesota to accept in trust or otherwise all kinds of property for educational purposes and to hold, manage, invest and dispose of the same."*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter sixty-six (66) of the General Laws of 1901 of the State of Minnesota be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota, as a body corporate, under the name University of Minnesota, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to accept, in trust or otherwise, any gift, grant, bequest or devise of property, real, personal or mixed, for educational purposes, and to hold, manage, invest and dispose of the same and the proceeds thereof and the income therefrom, in accordance with the terms and conditions of such gift, grant, bequest or devise, and of the acceptance thereof, any law of the State of Minnesota to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. Whenever it is provided by the terms of any deed, will or other instrument heretofore made or which may hereafter be made conveying any property to said University of Minnesota in trust or otherwise that the state treasurer shall have the custody of the money, securities or other property given, granted or bequeathed, it shall be the duty of said treasurer to receive such money, securities or other property and to preserve and care for the same as state funds in his custody are preserved and cared for, and said money, securities or other property shall be fully protected and secured by the bond of such treasurer in like manner as state funds are protected and secured.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1903.

AN ACT to amend section eight (8) *of chapter eighty-three* (83) *of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven* (1897), *entitled, "An act to provide for the loaning of the permanent school and permanent university funds of the state to any county, school district, city, town or village in this state, as authorized by section six* (6) *of article eight* (8) *of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota."*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section eight (8) of chapter eighty-three (83) of the General Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 8. All loans made under the provisions of this act shall bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable annually; provided, that county drainage bonds bearing interest at not less than three (3) per cent per annum, issued under and pursuant to the provisions of chapter two hundred fifty-eight (258) of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year nineteen hundred and one (1901), or any acts amendatory thereof, may be purchased direct from the county issuing the same.

All principal and interest shall fall due on the first day of July of the designated year, and no principal or interest shall be payable until such time shall elapse after making the loan for a tax to be levied and collected therefor.

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SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 14, 1903.

AN ACT to assess a tax to raise funds and to appropriate the same for buildings and other equipment for the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The state auditor is hereby authorized and directed to levy for the year 1903 and 1904 such fraction of a mill tax on all the taxable property of the state as will produce in the aggregate $250,000, said tax to be levied and collected as other state taxes are levied and collected, the proceeds of said tax levy to be used through such agency as provided by law in further equipping the department of agriculture of said University as follows:

For the construction and equipment of a main building to be used by the agricultural department for instruction and experiment work; for the entomological and sewing departments; executive offices; rooms for the farmers' special course; schoolrooms for college and school of agriculture; library and museum; and for such other and further uses as may be required. Also for enlarging the heating and lighting plant, and for the construction and equipment of a live stock building.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1903.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the general expense of the state government and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sums of money hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes named in the following sections of this act:

SEC. 2. Miscellaneous appropriations for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and three (1903), and for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and four (1904), and for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and five (1905).

Fifty-third—For the use of the board of regents of the University in providing care and treatment for crippled and deformed children, under the provisions of chapter two hundred and eighty-nine (289), General Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (1897), for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and four (1904), twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) dollars.

Fifty-fourth—For the same purpose, for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and five (1905), twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) dollars.

SEC. 30. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 20, 1903.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the general expense of the State government and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the sums of money hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes named in the following section of this act:

SEC. 24. Appropriations for University of Minnesota.

A. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and three (1903).

First—For extraordinary repairs, including tunnels, twenty thousand (20,000) dollars.

Second—Enlargement and grading of campus, eleven thousand (11,000) dollars.

B. to be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and four (1904).

First—For additional current expenses, forty-five thousand (45,000) dollars.

Second—For addition and equipment to law building, thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Third—For completion and equipment of mines building, twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

Fourth—For library, five thousand (5,000) dollars.

Fifth—For ordinary repairs, ten thousand (10,000) dollars.

Sixth—For improvement of the campus, three thousand (3,000) dollars.

C. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and five (1905).

First—For additional current expenses, forty-five thousand (45,000) dollars.

Second—For equipment and repairs in engineering department and electric light plant, forty thousand (40,000) dollars.

Third—For library, five thousand (5,000) dollars.

Fourth—For ordinary repairs, ten thousand (10,000) dollars.

Fifth—For improvement of campus, three thousand (3,000) dollars.

Sixth—For erection of bacteriological laboratory, sixty thousand (60,000) dollars.

D. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and six (1906).

First—For completion of bacteriological laboratory. forty thousand (40,000) dollars.

Second—For partial equipment of bacteriological laboratory, five thousand (5,000) dollars.

SEC. 25. Appropriations for the school of agriculture.

A. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and four (1904).

First—For equipment to chemical building, five thousand (5,000) dollars.

Second—For machinery building, five thousand (5,000) dollars.

Third—For dormitory, forty thousand (40,000) dollars.

SEC. 26. Appropriations for substation at Grand Rapids.

A. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and four (1904).

First—For current expenses, four thousand (4,000) dollars.

B. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and five (1905).

First—For current expenses, four thousand (4,000) dollars.

SEC. 27. Appropriation for substation at Crookston.

A. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and four (1904).

First—For current expenses, six thousand (6,000) dollars.

Second—For drainage of state farm, five thousand (5,000) dollars, upon the condition, however, that the conveyance granting said lands conditionally unto the State of Minnesota be so modified that in the event the State of Minnesota ceases to use said lands for ex-

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perimental farm purposes, and avails itself of the condition in said deed contained to buy said premises at a stipulated sum per acre therein mentioned, that it shall not pay any interest upon said stipulated purchase price whatsoever, either from the date of said original deed or otherwise; and provided further, that the moneys heretofore appropriated for buildings on said farm and now remaining unexpended shall not be used until said modification in said conveyance is made.

B. To be available for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31st), nineteen hundred and five (1905).

First—For current expenses, six thousand (6,000) dollars.

SEC. 30. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 20, 1903.

AN ACT to amend section seven (7) *of chapter eighty-three* (83) *of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year* 1897, *entitled "An act to provide for the loaning of the permanent school and permanent University funds of the State to any county school district, city, town or village of this state, as authorized by section six* (6) *of article eight* (8) *of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section seven (7) of chapter eighty-three (83) of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1897, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. No loan shall be made which with all other indebtedness shall exceed the sum of fifteen per cent. (15%) of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of such county, school district, city, village or township, nor until the county, school district, city, village or township shall have been authorized to issue bonds therefor in accordance with the provisions of law applicable thereto. No loan shall be made for a shorter period than five years, nor for a longer period than twenty years. No change of boundary lines shall in any way relieve such county, school district, city, village, or township from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 10, 1905.

AN ACT to divest the State board of control of jurisdiction and authority over the State University and the State normal schools of this State, and to provide for the management of the State University by a board of regents and the State normal schools by the normal board.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Upon and after August first (1st), nineteen hundred five (1905), the board of control of this state shall be and is hereby divested of all authority, jurisdiction and control over the State University and the State normal schools of the State of Minnesota, except as hereinafter stated.

The State University on and after said date shall be under the management, jurisdiction and control of the board of regents of the State University, and the State normal schools on and after said date, shall be under the management, jurisdiction and control of the State normal school board; and the said board of regents and said normal school board shall, on and after said date, have and possess all of the powers, jurisdiction and authority, and shall perform, subject to the restrictions herein contained, all of the duties by them possessed and performed on and prior to April first (1st), nineteen hundred one (1901), except as hereinafter stated.

SEC. 2. Upon the date of assumption by the board of regents the said management and control of the said University, the president of the said board of regents by and with the consent and approval of the members of said board, shall appoint a purchasing agent, whose duties shall be as herein provided for, and whose compensation shall be fixed by the said board of regents and paid out of the funds provided for the maintenance of said University. The said purchasing agent shall attend to the purchasing of all necessary supplies for the several departments of the State University. Previous to the termination of each quarterly period of the year the dean or other executive head of each of the several departments of the State University shall prepare estimates in detail of all the supplies required for such department for the ensuing quarterly period. Prior to the opening of such quarterly period such estimate shall be submitted by the said dean or other executive head of each of said departments to the executive committee of said board of regents, which estimate so submitted shall be carefully examined and, if necessary, revised by said executive committee. Upon the approval of such estimate by such executive committee the same shall be prepared in triplicate, and one of said estimates shall be retained by the said board of regents, and one thereof shall be delivered to and filed with said purchasing agent, and one thereof shall be delivered and filed with the State auditor of this state. Such estimates, bearing such approval, shall govern and control said purchasing agent in the purchasing of supplies for the several departments of the State University. No disbursements for such purposes shall be made except on the warrant or requisition of said purchasing agent. The said purchasing agent shall give bond in such sum as said board of regents shall require for the faithful and diligent performance of his duties.

SEC. 4. Each purchasing agent shall at the close of each month prepare in triplicate statements showing all purchases made by him during said month for the several institutions, the names and addresses of persons from whom said purchases were made and the several price paid therefor. He shall accompany the same with an affidavit that the statement is correct, that the articles therein specified were duly authorized by the proper board upon prepared statements and estimates, were received under his direction at the institution named therein, that the several prices paid therefor were reasonable, that said goods were of proper and stipulatd quality and grade, and that neither he nor any person in his behalf has any pecuniary or other interest in said purchases, or has received or will receive in any way any pecuniary or other benefit therefrom.

He shall also each month prepare in triplicate and cause to be receipted by the signatures of the several parties named therein, payrolls showing the monthly salaries and compensation of all officers, teachers and employes in said several institutions, and shall file one copy of said statement and said payroll with the president of the board of regents or president of the normal school board, as the case may be, and two copies with the state auditor. The auditor upon receiving the same shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount called for in each expense list and payroll, and transmit the same to the treasurer, attaching thereto a copy of said expense list and payroll. Upon receipt of the same the treasurer shall send his checks

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to the several persons named therein for the amount of their respective claims.

SEC. 5. No member of the board of regents or of the normal school board, and no person in the employ of either board shall be paid for any expense incurred; unless it shall appear that said expense was duly authorized by the executive committee or the president of the board, and an itemized, verified account of the same, accompanied by sub-vouchers, where said sub-vouchers are practicable, is furnished by the claimant, and filed with the state auditor for his written audit. Such verification shall state that said expense bill is just and correct and for money actually and necessarily paid or to be paid for the purposes therein stated. If said expense is to be incurred in visiting another state, then, before said visit is authorized or undertaken the said executive committee or president must certify, in writing, the purpose of said visit, the necessity existing for the same, and the maximum expense to be incurred therefor, which certificate must be presented to the governor of the state for his approval. If he does not approve the same, the said visit shall not be undertaken. If the above provisions are complied with, the auditor shall pay such expense account in the same manner as monthly expenses and salaries are paid under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for the board of regents or the normal school board to permit any expenditures for any purpose in excess of the amount appropriated or contemplated by law, and any member or agent of either of said boards violating this provision, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) or more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or being imprisoned in the county jail for not less than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. The board of control shall have and exercise full authority in all financial matters of the several institutions named in this act, so far only as relates to the erection and construction of new buildings, the purchase of fuel and the placing of insurance on buildings and contents. When new buildings are to be erected and constructed by authority of the state, it shall be the duty of the board of control to cause to be prepared plans and specifications for the same, but in so doing it shall consult with the local boards in respect to said plans and specifications, and shall adopt and carry out so far as it deems practicable their requests and desires in the matter.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7, 1905.

AN ACT to establish and maintain a teachers' college, or department of pedagogy, in the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the board of regents to organize and establish in the University of Minnesota as soon as practicable a teachers' college, or department of pedagogy, for the purpose of affording proper professional training for those persons who intend to become public and high school instructors, principals and superintendents of schools.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7, 1905.

AN ACT to establish a branch school of agriculture at Crookston, as a department of the University of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. There shall be established at or near the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk, under the direction and educational supervision of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, a school of agriculture, which shall be a department of the University of Minnesota, under such name and designation as the board of regents may determine, and wherein shall be taught such studies and branches of learning as are related to agriculture and domestic economy.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1905.

AN ACT relating to gifts, grants, (and) devises and bequests to the University of Minnesota and the disposition thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The University of Minnesota may accept, in trust, or otherwise, any gift, grant, bequest or devise for educational purposes, and may hold, manage, invest and dispose of the same and the proceeds and income thereof, in accordance with the terms and conditions of such gift, grant, bequest or devise, and of the acceptance thereof; and any person or persons contributing not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to the University may endow a professorship therein, the name and object of which shall be determined by the board of regents.

SEC. 2. If the purposes of such gift, grant, devise or bequest are not otherwise limited by the donor the University of Minnesota may use the same or the proceeds thereof for any of the purposes of the University, and may, among other things, construct buildings and acquire land. In case it is desired to use the same for the acquisition of land the power of eminent domain may be exercised either in accordance with sections 4085 to 4091, inclusive, General Statutes 1894, or chapter 41 of the Revised Laws 1905.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1905.

AN ACT to make the University of Minnesota a depository of State publications.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The general library of the University of Minnesota is hereby made a depository of all books, pamphlets, documents, maps and other works published by or under the authority of the State of Minnesota.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, and of all other officials and boards having the custody or distribution of such publications, to deliver to the said library one copy of each so soon as ready for distribution; and thereafter whenever different works are bound up together, one copy of each bound volume; provided, that the said library shall be entitled to receive five copies of the Legislative Manual. The said officers may in their discretion issue to the said library additional copies as requested by the librarian.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1905.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the expenses of the State government and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise

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appropriated, for the purposes specified in the following sections of this act, to be available, where not otherwise stated, for each of the fiscal years ending July 31, 1906.

SEC. 25. *For the University of Minnesota—*

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1906.

1. For current expenses, $60,000.
2. For main building and construction, $200,000.
3. For power house building and equipment, including electric lighting plant, $20,000.
4. For construction and equipment new plant building, $10,000.
5. For equipping bacteriological building complete, $20,000.
6. For repairs, $10,000.
7. For general library, $5,000.
8. For periodicals, rebinding and repairs of books and miscellaneous expense of general library, $1,500.
9. For improvement of campus, $4,000.
10. For new animal house, $2,500.
11. For equipment officers' band corps, $600.
12. For school of mines, apparatus and machinery, $2,000.

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1907.

1. For current expense, $60,000.
2. For completion of main building and equipment, $150,000.
3. For repairs and betterments, $10,000.
4. For library, $5,000.
5. For periodicals, rebinding and repair of books and miscellaneous expense for library, $1,500.
6. For improvement of campus, $4,000.
7. For school of mines, apparatus and machinery, $2,000.

Provided, That the money collected from insurance on the old main building destroyed by fire shall also be available for and in the construction of the new main building herein provided for.

SEC. 26. *For the School of Agriculture—*

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1906.

1. For steel water tower and tank, $5,500.
2. For reel and hose for fire protection, $1,000.
3. For construction and completion of main building, including an auditorium, in addition to money raised under provisions of chapter 266, Laws 1903, and for the purchase of additional land to be acquired by purchase or condemnation, $60,000.
4. For purchase of live stock for purpose of instruction, $4,500.
5. For repairs and improvements of campus, $500.
6. For plant breeding and experimentation therein, $4,000.
7. For soil investigation, $1,000.

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1907.

1. For enlarging kitchen connected with dining hall and equipment, $10,000.
2. For purchase of live stock for purpose of instruction, $4,500.
3. For repairs and improvements on campus, $500.
4. For plant breeding and experimentation therein, $4,000.
5. For soil investigation, $1,000.
6. For insectary, $2,500.

SEC. 27. *For substation at Crookston—*

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1906.

1. For current expense, $8,000.
2. For drainage of farm, including experiments in tile draining, $4,000.
3. For school building for Crookston school of agriculture and equipment, $15,000.

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1907.

1. For current expense, $8,000.
2. For dwelling house, machinery shed and barn, $5,000.

SEC. 28. *For substation at Grand Rapids—*

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1906.

1. For current expense, $4,000.
2. For dairy building, well, gasoline engine, silo and root cellar, $2,000.

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1907.

1. For current expense, $4,000.

SEC. 18. *For sundry miscellaneous purposes—*

6. For the board of regents of the University to provide for care and treatment of crippled and deformed children under chapter 289, Laws of 1897, $14,000.

34. For the purpose of completing the memorial on the University campus to the student soldiers who lost their lives during the Spanish-American war, to be available for year ending July 31, 1906, only $500.

46. For the purpose of reimbursing students of the University for the loss of money deposited by them for the use of lockers, which money was burned at the time of the destruction of the main building, to be paid to President Cyrus Northrop and by him distributed to the students entitled thereto, $410.

SEC. 33. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1905.

ADAMS BILL—The following is the first and essential paragraph of the Adams bill which was approved by the president, 1906:

"Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each state and territory, for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations now established or which may hereafter be established in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2nd, 1887, the sum of $5,000 in addition to the sum named in said act, for the year ending June 30th, 1906, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for five years by an additional sum of $2,000 over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be thirty thousand dollars, to be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, having due regard for the varying conditions and needs of the respective states and territories." This is virtually an amendment to the Hatch bill, under the provisions of which experiment stations were established and by which they have been supported since 1887.

NELSON BILL—The Nelson bill is practically an amendment to the Morrill bill, which was for the encouragement of agricultural education, as distinct from agricultural investigation. It was approved March 4, 1907, and appropriated $5,000 for 1907, and $5000 more for each of the following four years, until it reaches a maximum of $25,000, doubling the appropriation carried by the Morrill bill. The money provided by this bill is to be used strictly for agricultural education and no part of it can go for general expenses, to include the mechanic arts.

AN ACT to give the regents of the University of Minnesota authority to deed not more than an acre of land of the University farm in Ramsey county,

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Minnesota, in section 21, township 29, range 23 west, to the United States government for the purpose of erecting a building for the weather bureau, or for other agricultural purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Regents authorized to deed land.—Section 1. The regents of the University of Minnesota through its executive officers are hereby given authority to deed not more than one acre of land of the University farm at St. Anthony Park, Ramsey County, Minnesota, in section 21, township 29, range 23 west, to the United States government for the purposes of the weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 8, 1907.

AN ACT to accept donations for hospital and equipment for the University of Minnesota, and to accept donations to acquire site for the same, and providing for maintaining free clinical hospital facilities for the sick poor of the State of Minnesota at said University.

WHEREAS, Walter J. Trask, of Los Angeles, California, has offered to donate to the University of Minnesota one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($113,000) to be used in erecting and equipping a building for a clinical hospital for said University, to be known as the Elliott Memorial building of the University hospital, and to be erected in memory of Dr. Adolphus F. Elliott and Mary H. Elliott, his wife, and

WHEREAS, Said University has accepted said donation subject to the approval of the legislature of the State of Minnesota: and

WHEREAS, Certain citizens of Minneapolis have offered to donate to said University the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to procure for said building and such other buildings as may be necessary, a site near the University, Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Donation for hospital for sick poor.—Section 1. That the action of said University and its board of regents in accepting said donation of one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($113,000) for said Elliott memorial hospital building is hereby approved, ratified and confirmed and the said donation is hereby accepted in behalf of the State of Minnesota.

Donation for site.—SEC. 2. That the said donation of the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) and any further sum or sums which may be donated for the purpose of acquiring a site for a University clinical hospital is hereby accepted by the state, and the board of regents of the University is hereby authorized to acquire such a site by purchase or condemnation near the campus of the State University in the city of Minneapolis, as it may deem most suitable for the purpose and to erect thereon such Elliott Memorial hospital building and other buildings of like character.

Free treatment for indigent persons.—SEC. 3. That said Elliott Memorial hospital building shall belong to and be forever a part of the University of Minnesota. It shall receive for free care and treatment indigent persons suffering from disease who have resided in the State of Minnesota for not less than six months. The said hospital building shall be managed and controlled by the board of regents of the State University, who shall adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem proper and necessary for the admission, discharge, government, care and treatment of such sick poor by the members of the staff of the department of medicine of the said University.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 2, 1907.

AN ACT to accept the grant of moneys authorized by an act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditures thereof."

Approved March 16, 1906.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Appropriation for Agricultural experiment station.—SECTION 1. That the State of Minnesota does hereby assent to the grants of money authorized by an act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof."

Approved April 4, 1907.

AN ACT to amend section 1470, *of chapter* 14, *Revised Laws of Minnesota* 1905, *relating to the board of regents of the University of Minnesota.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Board of regents—term expires—hold no other office.—Section 1. Section 1470, of chapter 14, Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1470. *Board of regents*—The government and general educational management of the State University is vested in a board of twelve regents consisting of the governor, the state superintendent, the president of the University, *ex-officio*, and nine other regents appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Such board shall be a body corporate under the name of the University of Minnesota. It shall have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure (3904-3905). The appointed members of the board, each to serve until the first Wednesday in March of the year set opposite their names respectively, shall be as follows:

James T. Wyman, 1908.
S. G. Comstock, 1908.
A. E. Rice, 1909.
Thomas Wilson, 1909.
D. R. Noyes, 1910.
E. W. Randall, 1910.
Benjamin F. Nelson, 1910.
Sidney M. Owen, 1913.
William Mayo, 1913.

From and after the expiration of the terms of the aforesaid appointed members, no appointed member of the board shall, during the term for which he is appointed, hold any other office, elective or appointive, under the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 5, 1907.

AN ACT for the free education at the University of Minnesota of soldiers, residents of Minnesota, who enlisted in the United States army or navy for the war of 1898 *between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and were honorably discharged therefrom.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Free education for soldiers of American-Spanish war.—SECTION 1. That any person who, being at the

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time a resident of the State of Minnesota, enlisted in the army or navy of the United States during the late war between the United States for the war against the Kingdom of Spain, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon complying with all other requirements for admission be entitled to pursue any course, or courses in the University of Minnesota without expense for tuition.

Duty of Regents.—SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to accept in any college, school or department thereof, any student who comes within the definition of section 1 of this act, without any charge to said student for tuition, and to refund to any student who may come under the provisions of this act, any money which he has paid in as tuition since his discharge.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 12, 1907.

AN ACT to give the regents of the University of Minnesota authority to deed not more than an acre of land of the University farm in Ramsey county, Minnesota, in section 21, township 29, range 23 west, to the United States government for the purpose of erecting a building for the weather bureau or for other agricultural purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Regents to deed not more than one acre to United States government.—SECTION 1. The regents of the University of Minnesota, through its executive officers are hereby given authority to deed not more than one acre of land of the University farm at St. Anthony Park, Ramsey county, Minnesota, to the United States government for the purpose of the weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 13, 1907.

AN ACT to authorise the Board of Regents of the State University to acquire property and erect buildings for certain uses, issue certificates of indebtedness and levy a tax to pay for the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Funds, how provided.—SECTION 1. The board of regents of the State University is hereby authorized to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation, such lands, together with the buildings thereon, as it may deem necessary, for campus, and to erect an engineering building and laboratory, to cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, and thereafter deal with the same as said board shall determine that the needs of said University may require. To provide the necessary funds therefor the state auditor is authorized and directed to levy and collect in the same manner as other state taxes, for the year 1907 and next succeeding three years, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) dollars for each of said years, and a tax levy sufficient to produce such sum shall be levied each year on all of the taxable property of the state: and pending the levy and collection thereof said board may, if it seems necessary or desirable, issue and dispose of its certificates of indebtedness, payable with interest thereon, in such form and upon such terms and conditions as it may determine, in an amount not exceeding the amount to be raised by taxation hereunder.

The buildings herein provided for shall be constructed under the supervision of the board of control, as provided in chapter 119, section 7, General Laws of 1905.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1907.

AN ACT providing a fruit breeding farm for the University of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

$16,000 *appropriated for fruit breeding farm*—SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of a fruit breeding farm for the State University by the board of regents of the State University as hereinafter provided.

$2,000 *annually appropriated.*—SEC. 2. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), for the care and management of said fruit breeding farm.

Regents to select a fruit farm.—SEC. 3. As soon as may be after the passage of this act, the board of regents of the State University shall select a fruit farm which shall meet with the approval of the executive board of the Minnesota state horticultural society as being well adapted for fruit breeding purposes.

Visitors committee.—SECTION 4. The executive board of the Minnesota state horticultural society is hereby required to appoint a committee of two suitable persons to visit said fruit breeding farm, at least once in each year, to examine the fruit breeding work being done there, and to report on the progress of such work to the Minnesota state horticultural society and board of regents of the State University together with such recommendations for the future conduct of said farm as may seem to them best.

This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1907.

AN ACT to amend section 2435 Revised Laws, relating to loans from the permanent school and university funds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Bonds to bear not less than 3 per cent.—SECTION 1. That section 2435, Revised Laws 1905, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2435. The permanent school and university funds shall be invested in the bonds of the United States, or in bonds of this or of any other state, or in bonds of any school district, or county drainage bonds of this state, bearing not less than three per cent interest, and in bonds of any county (other than drainage bonds) and in the bonds of any city, town or village of this state bearing not less than four (4) per cent interest, as provided by law; but no investment shall be made in bonds issued to aid in the construction of any railroad. The governor, treasurer and auditor are hereby constituted a board of investment, whose duty it shall be to invest all funds derived from the sale of public lands, except as otherwise provided by law. The auditor shall be secretary of said board, keep a record of its proceedings and publish the same with his annual report. The treasurer shall place on credit of the respective funds the interest received on said bonds. They shall not be transferable except upon the order of the governor and auditor, and on each shall be written, "Minnesota School Fund Bond," or "Bond on

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the University of Minnesota," as the case may require, transferable only upon the order of the governor and state auditor. The auditor shall keep a record showing the name, and amount of each bond, when issued, when redeemable, the rate of interest, when and where payable, by whom executed, when purchased, when withdrawn, and for what purpose.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1907.

AN ACT pertaining to the board for the investment of the school, university and other trust funds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Board of investment for school, university and other funds.—SECTION 1. The board to have charge of the investment of the money and securities belonging to the permanent school, permanent university, and other permanent trust funds of the State of Minnesota, shall consist of the chief justice of the supreme court, president of the board of regents of the State University, governor, state treasurer and state auditor. The governor shall be *ex-officio* president of said board, and the state auditor shall be secretary. The last three named officers, the governor, treasurer and auditor, are hereby authorized to act in all matters pertaining to loans made from the state trust funds to counties, townships, cities, villages and school districts in this state, under the provisions of chapter 10, Revised Laws of 1905, or amendments thereto. But for the purchase or sale of all other securities a unanimous vote of the entire board of investment as herein constituted shall be required.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1907.

AN ACT entitled an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and cigarettes within one mile of the University Farm of the Agricultural College of the University of Minnesota, located in Ramsey county, Minnesota, on section 21, township 29, and range 23 west.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Penalty.—SECTION 1. Any person who shall sell any intoxicating liquor or cigarettes, or maintain a drinking place, within one mile of the University Farm of the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, on section 21, township 29, and range 23 west, or shall aid or abet another in either of such acts, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished for the first offense with a fine of not more than $100 or imprisonment for not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days; for each subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by both.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 24, 1907.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the expenses of the state government and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes specified in the following sections of this act, to be available, where not otherwise stated, for each of the fiscal years ending July 31, 1908 and July 31, 1909.

State University.—SEC. 30. For the State University.—A.

1. For current expense, $165,000.
2. For the law library, $5,000.
3. For the general library, $10,000.
4. For periodicals and binding, $2,000.
5. For care of campus, $3,000.
6. For general repairs, $15,000.
7. For cataloging library, $2,500.
8. For water mains, 1908, $5,500.
9. For maintenance of Elliott hospital, 1909, $25,000.

B.—For Agricultural school, St. Anthony Park.

1. For dairy barn, 1908, $15,000.
2. For construction of sewers, 1908, $12,000.
3. For remodeling heating plant and remodeling dairy hall, 1908, $22,000.
4. For soil inspection, $1,000.
5. For breeding field crops, $3,500.
6. For purchase of live stock, $4,500.
7. For investigation of horticultural crops, $1,000.
8. For military instruction, $6,000.
9. For care of campus, $500.
10. For purchase of additional land, 1908, $50,000. And for 1909, $26,000.

Note—This purchase is made in connection with the purchase of land for the state agricultural society amounting to $24,000.

C.—For the Agricultural School of Crookston:

1. For maintenance, $4,000.
2. For dormitory and dining hall and equipment, 1908, $50,000.
3. For industrial building, 1909, $15,000.
4. To reimburse citizens of Crookston for money expended at the school of agriculture at that place, immediately available, $2,500.

D.—For the sub-station at Crookston:

1. For current expense, $8,000.
2. For additional appropriation for building dwelling and barn, 1908, $1,000.

E.—For sub-station at Grand Rapids:

1. For additions to dairy barn, root cellar, sheep barn, hog barn, and granary, July 31, 1907, $3,000.
2. Current expense, $5,000.

Approved April 26, 1907.

AN ACT providing for the care and management of Itasca State Park by the state forestry board, and permitting the maintenance therein of demonstration work in forestry under the direction of the board of regents of the State University and appropriating money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Forest Demonstrations.—SEC. 3. The board of regents of the State University may, in their discretion, use for their forest demonstrations work in connection with the forestry course in the State University, any suitable tracts of land in Itasca State Park that may be assigned to them for this purpose by the state forestry board, or may undertake forestry work in the said park or elsewhere in conjunction with the state forestry board.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4.

Be it Resolved, By the senate, and the house concurring, that the board of regents of the University

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of Minnesota be and hereby is authorized to apply for participation in the benefits of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching.

Approved February 10, 1909.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

Joint resolution authorizing the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to enter into agreement with the Forestry Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Be it Resolved, By the senate and the house of representatives of the State of Minnesota that the board of regents of the University of Minnesota be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the forestry service of the department of agriculture of the United States for the location and maintenance by the United States on the campus of the University of the proposed laboratory for the testing and utilization of forest products in accordance with the proposition of the chief forester.

Approved February 15, 1909.

AN ACT providing for the acquirement by gift or purchase of certain tracts of land in Carlton County, Minnesota, for a demonstration and experiment forest for the University of Minnesota and providing for its care and maintenance and appropriating money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Demonstration and experiment forest.—SECTION 1. WHEREAS, the honorable secretary of the interior of the United States has been duly authorized by act of Congress to convey to the State of Minnesota certain lands situate in the Fond du Lac Indian reservation in the county of Carlton in said state, subject to all then outstanding contracts for the sale of timber thereon, upon receipt by said secretary of the interior of the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to him paid by any person or persons on behalf of said State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, Congress has removed all restrictions on alienation as to any Indian allottee, or allotment embraced in certain adjoining tracts on said reservation, in order that said allotments might be conveyed to the said State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, said lands by reason of their favorable location, the nature of their soil, and the growth of young timber thereon, are especially adapted for a forest practice ground, demonstration forest and experiment station for the students of the forestry department of the University of Minnesota.

WHEREAS, certain citizens of Minnesota are desirous of paying said sums of money to said secretary of interior, so that certain said lands may be presented as a free gift to the State of Minnesota, to be used for the purposes for which they are specially adapted, as above recited,

NOW, THEREFORE, to the end that said tract may be investigated and accepted by the State of Minnesota, the board of regents of the State University is hereby fully authorized and directed and empowered to examine said tract of land, or to cause the same to be examined in such manner as shall seem to them proper, and if in their judgment said lands shall be found suitable and proper for the purposes hereinbefore recited, and shall be free from private holdings and subject only to said prior rights to cut certain timber therefrom and shall be in a solid body, and amount to not less than two thousand and two hundred acres, the said board of regents is hereby fully authorized and directed to accept said tract of land, for and in behalf and in the name of the State of Minnesota, subject only to said right of cutting certain of said grown timber now thereon, and subject to the further condition that said timber shall be cut at such times and upon such terms and conditions as to said board of regents seems practical and best adapted to promoting the use of said land for forestry purposes.

Attorney general to assist board of regents.—SEC. 2. The attorney general is hereby directed to assist said board of regents in securing said tract of land whenever requested so to do, and to act for the state in obtaining title whenever it may be desirable to do so. He shall also pass upon the title to all land which may come to the state in this way, and see to it that the state has good and indefeasible title therein.

Board of regents to manage University forest.—SEC. 3. The board of regents of the State University is hereby directed to manage said University forest as a practice ground, demonstration forest and experiment station for the students of the forestry department of the University of Minnesota.

$10,000 *appropriated.*—SEC. 4. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1910, and two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1911, for the establishment and care and maintenance of said forest experiment station, and in addition the further sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the purchase of four hundred and eighty (480) acres of Indian allotments located in or adjacent to said land, or so much thereof as may be found desirable, all to be expended by said board of regents for the purpose herein stated; *Provided,* That no portion of this appropriation shall be available until the tract of land, amounting to not less than 2,200 acres, shall have been given to the state free of all costs or charges whatsoever and subject only to the conditions hereinbefore recited.

Approved March 31, 1909.

AN ACT accepting the Indian School at Morris, Minnesota, from the United States for an Agricultural School.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Acceptance of lands from the United States, known as Morris Indian school lands.—SECTION 1. The state of Minnesota does hereby accept from the United States the following described property, known as the Indian school at Morris, Minnesota, and more particularly described as follows: to-wit:

All those several tracts and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the county of Stevens and state of Minnesota, and described as follows: The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter; the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter; the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township one hundred and twenty-five north, range forty-two west, containing eighty acres.

Beginning at the quarter post, being the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, township one hundred and twenty-five north, range forty-one west of the fifth principal meridian; running along the county road (Morris, Minnesota, to Glenwood, Minnesota), or along the established line of the said county road, running from said quarter post north sixty-three degrees and thirty minutes, east one and

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fifty-six one-hundredths chains; thence north sixty-one degrees, east eight and thirteen one-hundredths chains; thence north eighty-seven degrees and twenty-five minutes, east seven and seven one-hundredths chains; thence north sixty-nine degrees and thirty minutes, east fourteen and eighty-five one-hundredths chains; thence north seventy-seven degrees, east twenty-seven chains; thence leaving the said county road and running north twenty-five chains to a point on the north boundary line of said section thirty-one, township one hundred and twenty-five, range forty-one, fifteen chains east of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section thirty-one, township one hundred and twenty-five, range forty-one; thence west along the said north boundary line of said section thirty-one, township one hundred and twenty-five, range forty-one, to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, township one hundred and twenty-five, range forty-one; thence south along the west boundary line of said section thirty-one, township one hundred and twenty-five, range forty-one, to the place of beginning, except twelve and nine-tenths acres of land owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, being used for railroad right of way and special snow fence purposes.

Also all that part of the east half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township one hundred and twenty-five north, range forty-two west of the fifth principal meridian, in Stevens county, Minnesota, lying south of the county road from Morris to Cyrus, Minnesota, containing fifteen acres.

And beginning at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township one hundred and twenty-five, range forty-two; thence south eleven and five one-hundredths chains, east three and sixteen one hundredths chains, south two and fifty-seven one-hundredths chains, to the Cyrus and Morris public road; thence easterly along the north line of said road to a point on the east line of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, seven and twenty-five one-hundredths chains south of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six; thence north seven and twenty-five one-hundredths chains to said northeast corner; thence west to the place of beginning, containing twenty-two and one-half acres.

And the south half of the south half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township one hundred and twenty-five, range forty-two, containing two and one-half acres.

And lot numbered three of county subdivision of unplatted part of east half of section thirty-five, township one hundred and twenty-five, range forty-two, containing eight and seventy-five one-hundredths acres, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north side of the county road leading from Morris to Cyrus, Minnesota, six hundred and eighty-eight feet from the southeast corner of section thirty-five, township one hundred and twenty-five north, range forty-two west; thence north eight hundred and eighty-seven feet, west four hundred and forty feet, south six hundred and forty-six feet; thence southeast three hundred and ninety-one feet to said county road; thence northeast along said county road two hundred and thirty-two feet to the place of beginning.

Aggregating two hundred and ninety acres, with buildings, improvements and other appurtenances thereon.

To be used for agricultural school—Admission of Indian pupils.—SEC. 2. The said lands and buildings described in section 1 hereof shall be held and maintained by the state of Minnesota as an agricultural school, and Indian pupils shall at all times be admitted to said school free of charge for tuition and on terms of equality with white pupils.

Authorization of act of acceptance.—SEC. 3. This act of acceptance is passed pursuant to the provisions and conditions of "A bill transferring the Indian school at Morris, Minnesota, to the State of Minnesota for an agricultural school," being Calendar No. 713, S. 7472, 60th Congress, 2d Session of the United States.

Duty of secretary of state.—SEC. 4. The State of Minnesota, by the secretary of state, shall file with the secretary of the interior a certified copy of this act prior to July 1, 1909.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 14, 1909.

AN ACT for the equipment and maintenance of a grain and flour testing laboratory at the College of Agriculture, prescribing the duties thereof and appropriating money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Grain testing laboratory at agricultural college.—SECTION 1. That there shall be equipped and maintained under the direction and authority of the board of regents of the State University in some suitable building now situated upon the campus of the agricultural college at St. Anthony Park, a laboratory for the purpose of testing wheat and other grain as to their physical and chemical properties and commercial value, and for the testing of flour made from wheat so tested as to its bread-making qualities.

Tests—How made—Monthly bulletin.—SEC. 2. Such tests shall be made by competent instructors in chemistry who are now or who may be hereafter employed as such instructors at the said college of agriculture, and these tests shall be so made as to be educational in character and the results thereof shall be published in the regular monthly bulletin, or in a special bulletin if deemed necessary. *Provided*, That all tests asked for and requested by the state railroad and warehouse commission, the grain inspection department, and the state grain inspection boards (boards of appeals) shall be made free of charge.

$1,000 appropriated.—SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated the sum of one thousand (1 000) dollars out of any money in the state treasury belonging to the state grain inspection fund not otherwise appropriated, payable to the board of regents upon proper vouchers presented therefor.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1909.

AN ACT to require the Northern Pacific Railway Company to cover its tracks through the campus of the University of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, The line of railway of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, located through the campus of the University of Minnesota, is operated in an open cut extending through the campus, whereby travel between the different parts of the campus is greatly impeded:

WHEREAS, The operation of trains through said open cut causes noise and vibrations that obstruct the work in the class rooms in the University buildings

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adjacent to the tracks, and the locomotive engines operated through said campus emit large volumes of smoke and cinders which injure and destroy delicate scientific instruments in use in said buildings, and also render their use difficult by the excessive vibrations resulting from such operation of the railroad; and

WHEREAS, It is feasible and practicable to cover said tracks through the campus in a manner that will, in a large degree, if not wholly, obviate said difficulties without hindering the proper operation of said railway, therefore.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Northern Pacific Railway Co. to cover tracks through Minnesota University campus.—SECTION 1. That the Northern Pacific Railway Company, at its own expense, is hereby required to cover its tracks through the campus of the University of Minnesota in such manner, consistent with the proper use and requirements of its railway, as will least impair the safety and use of the campus, protect the property of the state from injury and cause the least annoyance and interruption of the work of the University.

Board of regents given certain powers.—SEC. 2. If it should appear to the board of regents that the general object of this act can be better accomplished by agreement, then the board of regents of the University of Minnesota is hereby authorized to make such agreements as it may deem best with the Northern Pacific Railway Company for changing the grade or line of the railway company's tracks through the grounds of the State University, and for so covering or otherwise altering the railway as to minimize as far as practicable the injury and inconvenience to the University arising from the location thereof and the running of trains upon the same.

Change of grade authorized.—SEC. 3. Should any agreement which the regents may make under section 2 make necessary or advisable a change of the grade of said railway at and near its crossing of University avenue in Minneapolis, the city of Minneapolis is hereby authorized to become party to the agreement and to make such contract obligating the city in the premises as in the judgment of the city council may be necessary to accomplish the object heretofore stated.

Division of expense.—SEC. 4. The said board of regents and the said city are authorized to contract with the said railway company for such division of the expense of the improvement as they may determine to be just and proper, and if they are unable to come to an agreement for such division of such expense they are authorized to agree with said railway company for a determination thereof by arbitration.

Regents to enforce act.—SEC. 5. It is hereby made the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to enforce this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1909.

AN ACT to create and maintain a division of agricultural extension and home education in the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, to provide for the publication and distribution of home education bulletins and appropriating money therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Agricultural extension and home education.—SECTION 1. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota is hereby authorized and directed to establish a division of agricultural extension and home education in the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

Purposes of work.—SEC. 2. The purpose and work of said division shall be to devise and prescribe comprehensive elementary courses in the various phases of husbandry; to teach such courses to all persons in the state desiring instruction in them, or any of them, in accordance with sections 4 and 5 of this act, by means of correspondence with them at their homes; by providing local lectures, demonstrations, instructions and any information calculated to elevate agriculture to a higher economic and social plane and make country life more attractive and to publish frequent home education bulletins which shall give in plain and practical form the results of the experiments and investigations of the various divisions of the state experiment station and sub-stations of the University of Minnesota and such other information as may be useful in any farm home.

Officers of division.—SEC. 4. That the officers of said division shall be a chief, who shall have general oversight and immediate charge of the work of said division; associates consisting of the chiefs of the divisions of investigation and instruction in the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota who shall serve in an advisory capacity; an editor who shall edit and prepare for publication such material as the chief of the division may direct, and such other faculty, assistants and clerks as may be needed for the greatest usefulness of said division.

Free instruction.—SEC. 4. That all persons who reside in the state of Minnesota shall have the right to take free of charge any courses of instruction offered in the division of agricultural extension and home education as provided for in section 2 of this act, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as said division of agricultural extension and home education shall establish under the authority and direction of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota.

Bulletins to be issued.—SEC. 5. The home education bulletins authorized by this act shall be sent free to all persons resident within the state who shall request said bulletins to be sent to them.

$50,000 *appropriated.*—SEC. 6. The sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars is hereby set aside and appropriated to the University of Minnesota for the purpose of establishing said division of agricultural extension and home education in agriculture and husbandry, and maintaining the same and defraying any expenses incident to the establishment, maintenance and operation of same, and said division shall be furnished free rooms for their work at and in connection with the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota at St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, and said sum shall be expended by the board of regents of the University of Minnesota for said purposes during the college years beginning in September of 1909 and 1910.

Co-operation.—SEC. 7. The board of regents shall co-operate, if it seems advisable, with the board of administration of the state farmers' institutes in carrying on the educational work provided for in this act.

Approved April 22, 1909.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the expenses of the State government and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

General appropriation bill.—SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter named, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pur-

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poses specified in the following sections of this act, to be available, where not otherwise stated, for each of the fiscal years ending July 31, 1910, and July 31, 1911.

SEC. 35. *State university:*

1. For a heating plant, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $100,000; for the same purpose for 1911, $50,000.

2. For building of medical department for anatomy and histology, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $191,833 in addition to $8,167 received from insurance for building burned.

3. For medical department; general building to take the place of Millard hall, to be turned over to college of pharmacy, available Jan. 1, 1911, $200,000.

4. For completion of Elliot hospital, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $40,000.

5. For law library, $5,000.

6. For general library, $10,000.

7. For periodicals and binding, $2,500.

8. For cataloging library, $2,500.

9. For care of campus, $3,000.

10. For general repairs, $25,000.

11. For a building for the study of homeopathic medicine, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $50,000.

12. For maintenance of same, available for year ending July 31, 1911, $5,000.

13. For maintenance for Elliot hospital, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $5,000; for the same purpose, 1911, $15,000.

14. For ladies' dormitory, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $100,000.

15. For extension work, department of economics, $5,000.

16. For extension work, college of education, $5,000.

17. For maintenance for year ending July 31, 1910, $190,000; for the same purpose ending July 31, 1911, $200,000.

SEC. 36. *School of agriculture:*

1. For ladies' dormitory, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $50,000.

2. For repairs on Pendergast hall and equipment, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $13,000.

3. For repairs on home building, available for year ending July 31, 1911, $2,500.

4. For repairs on veterinary building, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $800.

5. For completion and equipment of dairy pavilion, available for year ending July 31, 1911, $15,000.

6. For remodeling and equipping dairy hall, available for year ending July 31, 1911, $15,000.

7. Repairs on green house, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $1,500.

8. For hog cholera work, immediately available, $2,000; for the same purpose for years ending July 31, 1910 and 1911, $4,000.

9. For erection of a denatured alcohol plant, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $6,000.

10. For extension of water mains, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $700.

11. For extension of gas mains, available for year ending July 31, 1910. $1,000.

12. For new well and pump, available for year ending July 31, $2,000.

13. For extension of sewers, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $2 000.

14. For soil inspection, $1.000.

15. For purchase of live stock, $4.000.

16. For dairy extension work, available for year ending July 31, 1909, $1,000; for the same purpose for 1910 and 1911, $2,500.

17. For coal bunkers, available for the year ending July 31, 1911, $6,000.

18. For investigation of horticultural crops, $1,000.

19. For expense connected with investigation of injurious insects, $1,000.

20. For care of campus, $1,000.

21. For breeding of field crops, $3,500.

22. For support of forestry school, $4,000.

23. For providing practical instruction for students of forestry school, $5,000.

24. For grading Larpenteur avenue, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $1,500.

25. For experiments in the use of preservatives of timber, to be expended under direction of the board of regents, $1,500.

26. For library department, $2,500.

27. For study of drainage problem, $2,000.

28. For a mechanical building, available for year ending July 31, 1911, $100,000.

29. For study of plant diseases, $400.

30. For promoting culture of tobacco in Minnesota, $2,000, to be expended in Sherburne county with the advice of Andrew Davis and Frank White.

31. For distribution of entomological charts among schools of Minnesota, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $3,500.

32. For study and eradication of noxious weeds, $1,000.

33. For the institution and maintenance of a poultry department, $5,000; $2,500, 1910; $2,500, 1911.

SEC. 37. *For Crookston school of agriculture:*

1. For current expense, $15,000.

2. Water system, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $2,000.

3. Building (library, assembly, drill hall and offices), available for year ending July 31, 1910, $40,000.

4. Girls' dormitory, available for year ending July 31, 1911, $25,000.

SEC. 38. *Sub-station at Crookston:*

1. Current expense, $8,000.

2. Root cellar, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $1,000.

3. Swine barn, available for year ending July 31, 1911, $1,500.

4. Slaughter house, available for year ending July 31, 1911, $1,000.

SEC. 39. *Sub-station at Grand Rapids:*

1. For maintenance, $7,000.

2. For drainage and clearing land, available for year ending July 31, 1910, $4,000; for the same purpose for year ending July 31, 1911, $3,000.

Approved April 22, 1909.

AN ACT to amend chapter 459, *Laws of Minnesota*, 1907, *entitled "An act to authorize the board of regents of the State University to acquire property and erect buildings for certain uses, issue certificates of indebtedness, and levy a tax to pay for same," so that such taxes may be levied for two additional years.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Regents to erect an engineering building to cost not over $250,000.—SECTION 1. That section 1 of said chapter 359 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The board of regents of the State University is hereby authorized to acquire by gift, purchase

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or condemnation, such land, together with the buildings thereon, as it may deem necessary for campus, and to erect an engineering building and laboratory to cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars, and thereafter deal with the same as said board shall determine that the needs of said University may require. To provide the necessary funds therefor, the said auditor is authorized and directed to levy and collect in the same manner as other state taxes for the year 1907, and next succeeding five years, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) dollars for each of said years, and a tax levy sufficient to produce such sum shall be levied each year on all of the taxable property of the state; and pending the levy and collection thereof said board may, if it seems necessary or desirable, issue and dispose of its certificates of indebtedness payable with interest thereon in such form and upon such terms and conditions as it may determine in an amount not exceeding the amount to be raised by taxation hereunder.

The buildings herein provided for shall be constructed under the supervision of the board of control as provided in chapter 119, section 7 of the General Laws of 1905."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1909.

AN ACT to amend Section 1361 *of the Revised Laws of* 1905, *defining the value of teachers' certificates issued by the State University and diplomas from the State Normal Schools, and to repeal Section* 1369 *of the Revised Laws of* 1905, *relating to the validity of teachers' certificates issued by the State University.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Validation of certificates from State University.—SECTION 1. That section 1361 of the Revised Laws of 1905 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Certificates of graduation from the State University issued to graduates of the college of education and to those graduates from its college of science, literature and art, (or its college of agriculture) who have taken specified courses in the college of education, shall be valid as first grade professional certificates for two years from their date, and at the expiration of two years of actual successful teaching, such certificates, endorsed by the president of the University and the state superintendent, shall have the force of permanent first grade professional certificates.

From state normal schools or department of agriculture.—SEC. 2. Diplomas issued to graduates of the state normal schools (or of the teachers' course in the department of agriculture of the State University) shall be valid as first grade professional certificates for two years from their date, and at the expiration of two years of actual successful teaching, such diplomas, endorsed by the president of the school granting them, and the state superintendent, shall have the force of first grade certificates for life.

Elementary diplomas.—SEC. 3. Elementary diplomas granted by a state normal school upon the completion of such portion of the course of study as may be prescribed therefor by the normal school board, shall be valid as first grade certificates for the period of three years from their date, and shall not be renewable; except that any holder of such an elementary diploma may have the force and effect thereof, as such first grade certificate, extended for a further period of three years, by the completion of an additional one year of work in a Minnesota state normal school, and the certificate of endorsement thereon by the president of such school and the state superintendent; *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons now holding Minnesota elementary normal school diplomas, nor to any student heretofore enrolled in a Minnesota state normal school who shall be graduated prior to September 1, 1911.

To be endorsed by superintendent of public instruction.—SEC. 4. The holders of certificates from the state normal schools, showing the completion of two years of prescribed work in such schools, shall be entitled to have such certificates endorsed by the superintendent of public instruction and thereby given the full force and effect of a second grade certificate.

SEC. 5. Section 1369 of the Revised Laws of 1905 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1909.

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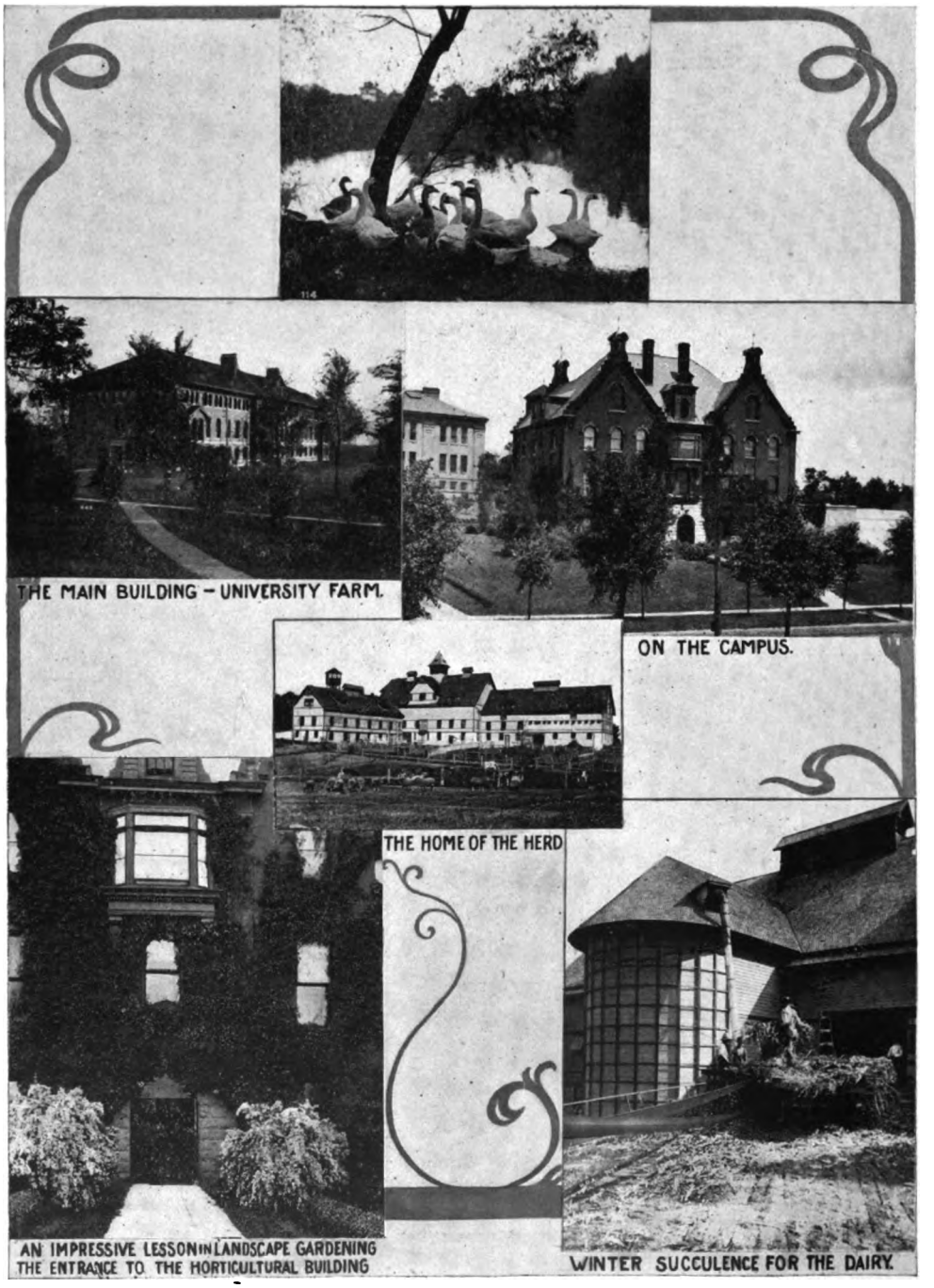
THE MAIN BUILDING – UNIVERSITY FARM.
ON THE CAMPUS.
THE HOME OF THE HERD
AN IMPRESSIVE LESSON IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING
THE ENTRANCE TO THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING
WINTER SUCCULENCE FOR THE DAIRY.

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